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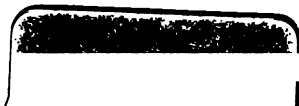
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Thirteen Satires of Juvenal. Cambridge, Macmillan, 1853.
8vo. Second edition. vol. I. 1869—72. 7s. 6d. vol. II. 1878. 10s. 6d.

Cambridge in the Seventeenth Century. London, Macmillan. 8vo. Part I. Two Lives of Nicolas Ferrar. 1855. *Out of print. Second edition in preparation.*—Part II. Autobiography of Matthew Robinson. 1856. 5s. 6d.—Part III. Life of William Bedell, by his son. 1871. 3s. 6d.

The gross proceeds of the sale of Part III. are given to the disestablished church of Ireland, to promote the education of the orphans of clergymen.

Early Statutes of St John's College, Cambridge. London. Macmillan, 1859. 8vo. The text. The notes, completing the book, are in preparation. 18s.

Cicero's Second Philippic.

With notes. 5th edition. London, Macmillan. 8vo. [1861, 1865, 1867, 1872,] 1877. 5s.

Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliae. A.D. 447—1066. London, edited for the Master of the Rolls, with a preface on C. J. Bertram's forgery, *De Situ Britanniae*. 1863—9. 2 vols. 8vo.

The Scholemaster.

By ROGER ASCHAM. With notes. London, Bell, 1863. 8vo. 6s.

Letters of Archbishop Williams, with Documents relating to him. With notes. Cambridge, 1866. 8vo. Privately printed.

Catalogue of Baker MSS. (in the 'Catalogue of MSS. preserved in the library of the university of Cambridge,' v 193—567). Cambridge, University Press. 1867. 8vo.

First Greek Reader.

4th and cheaper edition. London, Macmillan. [1868, 1870, 1873,] 1878. 4s. 6d.

History of the College of St John the Evangelist, by Thomas Baker, B.D. Ejected Fellow. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press, Cambridge, 1869. 1 vol. in 2 parts. 8vo. 24s.

Life of Ambrose Bonwicke, by his father. Cambridge, Deighton, Bell and Co. 1870. 8vo. 6s.

Latin Exercises.

Accidence [3 parts. Cambridge, Deighton, Bell and Co. 1870. 8vo. 6d. each]. Second edition, 1 vol. 1871. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Syntax [3 parts. Cambridge, Deighton, Bell and Co. 1871. 8vo. 6d. each]. Second ed. 1 vol. 1878. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Series III. Cambridge, Deighton, Bell and Co. 1872. 8vo. 3 parts. 6d. each. Second edition, 1 vol. 1879. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

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The Narrative of Odysseus. Homer's Odyssey IX—XII.

With notes. London, Macmillan. 18mo. Part I. 1872. 3s.

M. Fabii Quintiliani Institutionis Oratoriae Liber X.

With an introduction, analysis and notes. Cambridge, Deighton, Bell and Co. cr. 8vo. 10s. [Part I. pp. 147, was issued in 1872.]

Fragments of Two Essays in English Philology by the

late JULIUS CHARLES HARE, M.A. London, Macmillan. 8vo. 1873. 3s. 6d. I. Words derived from names of places. II. Words corrupted by false analogy or false derivation.

Report of the Congress of Constance held Sept. 12—14.

Rivingtons, 1873. 8vo. 6d. Bp. Reinkens' second pastoral letter, *ibid.* 1874. 6d. Bp. Reinkens' speeches on Christian Union and Old Catholic prospects. With a preface by Bp. Reinkens and a biographical notice, *ibid.* 1874. 1s. Speech of Prof. Messmer at the congress of Constance, *ibid.* 1874. 6d.

Memoir of Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby.

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Facts and Documents relating to the Persecutions endured

by Old Catholics. Cambridge, Macmillan, 1875. 8vo. 6d.

Bibliographical Clue to Latin Literature. London and

Cambridge, Macmillan. 1875. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

English Works of Bishop Fisher. Vol. I. London.

Early English Text Society, 1876.

Venerabilis Bedae Hist. Eccl. Gentis Anglorum Libri III.

IV. Edited with J. R. LUMB, B.D. for the Syndics of the Press. Cambridge, 1878. Ex. fc. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

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his Letters. Cambridge, Deighton, Bell and Co. 8vo.

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FOR SCHOOLS

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JOHN E. B. MAYOR M.A.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
AND FELLOW OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

PART IV

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J. E. B. M.

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- P* cod. Montepessulanus 125 (Pithoeanus, Budensis)
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S reading of schol.
ω all or many of the other mss.
σ some of the other mss.

D. IUNI IUVENALIS

SATURARUM

LIBER QUARTUS

XII

NATALI, Corvine, die mihi dulcior haec lux,
qua festus promissa deis animalia cespes
expectat. niveam reginae ducimus agnam,
par vellus dabitur pugnanti Gorgone Maura,
sed procul extensum petulans quatit hostia funem 5
Tarpeio servata Iovi frontemque coruscat;
quippe ferox vitulus, templis maturus et arae
spargendusque mero, quem iam pudet ubera matris
ducere, qui vexat nascenti robora cornu.
si res ampla domi similisque affectibus esset, 10
pinguior Hispulla traheretur taurus et ipsa
mole piger nec finitima nutritus in herba,
laeta set ostendens Clitumni pascua sanguis
iret et a grandi cervix ferienda ministro,
ob redditum trepidantis adhuc horrendaque passi 15
nuper et incolumem sese mirantis amici.

2 diis *P* | 4 putante *P* | 8 ubera matris *om.* *P* | 13 laetas et
P | 14 a *om.* *P*

M. I.

nam praeter pelagi casus et fulminis ictus
 evasit. densae caelum abscondere tenebrae
 nube una subitusque antennae inpulit ignis,
 cum se quisque illo percussus crederet et mox 20
 attonitus nullum conferri posse putaret
 naufragium velis ardentibus. omnia fiunt
 talia, tam graviter, si quando poetica surgit
 tempestas. genus ecce aliud discriminis audi
 et miserere iterum, quamquam sint cetera sortis 25
 eiusdem pars dira quidem, sed cognita multis
 et quam votiva testantur fana tabella
 plurima: pictores quis nescit ab Iside pasci?
 [accidit et nostro similis fortuna Catullo.]
 cum plenus fluctu medius foret alveus et iam 30
 alternum puppis latus evertentibus undis
 † arbori incertae nullam prudentia cani
 rectoris conferret opem, decidere iactu
 coepit cum ventis, imitatus castora, qui se
 eunuchum ipse facit, cupiens evadere damno 35
 testiculi: adeo medicatum intellegit inguen.
 'fundite quae mea sunt' dicebat 'cuncta,' Catullus,
 praecipitare volens etiam pulcherrima, vestem
 purpuream, teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam,
 atque alias, quarum generosi graminis ipsum 40
 infecit natura pecus, sed et egregius fons
 viribus occultis et Baeticus adiuvat aer.
 ille nec argentum dubitabat mittere, lances

23 si *Pw*: quam *Schurtzfleisch*, *Madvig*, *Jahn*. 32 arboris
 incerte *P*: arboris incerto *S*: arbori incertae *Lachm. Lucrat.*
p. 387 | 33 cum ferret *ω* | 36 testiculi *S*: testicul *P* testiculorum
ω | 37 catullis *P* | 38 volens *om.* *P* | 43 dubitat *P*.

Parthenio factas, urnae cratera capacem
 et dignum sitiente Pholo vel coniuge Fусci; 45
 adde et bascaudas et mille escaria, multum
 caelati, biberat quo callidus emptor Olynthi.
 sed quis hunc alius, qua mundi parte quis audet
 argento praeferre caput rebusque salutem?
 [non propter vitam faciunt patrimonia quidam, 50
 sed vitio caeci propter patrimonia vivunt.]
 iactatur rerum utilium pars maxima, sed nec
 damna levant; tunc adversis urgentibus illuc
 reccidit ut malum ferro summitteret, ac se
 explicat angustum: discriminis ultima, quando 55
 praesidia adferimus navem factura minorem.
 i nunc et ventis animam committe dolato
 confisus ligno, digitis a morte remotus
 quattuor aut septem, si sit latissima taeda;
 mox cum reticulis et pane et ventre lagonae 60
 aspice sumendas in tempestate secures.
 sed postquam iacuit planum mare, tempora postquam
 prospera vectoris fatumque valentius euro
 et pelago, postquam Parcae meliora benigna
 pensa manu ducunt hilares et staminis albi 65
 lanificae, modica nec multum fortior aura
 ventus adest: inopi miserabilis arte cucurrit
 vestibus extentis et, quod superaverat unum,
 velo prora suo. iam deficientibus austris
 spes vitae cum sole redit; tunc gratus Iulo 70

45 polo *P* | 47 quod *P* | pallidus *P* | 50 51 *del. Bentl.*
ad Hor. a. p. 387, *Markl.* | 54 recidit *PSS* | 57 d*lato *P* | 59
 la*tissima *P* lautissima *S* | 61 respice *Jahn*: aspice *Pw* | 67 in-
 opia *P* | artes *P*

atque novercali sedes praelata Lavinio
 conspicitur sublimis apex, cui candida nomen
 scrofa dedit, laetis Phrygibus mirabile sumen,
 et numquam visis triginta clara mamillis.
 tandem intrat positas inclusa per aequora moles 75
 Tyrrhenamque pharon porrectaque bracchia rursum,
 quae pelago occurrunt medio longeque relinquunt
 Italiam—non sic igitur mirabere portus
 quos natura dedit—, sed trunca puppe magister
 interiora petit Baianae pervia cumbae 80
 tuti stagna sinus. gaudent ibi vertice raso
 garrula securi narrare pericula nautae.

Ite igitur, pueri, linguis animisque faventes,
 sartaque delubris et farra inponite cultris
 ac mollis ornate focos glebamque virentem! 85
 iam sequar et sacro, quod praestat, rite peracto
 inde domum repetam, graciles ubi parva coronas
 accipiunt fragili simulacra nitentia cera.
 hic nostrum placabo Iovem Laribusque paternis
 tura dabo atque omnis violae iactabo colores. 90
 cuncta nitent, longos erexit ianua ramos
 et matutinis operatur festa lucernis.

Nec suspecta tibi sint haec, Corvine: Catullus,
 pro cuius reditu tot pono altaria, parvos
 tres habet heredes. libet expectare, quis aegram 95
 et claudentem oculos gallinam inpendat amico
 tam sterili—verum haec nimia est inpensa, coturnix

71 Lavinio *A. de Rooy specil. crit. p.* 57: lavino *Pw* | 73 mi-
 serabile *SS* | 75 equore *P* | 77 currunt *PS* | relinquit *P* | 81 ubi
 ω | 86 peracto *pw*: peract** *P* peractum *S* | 92 operantur *P* |
 93 ibi *P*

nulla umquam pro patre cadet. sentire calorem
 si coepit locuples Gallitta et Pacius orbi,
 legitime fixis vestitur tota libellis 100
 porticus, existunt qui promittant hecatomben.
 quatenus hic non sunt nec venales elephanti,
 nec Latio aut usquam sub nostro sidere talis
 belua concipitur, sed furva gente petita
 arboribus Rutulis et Turni pascitur agro, 105
 Caesaris armentum, nulli servire paratum
 privato: siquidem Tyrio parere solebant
 Hannibali et nostris ducibus regique Molosso
 horum maiores ac dorso ferre cohortes 109
 partem aliquam belli et euntem in proelia turrem:
 nulla igitur mora per Novium, mora nulla per Histrum
 Pacuvium, quin illud ebur ducatur ad aras
 et cadat ante Lares Gallittae, victima sola
 tantis digna deis et captatoribus horum.
 alter enim, si concedas mactare, vovebit 115
 de grege servorum magna et pulcherrima quaeque
 corpora, vel pueris et frontibus ancillarum
 inponet vittas et, si qua est nubilis illi
 Iphigenia domi, dabit hanc altaribus, etsi
 non sperat tragicae furtiva piacula cervae. 120
 laudo meum civem, nec comparo testamento
 mille rates; nam si Libitinam evaserit aeger,
 delebit tabulas, inclusus carcere nassae,
 post meritum sane mirandum, atque omnia soli
 forsán Pacuvio breviter dabit, ille superbus 125

109 cohortis *P* | 110 belli *qet P* | 111 nulla per Histrum *om. P*
 112 125 128 Pacubium -o -us *P* | 116 ut *P*

incedet victis rivalibus. ergo vides, quam
grande operae pretium faciat iugulata Mycenis.
vivat Pacuvius, quaeso, vel Nestora totum,
possideat quantum rapuit Nero, montibus aurum
exaequet, nec amet quemquam, nec ametur ab ullo!



LIBER QUINTUS

XIII

EXEMPLO quodcumque malo committitur, ipsi
 displicet auctori. prima est haec ultio, quod se-
 iudice nemo nocens absolvitur, inproba quamvis
 gratia fallaci praetoris vicerit urna.
 quid sentire putas omnes, Calvine, recenti 5
 de scelere et fidei violatae crimine? sed nec
 tam tenuis census tibi contigit, ut mediocris
 iacturae te mergat onus, nec rara videmus
 quae pateris; casus multis hic cognitus ac iam
 tritus et e medio fortunae ductus acervo. 10
 ponamus nimios gemitus. flagrantior aequo
 non debet dolor esse viri, nec vulnere maior.
 tu quamvis levium minimam exiguumque malorum
 particulam vix ferre potes, spumantibus ardens
 visceribus, sacrum tibi quod non reddat amicus 15
 depositum. stupet haec, qui iam post terga reliquit
 sexaginta annos, Fonteio consule natus?
 an nihil in melius tot rerum proficit usus?
 magna quidem, sacris quae dat praecepta libellis,
 victrix fortunae sapientia; ducimus autem 20
 hos quoque felices, qui ferre incommoda vitae
 nec iactare iugum vita didicere magistra.

5 homines *Ribbeck*. 6 fide *P* | 12 veri *P* | 18 proficit *PSS*:
 proficis *u Herm.* usus *Σ*: usu *Pw*

quae tam festa dies, ut cesset prodere furem,
 perfidiam fraudes atque omni ex crimine lucrum
 quaesitum et partos gladio vel pyxide nummos? 25
 rari quippe boni, numero vix sunt totidem quot
 Thebarum portae vel divitis ostia Nili.
 nona aetas agitur peioraque saecula ferri
 temporibus, quorum scelери non invenit ipsa
 nomen et a nullo posuit natura metallo. 30
 nos hominum divumque fidem clamore ciemus,
 quanto Faesidium laudat vocalis agentem
 sportula. dic, senior bulla dignissime, nescis,
 quas habeat veneres aliena pecunia? nescis,
 quem tua simplicitas risum vulgo moveat, cum 35
 exigis a quoquam, ne peieret et putet ullis
 esse aliquod numen templis araeque rubenti?
 quondam hoc indigenae vivebant more, priusquam
 sumeret agrestem posito diademate falcem
 Saturnus fugiens, tunc, cum virguncula Iuno 40
 et privatus adhuc Idaeis Iuppiter antris,
 nulla super nubes convivia caelicolarum,
 nec puer Iliacus, formonsa nec Herculis uxor
 ad cyathos et iam siccatō nectare tergens
 bracchia Vulcanus Liparaea nigra taberna. 45
 prandebat sibi quisque deus, nec turba deorum
 talis ut est hodie, contentaque sidera paucis
 numinibus miserum urguebant Atlanta minori
 pondere; nondum aliquis sortitus triste profundi
 imperium aut Sicula torvus cum coniuge Pluton, 50

26 quod *P*: quot *pw* | 28 nunc *P* *ŷahn*: nona *pw* | 43 for-
 mo*sa *P* | 49 aliquis *om. P*

nec rota nec Furiae nec saxum aut vulturis atri
 poena, sed infernis hilares sine regibus umbrae.
 improbitas illo fuit admirabilis aevo,
 credebant quo grande nefas et morte piam,
 si iuvenis vetulo non adsurrexerat et si 55
 barbato cuicumque puer, licet ipse videret
 plura domi fraga et maiores glandis acervos.
 tam venerabile erat praecedere quattuor annis,
 primaque par adeo sacrae lanugo senectae.
 nunc, si depositum non infitietur amicus, 60
 si reddat veterem cum tota aerugine follem,
 prodigiosa fides et Tuscis digna libellis,
 quaeque coronata lustrari debeat agna.
 egregium sanctumque virum si cerno, bimembri
 hoc monstrum puero vel miranti sub aratro 65
 piscibus inventis et fetae comparo mulae,
 sollicitus, tamquam lapides effuderit imber
 examenque apium longa consederit uva
 culmine delubri, tamquam in mare fluxerit amnis
 gurgitibus miris et lactis vertice torrens. 70

Intercepta decem quereris sestertia fraude
 sacrilega? quid si bis centum perdidit alter
 hoc arcana modo? maiorem tertius illa
 summam, quam patulae vix ceperat angulus arcae?
 tam facile et pronum est superos contemnere testes, 75
 si mortalis idem nemo sciat! aspice, quanta
 voce neget, quae sit ficti constantia vultus.

52 sed om. P | 58 tum *Jahn*: tam *Pw* | 59 *ar P | 65 vel *p*:
 *** P aut 5 et 5 | mirandis *P5 Jahn, Herm.*: miranti *pw*.
Jortin eccl. hist. 1 p. 7. *Porson tracts* p. 310 | 70 miniis
Porson ibid.

per Solis radios Tarpeiaque fulmina iurat
 et Martis frameam et Cirraei spicula vatis,
 per calamos venatricis pharetramque puellae, 80
 perque tuum, pater Aegaei Neptune, tridentem;
 addit et Herculeos arcus hastamque Minervae,
 quidquid habent telorum armamentaria caeli.
 si vero et pater est, 'comedam' inquit 'flebile nati
 sinciput elixi Pharioque madentis aceto.' 85

Sunt in fortunae qui casibus omnia ponant
 et nullo credant mundum rectore moveri,
 natura volvente vices et lucis et anni,
 atque ideo intrepidi quaecumque altaria tangunt.
 [est alius metuens, ne crimen poena sequatur;] 90
 hic putat esse deos et peierat, atque ita secum
 'decernat quodcumque volet de corpore nostro
 Isis et irato feriat mea lumina sistro,
 dummodo vel caecus teneam quos abnego nummos.
 et phthisis et vomicae putres et dimidium crus 95
 sunt tanti. pauper locupletem optare podagram
 nec dubitet Ladas, si non eget Anticyra nec
 Archigene; quid enim velocis gloria plantae
 praestat et esuriens Pisaeae ramus olivae?
 ut sit magna, tamen certe lenta ira deorum est; 100
 si curant igitur cunctos punire nocentes,
 quando ad me venient? sed et exorabile numen
 fortasse experiar; solet his ignoscere. multi
 committunt eadem diverso crimina fato;
 ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema.' 105
 sic animum dirae trepidum formidine culpae
 confirmat, tunc te sacra ad delubra vocantem

85 farioque *P* | 86 in *om.* *P* | 103 is *P* | 107 confirmat *SS* :

praecedit, trahere immo ultro ac vexare paratus.
 nam cum magna malae superest audacia causae,
 creditur a multis fiducia. mimum agit ille, 110
 urbani qualem fugitivus scurra Catulli;
 tu miser exclamas, ut Stentora vincere possis,
 vel potius quantum Gradivus Homericus 'audis,
 Iuppiter, haec, nec labra moves, cum mittere vocem
 debueris vel marmoreus vel aeneus? aut cur 115
 in carbone tuo charta pia tura soluta
 ponimus et sectum vituli iecur albaque porci
 omenta? ut video, nullum discrimen habendum est
 effigies inter vestras statuamque Vagelli.'

Accipe, quae contra valeat solacia ferre 120
 et qui nec cynicos nec stoica dogmata legit
 a cynicis tunica distantia, non Epicurum
 suspicit exigui laetum plantaribus horti.
 curentur dubii medicis maioribus aegri,
 tu venam vel discipulo committe Philippi. 125
 si nullum in terris tam detestabile factum
 ostendis, taceo nec pugnīs caedere pectus
 te veto nec plana faciem contundere palma;
 quandoquidem accepto claudenda est ianua damno
 et maiore domus gemitu, maiore tumultu 130
 planguntur nummi quam funera. nemo dolorem
 fingit in hoc casu, vestem diducere summam
 contentus, vexare oculos umore coacto:
 ploratur lacrimis amissa pecunia veris.
 sed si cuncta vides simili fora plena querella, 135
 si deciens lectis diversa parte tabellis

confirmant *Pw*: confirmans *Herm.* | ac delubra *P* | 124 cur-
 rentur *P*

vana supervacui dicunt chirographa ligni,
 arguit ipsorum quos littera gemmaque princeps
 sardonichum, oculis quae custoditur eburnis:
 ten—o delicias!—extra communia censes 140
 ponendum, quia tu gallinae filius albae,
 nos viles pulli, nati infelicibus ovis?
 rem pateris modicam et mediocri bile ferendam,
 si flectas oculos maiora ad crimina. confer
 conductum latronem, incendia sulphure coepta 145
 atque dolo, primos cum ianua colligit ignes;
 confer et hos, veteris qui tollunt grandia templi
 pocula adorandae robiginis et populorum
 dona vel antiquo positas a rege coronas.
 haec ibi si non sunt, minor extant sacrilegus, qui 150
 radat inaurati femur Herculis et faciem ipsam
 Neptuni, qui bratteolam de Castore ducat:
 an dubitet? solitumst totum conflare tonantem.
 confer et artifices mercatoremque veneni
 et deducendum corio bovis in mare, cum quo 155
 clauditur adversis innoxia simia fatis.
 haec quota pars scelerum, quae custos Gallicus urbis
 usque a lucifero donec lux occidat audit?
 humani generis mores tibi nosse volenti
 sufficit una domus; paucos consume dies et 160
 dicere te miserum, postquam illinc veneris, aude.
 quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? aut quis
 in Meroe crasso maiorem infante mamillam?
 caerulea quis stupuit Germani lumina, flavam

139 140 *transponit P* | 141 quid? *Heinr. Jahn*: quia *Pw* |
 147 veteres *P* | 153 solitumst *Munro*: solitus *mss. et edd.* | cum-
 flare *PS* | 155 bo*is *P* | 163 mero *P* | 164 qui *P*

caesariem et madido torquentem cornua cirro? 165
 nempe quod haec illis natura est omnibus una.
 ad subitas Thracum volucres nubemque sonoram
 Pygmaeus parvis currit bellator in armis,
 mox impar hosti raptusque per aera curvis
 unguibus a saeva fertur grue. si videas hoc 170
 gentibus in nostris, risu quatiare; sed illic,
 quamquam eadem assidue spectentur proelia, ridet
 nemo, ubi tota cohors pede non est altior uno.

Nullane periuri capitis fraudisque nefandae
 poena erit? abreptum crede hunc graviore catena 175
 protinus et nostro—quid plus velut ira?—necari
 arbitrio: manet illa tamen iactura, nec umquam
 depositum tibi sospes erit, sed corpore trunco
 invidiosa dabit minimus solacia sanguis.
 'at vindicta bonum vita iucundius ipsa.' 180
 nempe hoc indocti, quorum praecordia nullis
 interdum aut levibus videas flagrantia causis:
 [quantulacumque adeo est occasio, sufficit irae.]
 Chrysippus non dicet idem nec mite Thaletis
 ingenium dulcique senex vicinus Hymetto, 185
 qui partem acceptae saeva inter vincla cicutae
 accusatori nollet dare. [plurima felix
 paulatim vitia atque errores exuit omnes,
 prima docet rectum sapientia.] quippe minuti
 semper et infirmi est animi exiguique voluptas 190
 ultio: continuo sic collige, quod vindicta
 nemo magis gaudet quam femina. cur tamen hos tu

168 puruis *P* | 174 periuri *PS* *Jahn* | 176 qui *P* | 182 frag-
 lantia *P* | 183 occasio *P* | 187 plurima — 189 sapientia *del.*
Guietus | 190 et *om. P*

evasisse putes, quos diri conscia facti
 mens habet attonitos et surdo verbere caedit
 occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum? 195
 poena autem vehemens ac multo saevior illis,
 quas et Caedicius gravis invenit et Rhadamanthus,
 nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem.
 Spartano cuidam respondit Pythia vates
 haut impunitum quondam fore, quod dubitaret 200
 depositum retinere et fraudem iure tueri
 iurando. quaerebat enim, quae numinis esset
 mens, et an hoc illi facinus suaderet Apollo.
 reddidit ergo metu, non moribus; et tamen omnem
 vocem adyti dignam templo veramque probavit, 205
 extinctus tota pariter cum prole domoque
 et quamvis longa deductis gente propinquis.
 has patitur poenas peccandi sola voluntas.
 nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum,
 facti crimen habet: cedo, si conata peregit? 210
 perpetua anxietas nec mensae tempore cessat
 faucibus ut morbo siccis interque molares
 difficili crescente cibo; Setina misellus
 expuit, Albani veteris pretiosa senectus
 displicet; ostendas melius, densissima ruga 215
 cogitur in frontem, velut acri ducta Falerno.
 nocte brevem si forte indulsit cura soporem
 et toto versata toro iam membra quiescunt,
 continuo templum et violati numinis aras
 et, quod praecipuis mentem sudoribus urguet, 220

208 sola *ω*: saeva *P* | voluptas *P* | 210 cognata *P* | 213 Se-
 tina *Herelius* (*Klotzii act. litt. II p. 113 sq.*): sed vina *PSω* |
 216 fontem *P*

te videt in somnis: tua sacra et maior imago
 humana turbat pavidum cogitque fateri.
 hi sunt, qui trepidant et ad omnia fulgura pallent,
 cum tonat, exanimes primo quoque murmure caeli;
 non quasi fortuitus nec ventorum rabie, sed 225
 iratus cadat in terras et vindicet ignis.
 illa nihil nocuit, cura graviore timetur
 proxima tempestas, velut hoc dilata sereno.
 praeterea lateris vigili cum febre dolorem
 si coepere pati, missum ad sua corpora morbum 230
 infesto credunt a numine, saxa deorum
 haec et tela putant. pecudem spondere sacello
 balantem et Laribus cristam promittere galli
 non audent; quid enim sperare nocentibus aegris
 concessum? vel quae non dignior hostia vita? 235
 mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum.
 cum scelus admittunt, superest constantia; quid fas
 atque nefas, tandem incipiunt sentire peractis
 criminibus. tamen ad mores natura recurrit
 damnatos, fixa et mutari nescia. nam quis 240
 peccandi finem posuit sibi? quando recepit
 eiectum semel attrita de fronte ruborem?
 quisnam hominum est, quem tu contentum videris uno
 flagitio? dabit in laqueum vestigia noster
 perfidus et nigri patietur carceris uncum 245
 aut maris Aegaei rupem scopulosque frequentes
 exulibus magnis. poena gaudebis amara
 nominis invisi, tandemque fatebere laetus,
 nec surdum nec Tiresian quemquam esse deorum.

225 abie *P* | 226 terra sed *P* | vindicet *S* *Servius Aen.* IV
 209. VI 179: iudicet *Pw* | 237 quid *S*: quod *Pw*

XIV

PLURIMA sunt, Fuscine, et fama digna sinistra
 et nitidis maculam haesuram figentia rebus,
 quae monstrant ipsi pueris traduntque parentes.
 si damnosa senem iuvat alea, ludit et heres
 bullatus parvoque eadem movet arma fritillo, 5
 nec melius de se cuiquam sperare propinquo
 concedet iuvenis, qui radere tubera terrae,
 boletum condire et eodem iure natantis
 mergere ficellas didicit nebulone parente
 et cana monstrante gula. cum septimus annus 10
 transierit puerum, nondum omni dente renato,
 barbatos licet admoveas mille inde magistros,
 hinc totidem, cupiet lauto cenare paratu
 semper et a magna non degenerare culina.
 mitem animum et mores modicis erroribus aequos 15
 praecipit atque animas servorum et corpora nostra
 materia constare putat paribusque elementis,
 an saevire docet Rutilus, qui gaudet acerbo
 plagarum strepitu et nullam Sirena flagellis
 comparat, Antiphates trepidi laris ac Polyphemus, 20

2 hesuram *P*: ac rugam *ω*: et rugam 5 *cf. vulg. Eph. 5 27*
 non habentem maculam aut rugam | 9 ficellas *Lachm. Lucr.*
p. 204: ficedulas *mss. et add.* | 13 cupient *P* | 18 rutilis *P*

tunc felix, quotiens aliquis tortore vocato
 uritur ardenti duo propter lintea ferro?
 quid suadet iuveni laetus stridore catenae,
 quem mire adficiunt inscripta ergastula, carcer
 rusticus? expectas, ut non sit adultera Largae 25
 filia, quae numquam maternos dicere moechos
 tam cito nec tanto poterit contexere cursu,
 ut non ter deciens respiret? conscia matri
 virgo fuit; ceras nunc hac dictante pusillas
 implet et ad moechum dat eisdem ferre cinaedis. 30
 sic natura iubet: velocius et citius nos
 corrumpunt vitiorum exempla domestica, magnis
 cum subeunt animos auctoribus. unus et alter
 forsitan haec spernant iuvenes, quibus arte benigna
 et meliore luto finxit praecordia Titan; 35
 sed reliquos fugienda patrum vestigia ducunt
 et monstrata diu veteris trahit orbita culpae.
 abstineas igitur damnandis. huius enim vel
 una potens ratio est, ne crimina nostra sequantur
 ex nobis geniti, quoniam dociles imitandis 40
 turpibus ac pravis omnes sumus, et Catilinam
 quocumque in populo videas, quocumque sub axe,
 sed nec Brutus erit, Bruti nec avunculus usquam.
 nil dictu foedum visuque haec limina tangat,
 intra quae pater est; procul, a procul inde puellae 45
 lenonum et cantus pernocantis parasiti!
 maxima debetur puero reverentia: si quid

24 scripta *PS* | carcer? rusticus expectas *Döderlein, Jahn, Herm.* | 33 subeunt *P Herm.*: subeant *ω Jahn* | animis *P* |
 34 sperant *P*: spernant *pw* | 39 nec *P* | 45 pater *PS*: puer
S | a *Cramer*: ac *PS*

turpe paras, ne tu pueri contempseris annos,
 sed peccaturo obstet tibi filius infans.
 nam si quid dignum censoris fecerit ira 50
 quandoque et similem tibi se non corpore tantum
 nec vultu dederit, morum quoque filius et qui
 omnia deterius tua per vestigia peccet,
 corripies nimirum et castigabis acerbo
 clamore ac post haec tabulas mutare parabis. 55
 unde tibi frontem libertatemque parentis,
 cum facias peiora senex vacuumque cerebro
 iam pridem caput hoc ventosa cucurbita quaerat?

Hospite venturo, cessabit nemo tuorum.
 'verre pavementum, nitidas ostende columnas, 60
 arida cum tota descendat aranea tela,
 hic leve argentum, vasa aspera tergeat alter!'
 vox domini furit instantis virgamque tenentis.
 ergo miser trepidas, ne stercore foeda canino
 atria displiceant oculis venientis amici, 65
 ne perfusa luto sit porticus; et tamen uno
 semodio scobis haec emendat servulus unus:
 illud non agitas, ut sanctam filius omni
 aspiciat sine labe domum vitioque carentem?
 gratum est, quod patriae civem populoque dedisti, 70
 si facis ut patriae sit idoneus, utilis agris,
 utilis et bellorum et pacis rebus agendis.
 plurimum enim intererit, quibus artibus et quibus
 hunc tu
 moribus instituas. serpente ciconia pullos

48 nec *PS* | 57 senes *P* | 59 cessa*it | *P* | 70 patribus *Bentl.*
Hor. c. III 6 20 | 71 patria *PS*

nutrit et inventa per devia rura lacerta: 75
 illi eadem sumptis quaerunt animalia pinnis.
 vultur iumento et canibus crucibusque relictis
 ad fetus properat partemque cadaveris adfert:
 hic est ergo cibus magni quoque vulturis et se
 pascentis, propria cum iam facit arbore nidos. 80
 sed leporem aut capream famulae Iovis et generosae
 in saltu venantur aves, hinc praeda cubili
 ponitur: inde autem cum se matura levarit
 progenies, stimulante fame festinat ad illam,
 quam primum praedam rupto gustaverat ovo. 85

Aedificator erat Cretonius et modo curvo
 litore Caietae, summa nunc Tiburis arce,
 nunc Praenestinis in montibus alta parabat
 culmina villarum Graecis longeque petitis 89
 marmoribus, vincens Fortunae atque Herculis aedem,
 ut spado vincebat Capitolia nostra Posides.
 dum sic ergo habitat Cretonius, inminuit rem,
 fregit opes; nec parva tamen mensura relictiae
 partis erat: totam hanc turbavit filius amens,
 dum meliore novas attollit marmore villas. 95

Quidam sortiti metuentem sabbata patrem
 nil praeter nubes et caeli numen adorant,
 nec distare putant humana carne suillam,
 qua pater abstinuit, mox et praepudia ponunt.
 Rômanas autem soliti contemnere leges 100
 Iudaicum ediscunt et servant ac metuunt ius,
 tradidit arcano quodcumque volumine Moyses,

78 adfe*tus P | 82 haec Lachm. | 83 se om. P | levaret P
 levabit S | 91 possidens P | 102 tradit P | Moyses PS

non monstrare vias eadem nisi sacra colenti,
 quaesitum ad fontem solos deducere verpos.
 sed pater in causa, cui septima quaeque fuit lux 105
 ignava et partem vitae non attigit ullam.

Sponte tamen iuvenes imitantur cetera, solam
 inviti quoque avaritiam exercere iubentur.
 fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbra,
 cum sit triste habitu voltuque et veste severum, 110
 nec dubie tamquam frugi laudetur avarus,
 tamquam parcus homo et rerum tutela suarum
 certa magis, quam si fortunas servet easdem
 Hesperidum serpens aut Ponticus. adde quod hunc, de
 quo loquor, egregium populus putat adquirendi 115
 artificem; quippe his crescunt patrimonia fabris,
 sed crescunt quocumque modo maioraque fiunt
 incude adsidua semperque ardente camino.
 et pater ergo animi felices credit avaros,
 qui miratur opes, qui nulla exempla beati 120
 pauperis esse putat, iuvenes hortatur, ut illam
 ire viam pergant et eidem incumbere sectae.
 sunt quaedam vitiorum elementa: his protinus illos
 inbuit et cogit minimas ediscere sordes.
 [mox adquirendi docet insatiabile votum.] 125
 servorum ventres modio castigat iniquo,
 ipse quoque esuriens; neque enim omnia sustinet
 umquam

mucida caerulei panis consumere frustra,
 hesternum solitus medio servare minutal
 Septembri, nec non differre in tempora cenae 130

114 de om. P | 117 maiora sunt P | 122 peragant P |
 123 illis P | 128 frustra P

alterius conchem aestivi cum parte lacerti
 signatam vel dimidio putrique siluro,
 filaque sectivi numerata includere porri:
 invitatus ad haec aliquis de ponte negabit.
 sed quo divitias haec per tormenta coactas, 135
 cum furor haud dubius, cum sit manifesta phrenesis,
 ut locuples moriaris, egentis vivere fato?
 interea pleno cum turget sacculus ore,
 crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crevit,
 et minus hanc optat qui non habet. ergo paratur 140
 altera villa tibi, cum rus non sufficit unum,
 et proferre libet fines maiorque videtur
 et melior vicina seges: mercaris et hanc et
 arbusta et densa montem qui canet oliva.
 quorum si pretio dominus non vincitur ullo, 145
 nocte boves macri lassoque famelica collo
 iumenta ad virides huius mittentur aristas,
 nec prius inde domum, quam tota novalia saevos
 in ventres abeant, ut credas falcibus actum.
 dicere vix possis, quam multi talia plorent 150
 et quot venales iniuria fecerit agros.
 sed qui sermones, quam foedae bucina famae!
 'quid nocet haec?' inquit 'tunicam mihi malo lupini,
 quam si me toto laudet vicinia pago
 exigui ruris paucissima farra secantem.' 155
 scilicet et morbis et debilitate carebis
 et luctum et curam effugies et tempora vitae
 longa tibi posthac fato meliore dabuntur,

131 aestivam *P* | 134 negavit *P* | 136 aut *P* | 139 crevit
*P*⁵: crescit *pw* | 151 quod *P*: quot *pw* | 152 quid *P* | foede *P*
Jahn: foedae *ω Herm.* | 153 lupina *P*: lupini *pw*.

si tantum culti solus possederis agri,
 quantum sub Tatio populus Romanus arabat. 160
 mox etiam fractis aetate ac Punica passis
 proelia vel Pyrrum inmanem gladiosque Molossos
 tandem pro multis vix iugera bina dabantur
 vulneribus: merces haec sanguinis atque laboris
 nullis visa umquam meritis minor aut ingratae 165
 curta fides patriae. saturabat glebula talis
 patrem ipsum turbamque casae, qua feta iacebat
 uxor et infantes ludebant quattuor, unus
 vernula, tres domini; sed magnis fratribus horum
 a scrobe vel sulco redeuntibus altera cena 170
 amplior et grandes fumabant pultibus ollae:
 nunc modus hic agri nostro non sufficit horto.
 inde fere scelerum causae; nec plura venena
 miscuit aut ferro grassatur saepius ullum
 humanae mentis vitium, quam saeva cupido 175
 inmodici census. nam dives qui fieri vult,
 et cito vult fieri: sed quae reverentia legum,
 quis metus aut pudor est umquam properantis avari?
 'vivite contenti casulis et collibus istis,
 o pueri!' Marsus dicebat et Hernicus olim 180
 Vestinusque senex 'panem quaeramus aratro,
 qui satis est mensis. laudant hoc numina ruris,
 quorum ope et auxilio gratae post munus aristae
 contingunt homini veteris fastidia quercus.
 nil vetitum fecisse volet, quem non pudet alto 185
 per glaciem perone tegi, qui summovet euros
 pellibus inversis; peregrina ignotaque nobis
 ad scelus atque nefas, quaecumque est, purpura ducit.'

163 vina P | 168 et unus P | 182 quis P | roris P

haec illi veteres praecepta minoribus. at nunc
 post finem autumni media de nocte supinum 190
 clamosus iuvenem pater excitat 'accipe ceras,
 scribe, puer, vigila, causas age, perlege rubras
 maiorum leges aut vitem posce libello.
 sed caput intactum buxo naresque pilosas
 adnotet et grandes miretur Laelius alas. 195
 dirue Maurorum attegias, castella Brigantum,
 ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagensimus annus
 adferat; aut, longos castrorum ferre labores
 si piget et trepidum solvunt tibi cornua ventrem
 cum lituis audita, pares quod vendere possis 200
 pluris dimidio, nec te fastidia mercis
 ullius subeant ablegandae Tiberim ultra,
 neu credas ponendum aliquid discriminis inter
 unguenta et corium. lucri bonus est odor ex re
 qualibet. illa tuo sententia semper in ore 205
 versetur, dis atque ipso Iove digna poeta
 "unde habeas, quaerit nemo, sed oportet habere."
 hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus assae,
 hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellae.
 talibus instantem monitis quemcumque parentem 210
 sic possem affari 'dic, o vanissime, quis te
 festinare iubet? meliorem praesto magistro
 discipulum. securus abi: vinceris, ut Ajax
 praeteriit Telamonem, ut Pelea vicit Achilles.
 parcendum est teneris: nondum implere medullas 215
 maturae mala nequitiae. ast cum pectere barbam
 coeperit et longi mucronem admittere cultri;

189 ad *P* | 208 repentibus assae *PSS*: poscentibus assem *ω* |
 209 alfa *P* | 216 naturae *P⁵* | nequitia est *P* | 217 longe *P*

falsus erit testis, vendet periuria summa
 exigua et Cereris tangens aramque pedemque.
 elatam iam crede nurum, si limina vestra 220
 mortifera cum dote subit: quibus illa premetur
 per somnum digitis! nam quae terraque marique
 acquirenda putas, brevior via conferet illi;
 nullus enim magni sceleris labor. "haec ego numquam
 mandavi" dices olim "nec talia suasi." 225
 mentis causa malae tamen est et origo penes te.
 nam quisquis magni census praecepit amorem
 et laevo monitu pueros producit avaros,
 [et qui per fraudes patrimonia conduplicare,]
 dat libertatem et totas effundit habenas 230
 curriculo; quem si revoces, subsistere nescit
 et te contempto rapitur metisque relictis.
 nemo satis credit tantum delinquere, quantum
 permittas; adeo indulgent sibi latius ipsi.
 cum dicis iuveni stultum, qui donet amico, 235
 qui paupertatem levet attollatque propinqui,
 et spoliare doces et circumscribere et omni
 crimine divitias adquirere, quarum amor in te
 quantus erat patriae Deciorum in pectore, quantum
 dilexit Thebas, si Graecia vera, Menoeceus; 240
 in quorum sulcis legiones dentibus anguis
 cum clipeis nascuntur et horrida bella capessunt
 continuo, tamquam et tubicen surrexerit una.
 ergo ignem, cuius scintillas ipse dedisti,
 flagrantem late et rapientem cuncta videbis, 245
 nec tibi parceretur misero, trepidumque magistrum

224 haec ego numquam *om. P* | 229 *om. S* | conduplicari *P* |
 238 a*quirere *P* | 240 veraque *P*

in cavea magno fremitu leo tollet alumnus.
 nota mathematicis genesis tua; sed grave tardas
 expectare colus: morieris stamine nondum
 abrupto. iam nunc obstas et vota moraris, 250
 iam torquet iuvenem longa et cervina senectus.
 ocus Archigenen quaere atque eme quod Mithridates
 composuit. si vis aliam decerpere ficum
 atque alias tractare rosas, medicamen habendum est,
 sorbere ante cibum quod debeat et pater et rex.' 255
 Monstro voluptatem egregiam, cui nulla theatra,
 nulla aequare queas praetoris pulpita lauti,
 si spectes, quanto capitis discrimine constant
 incrementa domus, aerata multus in arca
 fiscus et ad vigilem ponendi Castora nummi, 260
 ex quo Mars ultor galeam quoque perdidit et res
 non potuit servare suas. ergo omnia Florae
 et Cereris licet et Cybeles aulaea relinquas;
 tanto maiores humana negotia ludi.
 an magis oblectant animum iactata petauro 265
 corpora quique solet rectum descendere funem,
 quam tu, Corycia semper qui puppe moraris
 atque habitas, coro semper tollendus et austro,
 perditus ac vilis sacci mercator olentis,
 qui gaudes pingue antiquae de litore Cretae 270
 passum et municipes Iovis advexisse lagonas?
 hic tamen ancipiti figens vestigia planta
 victum illa mercede parat brumamque famemque
 illa recte cavet; tu propter mille talenta
 et centum villas temerarius. aspice portus 275
 et plenum magnis trabibus mare: plus hominum est iam

in pelago; veniet classis, quocumque vocarit
 spes lūcri, nec Carpathium Gaetulaque tantum
 aequora transiliet, sed longe Calpe relictā
 audiet Herculeo stridentem gurgite solem. 280
 grande operae pretium est, ut tenso folle reverti
 inde domum possis tumidaque superbus aluta,
 Oceani monstra et iuvenes vidisse marinos.
 non unus mentes agitat furor. ille sororis
 in manibus vultu Eumenidum terretur et igni, 285
 hic bove percusso mugire Agamemnona credit
 aut Ithacum; parcat tunicis licet atque lacernis,
 curatoris eget, qui navem mercibus implet
 ad summum latus et tabula distinguitur unda,
 cum sit causa mali tanti et discriminis huius 290
 concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas.
 occurrunt nubes et fulgura. 'solvite funem!'
 frumenti dominus clamat piperisve coempti
 'nil color hic caeli, nil fascia nigra minatur;
 aestivum tonat.' infelix hac forsitan ipsa 295
 nocte cadit fractis trabibus, fluctuque premetur
 obrutus et zonam laeva morsuque tenebit.
 sed cuius votis modo non suffecerat aurum,
 quod Tagus et rutila volvit Pactolus harena,
 frigida sufficient velantes inguina panni 300
 exiguisque cibus, mersa rate naufragus assem
 dum rogat et picta se tempestate tuetur.

Tantis parta malis cura maiore metuque
 servantur. misera est magni custodia census.
 dispositis praedives amis vigilare cohortem 305
 servorum noctu Licinus iubet, attonitus pro

296 cadit *PS*: cadet *u*.

300 velantis *P*

electro signisque suis Phrygiaque columna
 atque ebore et lata testudine. dolia nudi
 non ardent cynici; si fregeris, altera fiet
 cras domus, aut eadem plumbo commissa manebit.
 sensit Alexander, testa cum vidit in illa 311
 magnum habitatorem, quanto felicior hic, qui
 nil cuperet, quam qui totum sibi posceret orbem,
 passurus gestis aequanda pericula rebus.
 nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia; nos te, 315
 nos facimus, Fortuna, deam. mensura tamen quæ
 sufficiat census, si quis me consulat, edam:
 in quantum sitis atque fames et frigora poscunt,
 quantum, Epicure, tibi parvis suffecit in hortis,
 quantum Socratici ceperunt ante penates. 320
 numquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit.
 acribus exemplis videor te cludere? misce
 ergo aliquid nostris de moribus, effice summam,
 bis septem ordinibus quam lex dignatur Othonis.
 haec quoque si rugam trahit extenditque labellum, 325
 sume duos equites, fac tertia quadringenta.
 si nondum inplevi gremium, si panditur ultra,
 nec Croesi fortuna umquam nec Persica regna
 sufficient animo nec divitiae Narcissi,
 indulsit Caesar cui Claudius omnia, cuius 330
 paruit imperiis uxorem occidere iussus.

310 adque *P*: aut ω | 315 habes *Pw*: abest *S*. *Lact. III*
 29. *P sat. x* 365. *Herm.* | 319 sufficit *P* | 321 aliud *P*: aliud *p* |
 328 crysi *P*



XV

Q UIS nescit, Volusi Bithynice, qualia demens
 Aegyptus portenta colat? crocodilon adorat
 pars haec, illa pavet saturam serpentibus ibin.
 effigies sacri nitet aurea cercopithecii,
 dimidio magicae resonant ubi Memnone chordae 5
 atque vetus Thebe centum iacet obruta portis.
 illic aeluros, hic piscem fluminis, illic
 oppida tota canem venerantur, nemo Dianam.
 porrum et cepe nefas violare et frangere morsu:
 o sanctas gentes, quibus haec nascuntur in hortis 10
 numina! lanatis animalibus abstinet omnis
 mensa, nefas illic fetum iugulare capellae:
 carnibus humanis vesci licet. attonito cum
 tale super cenam facinus narraret Ulixes
 Alcinoos, bilem aut risum fortasse quibusdam 15
 moverat, ut mendax aretalogus. 'in mare nemo
 hunc abicit, saeva dignum veraque Charybdi,
 fingentem inmanis Laestrygonas atque Cyclopas?
 nam citius Scyllam vel concurrentia saxa
 Cyaneas plenos et tempestatibus utres 20

5 memnon*e P | 6 obrupta P | 7 aeluros *Brodaeus misc.*
VII 2: aeruleos P caeruleos ω | 16 ma**que nemo P | 18 ad-
 que P | 20 Cyaneis P: Cyaneas *cod. R. Stephani*

crediderim aut tenui percussus verbere Circes
 et cum remigibus grunnisse Elpenora porcis:
 tam vacui capitis populum Phaeaca putavit?
 sic aliquis merito nondum ebrius et minimum qui
 de Corcyraea temetum duxerat urna; 25
 solus enim haec Ithacus nullo sub teste cane-
 bat. nos miranda quidem, set nuper consule Iunco
 gesta super calidae referemus moenia Copti,
 nos volgi scelus et cunctis graviora cothurnis. 29
 nam scelus, a Pyrre quamquam omnia syrmata volvas,
 nullus aput tragicos populus facit. accipe, nostro
 dira quod exemplum feritas produxerit aevo.

Inter finitimos vetus atque antiqua simulas,
 inmortale odium et numquam sanabile vulnus
 ardet adhuc Ombos et Tentyra. summus utrimque 35
 inde furor vulgo, quod numina vicinorum
 odit uterque locus, cum solos credat habendos
 esse deos, quos ipse colit. sed tempore festo
 alterius populi rapienda occasio cunctis
 visa inimicorum primoribus ac ducibus, ne 40
 laetum hilaremque diem, ne magnae gaudia cenae
 sentirent positos ad templa et compita mensis
 pervigilique toro, quem nocte ac luce iacentem
 septimus interdum sol invenit. horrida sane
 Aegyptos, sed luxuria, quantum ipse notavi, 45
 barbara famoso non cedit turba Canopo.
 adde quod et facilis victoria de madidis et

21 *ververe P* | 26 *hic P* | 28 *callidae P* | 34 *spurium censet
 Ruperti* | 35 *Coptos Pauw rech. sur les Egypt. II p. 160* | 44 *hor-
 rida—48 titubantibus del. Francke ex. crit. p. 107 sqq.* | 45 *est
 Coptos Markland Eurip. suppl. p. 257* | 47 *madidis et om. P*

blaesis atque mero titubantibus. inde virorum
 saltatus nigro tibicine, qualiacumque
 unguenta et flores multaeque in fronte coronae; 50
 hinc ieiunum odium. sed iurgia prima sonare
 incipiunt animis ardentibus, haec tuba rixae;
 dein clamore pari concurritur, et vice teli
 saevit nuda manus. paucae sine vulnere malae,
 vix cuiquam aut nulli toto certamine nasus 55
 integer, aspiceres iam cuncta per agmina vultus
 dimidios, alias facies et hiantia ruptis
 ossa genis, plenos oculorum sanguine pugnosc.
 ludere se credunt ipsi tamen et pueriles
 exercere acies, quod nulla cadavera calcent; 60
 et sane quo tot rixantis milia turbae,
 si vivunt omnes? ergo acrior impetus, et iam
 saxa inclinatis per humum quaesita lacertis
 incipiunt torquere, domestica seditioni
 tela, nec hunc lapidem, qualis et Turnus et Ajax, 65
 vel quo Tydides percussit pondere coxam
 Aeneae, sed quem valeant emittere dextrae
 illis dissimiles et nostro tempore natae.
 nam genus hoc vivo iam decrescebat Homero;
 terra malos homines nunc educat atque pusillos. 70
 ergo deus, quicumque aspexit, ridet et odit.
 a deverticulo repetatur fabula. postquam
 subsidiis aucti pars altera promere ferrum
 audet et infestis pugnam instaurare sagittis:
 terga fuga celeri praestant instantibus Ombis 75

52 ar*entibus *P* | incipiunt: animis ardentibus haec *Mark-*
land | 56 agmin* *P* | 64 seditioni Σ : seditione *Pw* | 75 fugas
P | praestant instantibus. Ombis *Mercer apud Salmasium*

qui vicina colunt umbrosae Tentyra palmae.
 labitur hinc quidam nimia formidine cursum
 praecipitans capiturque. ast illum in plurima sectum
 frustra et particulas, ut multis mortuus unus
 sufficeret, totum corrosis ossibus edit 80
 victrix turba, nec ardenti decoxit aeno
 aut veribus; longum usque adeo tardumque putavit
 expectare focos, contenta cadavere crudo.
 hic gaudere libet, quod non violaverit ignem,
 quem summa caeli raptum de parte Prometheus 85
 donavit terris; [elemento gratulor et te
 exultare reor]. sed qui mordere cadaver
 sustinuit, nil umquam hac carne libentius edit;
 nam scelere in tanto ne quaeras et dubites, an
 prima voluptatem gula senserit: ultimus autem 90
 qui stetit, absumpto iam toto corpore, ductis
 per terram digitis aliquid de sanguine gustat.
 Vascones, haec fama est, alimentis talibus olim
 produxere animas: sed res diversa, sed illic
 fortunae invidia est bellorumque ultima, casus 95
 extremi, longae dira obsidionis egestas.
 [huius enim, quod nunc agitur, miserabile debet
 exemplum esse cibi, sicut modo dicta mihi gens]
 post omnes herbas, post cuncta animalia, quidquid
 cogeabat vacui ventris furor, hostibus ipsis 100
 pallorem ac maciem et tenues miserantibus artus,
 membra aliena fame lacerabant, esse parati

*exerc. Plin. p. 441: praestan*****P praestantibus omnibus
 instant ω | 78 in om. P | 79 particula*** multis P | 85 prome-
 thea P | 86 87 elemento—reor unc. incl. Orelli, Hermann | 93
 elementis P | 97 98 del. Guet*

et sua. quisnam hominum veniam dare quisve deorum
 ventribus abnueret dira atque inmania passis
 et quibus illorum poterant ignoscere manes, 105
 quorum corporibus vescebantur? melius nos
 Zenonis praecepta monent; nec enim omnia, quaedam
 pro vita facienda putant: sed Cantaber unde
 stoicus, antiqui praesertim aetate Metelli? 109
 nunc totus Graias nostrasque habet orbis Athenas,
 Gallia causidicos docuit facunda Britannos,
 de conducendo loquitur iam rhetore Thyle.
 nobilis ille tamen populus, quem diximus, et par
 virtute atque fide, sed maior clade, Zagynthos,
 tale quid excusat: Maeotide saevior ara 115
 Aegyptos. quippe illa nefandi Taurica sacri
 inventrix homines—ut iam quae carmina tradunt
 digna fide credas—tantum immolat, ulterius nil
 aut gravius cultro timet hostia. quis modo casus
 inpulit hos? quae tanta fames infestaque vallo 120
 arma coegerunt tam detestabile monstrum
 audere? anne aliam terra Memphitide sicca
 invidiam facerent nolenti surgere Nilo?
 qua nec terribiles Cimbri nec Britones umquam
 Sauromataeque truces aut immanes Agathyrsi, 125
 hac saevit rabie inbelle et inutile vulgus,
 parvula fictilibus solitum dare vela phaselis
 et brevibus pictae remis incumbere testae.
 nec poenam sceleri invenies, nec digna parabis
 supplicia his populis, in quorum mente pares sunt 130
 et similis ira atque fames. mollissima corda

104 ventribus *H. Valesius*; viribus *Pw* | 112 iam *om. P* |
 124 Bistones *S Hermann* | 131 adque *P*

humano generi dare se natura fatetur,
 quae lacrimas dedit; haec nostri pars optima sensus.
 plorare ergo iubet causam dicentis amici
 squaloremque rei, pupillum ad iura vocantem 135
 circumscriptorem, cuius manantia fletu
 ora puellares faciunt incerta capilli.
 naturae imperio gemimus, cum funus adultae
 virginis occurrit vel terra clauditur infans 139
 et minor igne rogi; quis enim bonus et face dignus
 arcana, qualem Cereris vult esse sacerdos,
 ulla aliena sibi credit mala? separat hoc nos
 a grege mutorum, atque ideo venerabile soli
 sortiti ingenium divinatorumque capaces
 atque exercendis capiendisque artibus apti 145
 sensum a caelesti demissum traximus arce,
 cuius egent prona et terram spectantia. mundi
 principio indulsit communis conditor illis
 tantum animas, nobis animum quoque, mutuus ut nos
 adfectus petere auxilium et praestare iuberet, 150
 dispersos trahere in populum, migrare vetusto
 de nemore et proavis habitatas linquere silvas,
 aedificare domos, laribus coniungere nostris
 tectum aliud, tutos vicino limine somnos
 ut conlata daret fiducia, protegere armis 155
 lapsum aut ingenti nutantem vulnere civem,
 communi dare signa tuba; defendier isdem
 turribus atque una portarum clave teneri.
 sed iam serpentum maior concordia. parcit

135 squalorem atque *Kiaer* | 138 adutae *P* | 143 adque *P* |
 154 limite *P* | 157 defendi** *P*

cognatis maculis similis fera. quando leoni 160
fortior eripuit vitam leo? quo nemore umquam
exspiravit aper maioris dentibus apri?
Indica tigris agit rabida cum tigride pacem
perpetuam, saevis inter se convenit ursis.
ast homini ferrum letale incude nefanda 165
produxisse parum est, cum rastra et sarcula tantum
adsueti coquere et marris ac vomere lassi
nescierint primi gladios extendere fabri.
aspicimus populos, quorum non sufficit irae
occidisse aliquem, sed pectora bracchia vultum 170
crediderint genus esse cibi. quid diceret ergo,
vel quo non fugeret, si nunc haec monstra videret
Pythagoras, cunctis animalibus abstinuit qui
tamquam homine et ventri indulsit non omne legu-
men?

170 vultu* P | 174 homini P | legum** P



XVI

QUIS numerare queat felices praemia, Galli,
 militiae? nam si subeuntur prospera castra,
 me pavidum excipiat tironem porta secundo
 sidere. plus etenim fati valet hora benigni,
 quam si nos Veneris commendet epistula Marti 5
 et Samia genetrix quae delectatur harena.

Commoda tractemus primum communia, quorum
 haut minimum illud erit, ne te pulsare togatus
 audeat, immo etsi pulsetur, dissimulet nec
 audeat excussos praetori ostendere dentes 10
 et nigram in facie tumidis livoribus offam
 atque oculum medico nil promittente relictum.
 Bardaicus iudex datur haec punire volenti
 calceus et grandes magna ad subsellia surae,
 legibus antiquis castrorum et more Camilli 15
 servato, miles ne vallum litiget extra
 et procul a signis. iustissima centurionum
 cognitio est igitur de milite, nec mihi derit
 ultio, si iustae defertur causa querellae;
 tota cohors tamen est inimica, omnesque manipuli 20
 consensu magno efficiunt, curabilis ut sit

1 Galle *pu* | 12 adque *P* | relictum *om. P* | 18 cognito *P* |
 20 tamen cohors *P*

vindicta et gravior quam iniuria. dignum erit ergo
 declamatoris mulino corde Vagelli,
 cum duo crura habeas, offendere tot caligas, tot
 milia clavorum. quis tam procul absit ab urbe 25
 praeterea, quis tam Pylades, molem aggeris ultra
 ut veniat? lacrimae siccentur protinus, et se
 excusaturos non sollicitemus amicos.

'da testem' iudex cum dixerit, audeat ille
 nescio quis, pugnos qui vidit, dicere 'vidi', 39
 et credam dignum barba dignumque capillis
 maiorum. citius falsum producere testem
 contra paganum possis, quam vera loquentem
 contra fortunam armati contraque pudorem.

Praemia nunc alia atque alia emolumenta notemus 35
 sacramentorum. convallem ruris aviti
 improbus aut campum mihi si vicinus ademit,
 et sacrum effodit medio de limite saxum,
 quod mea cum patulo coluit puls annua libo,
 debitor aut sumptos pergit non reddere nummos, 40
 vana supervacui dicens chirographa ligni,
 expectandus erit qui lites inchoet annus
 totius populi; sed tunc quoque mille ferenda
 taedia, mille morae: totiens subsellia tantum
 sternuntur; iam facundo ponente lacernas 45
 Caedicio et Fusco iam micturiente, parati
 digredimur lentaque fori pugnamus harena.
 ast illis, quos arma tegunt et balteus ambit,
 quod placitum est ipsis praestatur tempus agendi,

23 mutinensi S⁵ | 24 du P | caligatos P⁵ | 29 duxerit P |
 35 alia om. P | 38 effodi P | 48 illi P

nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis.

50

Solis praeterea testandi militibus ius
vivo patre datur; nam, quae sunt parta labore
militiae, placuit non esse in corpore census,
omne tenet cuius regimen pater. ergo Coranum
signorum comitem castrorumque aera merentem 55
quamvis iam tremulus captat pater. hunc favor aequus
provehit et pulchro reddit sua dona labori.
ipsius certe ducis hoc referre videtur,
ut, qui fortis erit, sit felicissimus idem,
ut laeti phaleris omnes et torquibus omnes. 60

* * * *

56 favor *Ruperti*: labor *Pw* | 60 faleris *P*



THE END.

*Juvénal, élevé dans les cris de l'école,
poussa jusqu'à l'excès sa mordante hyperbole.
ses ouvrages, tout pleins d'affreuses vérités,
étincellent pourtant de sublimes beautés :
soit que sur un écrit arrivé de Caprée
il brise de Séjan la statue adorée ;
soit qu'il fasse au conseil courir les sénateurs,
d'un tyran soupçonneux pâles adulateurs ;
ou que, poussant à bout la luxure latine,
aux portefaix de Rome il vende Messaline.
ses écrits pleins de feu partout brillent aux yeux.*

BOILEAU l'art poétique II 155—165.

NOTES

XII

THIS satire, as several others (VI 21. VIII 1. XI 5. XIII 5. 33. XIV 1. XV 1) is in the form of an epistle. In it, as in XI, we see Iuv. at home. His love of nature and of simplicity appears in I—14, 83—92, as in III 18—20, 226—231. IX 60—1. XIV 166—171 cet. Haenicke (Kritische Untersuchung über die Echtheit der 12. Satire von Juvenal. Putbus 1877 4to. Progr. n°. 104) conjectures that the passage 24—82 is a parody, introduced by the warning *POETICA SURGIT TEMPESTAS*, of the extravagant descriptions of storms in which contemporary poetasters piled horror on horror. Certainly the inventory of Catullus' wares 37—47 is as exaggerated as anything in Lucan; yet Iuv. everywhere betrays a want of proportion and sacrifices the whole to the parts: individual excellences must atone for the failure of the general effect.

To-day, Corvinus, I keep holy to the gods, who have delivered Catullus; nor, were my means equal to my affection, would I withhold the costliest offerings (1—16). For, after encountering all the perils of a storm, and cheerfully sacrificing his treasures to lighten the ship, he has reached in safety our new harbour (17—92). Wonder not then at my rejoicing, nor question its sincerity: he, for whom I raise so many altars, is no *orbis*, that a fortune-hunter should pay him court: even those who would offer their own children on the altar to propitiate the childless rich, would think any the smallest attention thrown away upon the father of three sons (93—130). With 1—92 cf. Catull. 9. Hor. c. I 36. II 7. III 14. Stat. s. II 7. Mart. x 87; with 93—130 Hor. s. II 5. Luc. dial. mort. 5—9. Ob-
bar on Hor. ep. I 1 78.

1—16 To-day, Corvinus, is sweeter to me than a birthday. To-day I perform the promised vow to the three gods of the Capitol, snow-white lambs to Iuno and Minerva, to Iuppiter a calf just weaned; if my fortune were as my love, a fat bull from the Clitumnus should prove my gratitude for my friend's deliverance.

1 NATALI XI 84 n. Hor. c. IV II 17 18 *iure sollemnis mihi sanctiorque | paene natali proprio*.

2 PROMISSA 115. XIII 233.

CESPES 85. Ov. tr. v 59 *araque gramineo viridis de caespite fiat.*

3 NIVEAM Aen. IV 61 (cited 8 n.). White victims were offered to the gods of heaven. Liv. XXVII 37 B.C. 207 the temple of Iuno Regina on the Aventine was struck by lightning; *boves feminae albae duae porta Carmentali in urbem ductae.*

REGINAE a title under which Iuno was worshipped among the Etruscans at Ardea, Lanuvium, Pisaurum etc. At Rome the Capitoline Iuno is generally called Regina in inscriptions and documents. Temples were built in honour of *Iuno Regina* by Camillus on the Aventine and by M. Aemilius Lepidus B.C. 179 (Liv. V 22 §§ 4. 7. 23 § 7. XXXIX 2 § 11). Ov. f. VI 37 *cur igitur regina vocor?*

DUCIMUS 112. X 65.

4 GORGONE abl. instr. As Pallas bore the Gorgon's head on her shield, *Gorgo* is used for the shield. Aen. II 616 of Pallas *limbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva* ["'effulgent with the border and terrible with the Gorgon': i. e. wearing the aegis, with its golden fringes and border, and the Γοργων κεφαλή δεινόιο πελώριον in the centre". H. A. J. M.]. Prop. V=IV 9 58 *fortia dum posita Gorgone membra lavat.* Ov. m. V 230 of Perseus *in partem Phorcynida transtulit illam.* cf. sat. VII 130 *rhinocerote.*

5 SERV. Aen. II 134. Iuv. acknowledged the claims of his religion III 320 n.

6 TARPEIO VI 47 48. to Iuppiter, Iuno and Minerva belonged separate *cellae* in the Capitoline temple (Liv. VI 29 § 9. Burn Rome and Campagna 189 190): hence they are frequently invoked together. Liv. III 17 § 3 Iuppiter *optimus maximus Iunoque regina et Minerva aliique di deaeque obsidentur.*

FRONTEMQUE CORUSCAT Heins. and Burman on Ov. m. IV 493 cite exx. of *corusco mucronem, hastam, telum, ferrum.*

7 VITULUS Hor. c. I 36 2.

TEMPLIS MATURUS VIII 169 *maturus bello.*

8 MERO Aen. IV 59-61 Iunoni... *ipsa tenens dextra patram pulcherrima Dido | candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit.*

UBERA MATRIS Hor. c. IV 2 54-56 *me tener solvet vitulus, relictæ | matre qui largis iuvenescit herbis | in mea vota.*

9 VEXAT NASCENTI ROBORA CORNU Verg. g. III 232 233 *trasci in cornua discit | arboris obnixus trunco.*

10 Hor. c. II 17 30-32. III 23 9-20.

AFFECTIBUS a silver age use Plin. ep. II 1 § 8 of Verginius Rufus *ille mihi tutor relictus adfectum parentis exhibuit.* IV 19 § 1 *nec tantum amicitiae ei adfectum verum etiam patris*

repraesentes. VIII 11 § 1 *adfectum tuum erga fratris filiam... etiam materna indulgentia molliorem.*

11 *HISPULLA* VI 74 cf. II 50 *Hispo.* so Cato Catullus, Maro Marullus, homo homullus.

13 *CLITUMNI* the Clitumnus (*Clitunno*) falls near Mevania in Umbria (*Bevagna*) into the Tinia (*Timia*), a tributary of the Tiber Verg. g. II 146—8 Servius *hinc albi*, Clitumne, *greges* et maxima taurus | *victima saepe tuo perfusi flumine sacro* | *Romanos ad templa deum duxere triumphos.* Childe Harold IV 66—68.

PASCUA 40.

SANGUIS the blood and neck would go to the altar, i.e. the ox chosen for his fulness of blood (cf. Verg. g. III 492) and thick neck. Cf. infra 112 *ebur.* XIV 10 *gula.* X 238 239 *halitus oris*, | *quod steterat multis in carcere fornicis annis.*

14 A *GRANDI FERIENDA MINISTRO* gerundives (in Gr. perf. pass.) usually take dat. of agent; they take abl. with *ab* (*ὅθεν* with gen.) however sometimes for perspicuity Cic. leg. agr. 2 § 95 *venerandos a nobis.* p. Caecina § 33 Jordan. Roby II pref. LXXV.

GRANDI VII 210 n.

FERIENDA the technical term. Ov. f. IV 415 *apta iugo cervix non est ferienda securi.*

MINISTRO popa Suet. Cal. 32 *admota altaribus victima succinctus poparum habitu elato alte malleo cultrium mactavit.*

16 *AMICI* Catullus 29. 93.

17—61 Catullus has escaped not only the risks of the waves but thunderbolts; darkness overcast the heaven with one cloud and a sudden flash caught the yard-arms; every man thought himself struck, and stunned with the shock counted blazing shrouds worse than any shipwreck. No terror by which poets add awe to a storm was wanting there. Hear another form of danger, and pity once more; though it is true what remains, if terrible, is but part and parcel of the same mischance, known to many, to which numerous temples by their votive tablets bear witness. Who knows not that painters look to Isis for their bread? The hold now half filled, as the billows rocked the ship, and the hoary master's skill found no help for the tottering tree, he compounded with the wind by lightening the vessel; as the beaver ransoms his life by biting off the drug for which he is hunted. 'Over with all that's mine' cried Catullus, readily offering purple robes fit for fops like Maecenas, Spanish woollens of native dye, chargers engraved by Parthenius, a bowl that holds a draught for Pholus or for Fuscus' wife, baskets, a thousand plates, embossed goblets in which Philip of Macedon had caroused. Who else the wide world over would, to save life,

cast away his all? Most of the cargo is thrown out without relief; as a last resort the master fells the mast to ease the vessel by crippling her to a hulk. Go now, commit your life to the winds, trust a drest plank, and live four, or at most seven, fingers' breadth from death: and with bread-sack and wine-flagons, be sure to pack up axes against storms.

17-19 ANTEMNAS dig. XIV 2 6 *navis adversa tempestate depressa ictu fulminis deustis armamentis et arbore* [Iuv. 32] *et antemna*.

23 TALIA TAM inverted comparison as in Thuc. IV 64 § 1. VI 78 § 3.

SI QUANDO ['all things are such and as bad in a poet's storm (but nowhere else out of poetry).'] H. A. J. M.]

23 24 POETICA TEMPESTAS Lucian quom. hist. conscr. 45 *ποιητικὸν ὄνος ἀνέμου ἐπουράσσοτος τὰ ἀκάρια*. Hom. Od. V IX XII. Aen. I. Ov. m. XI 478-565. tr. I 2. Luc. V. Stat. Th. V. Vfl. I. Tac. II 23.

24-29 K. F. Hermann and Lupus (24) cite exx. of like verbosity in detail, which injures the general effect e.g. I 40-44. 137 138. II 102-9. 143-8. III 12-20. 172-9. IV 48-56. 95-103. V 19-23. VII 189-202. VIII 54 55. 100-124. IX 79 80. X 95-98. XII 48 49. 57-61. 76-79. 106-110. XIII 2-4. 42-52. 130-4. 187-192. 199-208. XV 110-2.

25 Poeta, tanquam nimis graviter *miserere iterum* dixerit, haec, quae additurus est, de bonorum iactura, dira illa quidem ait esse, sed tamen partem et quasi appendicem eiusdem sortis, naufragii et periculi maritimi, multis notam. MADVIG.

QUAMQUAM SINT XI 205 n.

27 VOTIVA TABELLA XIV 302 n. Hor. c. I 5 13-16 *me tabula sacer | votiva paries indicat uvida | suspendisse potenti | vestimenta maris deo*. id. s. II 1 33 34 *votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella | vita senis*. Cic. n. d. III § 89 Diogenes the atheist, when asked *tu qui deos putas humana negligere, nonne animadvertis ex tot tabulis pictis, quam multi votis vim tempestatis effugerint in portumque salvi pervenerint?* replied *illi enim nusquam picti sunt, qui naufragia fecerunt in marique perierunt*.

28 PICTORES Sen. contr. 34 § 1 *nemo ut naufragium pinget, mersit hominem*.

ISIDE (with the form cf. VI 270 and XV 163 *tigris*). VI 489. 526-534. IX 22. XIII 93. When Tibullus went on a voyage Delia made a vow to Isis I 3 23. 27 28 Broukh. *quid tua nunc Isis mihi, Delia?... | nunc, dea, nunc succurre mihi: nam posse mederi | picta docet templis multa tabella tuis*. See inscriptions to Isis (sometimes *salutaris*) ex voto Orelli 1871 seq. 2494.

PASCI III 141 n. VII 93. IX 136.

30 ALVEUS Verg. Prop. Ov. (in Forcellini).

ET IAM in 6th foot also VI 574. IX 75. XIII 9. XV 62-64
*ergo acrior impetus et iam | saxa inclinatis per humum quaesita
laceratis | insipienti torquere.* cf. V 47 quattuor ac iam.

32 ARBORI Lachmann's conjecture for *arboris*. 'When now,
the ship rolling from side to side, the helmsman could not save
the tottering mast.' Luc. VIII 179 *descendit ab arbore summa.*

33 RECTORIS schol. 'gubernatoris.' Ov. m. XI 492 493 *ipse
pavet nec se, qui sit status, ipse faletur | scire ratis rector, nec
quid iubeatve vetatve.*

DECIDERE the technical term for a bankrupt's composition,
as for other settlements: here, to compound for life with loss of
cargo. Sen. cons. Polyb. 12 (=30 fin.) § 1 *pro horum omnium
salute hac tecum portione fortuna decedit.*

IACTU dig. XIV 2 *de lege Rhodia de iactu.* acts 27 38
Wetstein.

34 CASTORA schol. 'castorem bebrum [fibrum, Germ. *biber*,
our beaver] dicit, qui cum viderit se obsideri et non posse evadere,
testiculos suos morsu avulsos proicit. intellegit enim ob hanc
rem posse capi.' Cic. p. Scaur. 2 § 7 redimunt se ea parte
corporis, propter quam maxime expetuntur. [Ov.]
nux 164-6 [utinam] *possem fructus excutere ipsa meos.* | sic ubi
detracta est a te tibi causa pericli, | quod superest
tutum, *Pontice* castor, habes. The fable was believed by
Pliny, rejected by Sestius and Dioscorides. See Sir T. Browne
vulgar errors b. III c. 4. Cuvier 'le *castoreum* ne consiste point
dans les testicules du castor; c'est une substance huileuse et
fétide qui naît dans une glande adhérente au prépuce.'

35 DAMNO Phaedr. III 11 3 a eunuch had a dispute *cum
quodam improbo*, who, among other taunts, *damnum insectatus
est amissi roboris.* Mart. IX 7 5 *virilitatis damna maeret ereptae.*

36 TESTICULI ADEO the only example in Iuv. of hiatus in
this place.

INTELLEGIT (cf. *intellegens*, 'a connoisseur') connotes
technical knowledge, here a druggist's. Cic. Verr. IV § 33 *ego
antea, tametsi hoc nescio quid nugatorium sciebam esse, ista intel-
legere, tamen mirari solebam istum in his ipsis rebus aliquem
sensum habere.....ita studiosus est huius praeclararum existimationis,
ut putetur in hisce rebus intellegens esse.* Plin. ep. I 10 §§ 3
4 *nunc illas (the virtues of Euphrates) magis miror, quia magis
intellego. quamquam ne nunc quidem satis intellego. ut
enim de pictore sculptore fuctore nisi artifex iudicare, ita nisi
sapiens non potest perspicere sapientem.*

38 VESTEM collective Apul. met. XI 28 *veste ipsa mea
quamvis parvula distracta sufficientem corrasi summulam.*

39 PURPUREAM I 27 n.

TENERIS MAECENATIBUS I 66 n. Mart. x 73 2—4 he had received as a present *Ausoniae dona superba togae*, | *qua non Fabricius, sed vellet Apicius uti*, | *vellet Maecenas Caesarianus eques*. Sen. ep. 92 § 35 *diserte Maecenas ait: 'nec tumultum curo: sepelit natura relictos.'* *alte cinctum pules dixisse. habuit enim ingenium et grande et virile, nisi illud secunda discinxissent.*

41 PECUS 'other attire, dyed on the sheep's back by the natura of the herbage.' *Ipsum vestium pecus* the very sheep that yield the cloth. The pastures are the banks of the Baetis (*Guadalquivir*). Mart. XIV 133 'lacernae Baeticae' non est lana mihi mendax, nec mutor aeno; | *sic placeant Tyriae*; me mea tinxit ovis. IX 61 3—5 *qua dives placidum Corduba Baetia amat*, | *vellera nativo pallent ubi flava metallo*, | *et linit Hesperium brattea viva pecus*. XII 63 3—5 of Corduba *albi quae superas oves Galaesi*, | *nullo murice nec cruento mendax*, | *sed tinctis gregibus colore vivo*.

SED ET XIII 102 n.

43 MITTERE Hor. c. III 24 47—50 *vel nos in mare proximum* | *gemmas et lapides, aurum et inutile* | ...mittamus.

44 PARTHENIO schol. 'caelatoris nomen.' He must have been a silver-smith, as *lances* and *cratera* are in apposition to *argentum*. Friedländer identifies him with the chamberlain and murderer of Domitian. Parthenio dative Zumpt § 419. Madvig § 350 a.

URNAE 24 sextarii, nearly 3 gallons.

45 CRATERA DIGNUM SITIENTE PHOLO Stesich. fr. 7 Bergk *σκύπειον δὲ λαβὼν δέπας ἐμμετρον ὡς τριδάγυρον* | *πῖεν ἐπισχόμενος, τὸ δ' αὖ οἱ παρέθηκε Φόλος κεράσας*. Theokr. VI 149 150 schol. *ἀρὰ γὰρ πὰ τοῖσινδε Φόλῳ κατὰ λαῖνον ἄντρον* | *κρητὴρ Ἑρακλῆϊ γέρον ἐστράσατο Χελῶν*; Stat. Th. II 563 564 *qualis in adversos Lapithas erexit inanem* | *magnanimus cratera Pholus*. VF. I 337 338 *signiferum cratera minantem* | *non levioere Pholum manus haec compescuit auro*.

CONIUGE FUSCI schol. 'ebriosa fuit.' VI 425 426 *illa venit rubicundula, totum* | *oenophorum sitiens, plena quod tenditur urna*. A Fuscus XVI 46.

46 BASCAUDAS schol. 'vasa, ubi calices lavabantur vel caca-bus.' Our basket. Mart. XIV 99 *barbara de pictis veni bascauda Britannis*: | *sed me iam mavult dicere Roma suam*.

ESCARIA dig. XXXIV 2 19 § 12 *si cui escarium argentum legatum sit, id solum debetur, quod ad epulandum in ministerio habuit, id est, ad esum et potum*.

47 CAELATI I 76 n.

BIBERAT QUO II 95 vitreo bibit ille Priapo. x 25. Verg. g. II 506 *ut gemma bibat*.

CALLIDUS to Philip some ascribed the saying (Ael. v. h. vii 12 Perizonius) 'boys must be tricked by dice, men by oaths.'
 EMPTOR OLYNTHI Philip of Macedon took Olynthus B.C. 348, by the aid of Lasthenes and Euthykrates, two citizens of high station, whom he had corrupted. Dem. de f. l. pp. 425 seq. 451. Cic. Att. I 16 § 12 Philippus *omnia castella expugnari posse dicebat*, in quae modo asellus onustus auro posset ascendere. Hor. c. III 16 13-15 diffidit urbium | portas vir Macedo *et subruit aemulos* | *reges muneribus*. oracle given to Philip ἀργυρέαις λόγχοις μάχου, καὶ πάντα κρατήσεις (paroem. Leutsch I 209 n. II 99 n.). On the venality of public men at the time see Demosth. de cor. p. 245 παρὰ γὰρ τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, οὐ τισὶν, ἀλλ' ἀπασιν ὁμοίως, φορὰν προδοτῶν καὶ δωροδόκων καὶ θεοῖς ἐχθρῶν ἀνθρώπων συνέβη γενέσθαι... οὗς συναγωνιστὰς καὶ συνεργοὺς λαβὼν καὶ πρότερον κακῶς τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἔχοντας πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς καὶ στασιαστικῶς ἔτι χεῖρον διέθηκε. ib. 324 (where a list of traitors is given). The mines of Thrace (Iustin. viii 3 § 12 *auraria in Thessalia, argenti metalla in Thracia occupat*. cf. Hor. ep. II 1 234 *regale nomisma*, Philippos) supplied funds for these bribes, which even the Pythia did not refuse (Demosth. in Aesch. c. Ktes. p. 72 § 130 ἡ Πυθία φιλιππίσει). The cup would not only have an antiquarian value—(I 76 n. viii 104 n. Berenice's ring vi 156. Hor. speaks jestingly of plate which had belonged to Evander and Sisyphus s. I 3 91. II 3 21 cf. 64. Stat. s. iv 6 59-88 *felix dominorum stemmate signum*, a Hercules of Lysippus had belonged to Alexander, Hannibal, Sulla. Lucian Philops. 19 a work of Daedalus. On mythical relics seen by Paus. Thirlwall viii¹ 468 and my first Gr. reader⁴ xvi. 221: add Tanaquil's distaff and spindle and a robe spun by her for Servius Tullius Varro in Plin. viii § 194)—but be prized as a memorial of a famous boon companion Karyst. in Ath. 435^d when Ph. had a mind to drink, he said: *χρὴ πίνειν, Ἀντίπατρος γὰρ ἱκανὸς ἔστι τῆφω*.

48 49 pessimism cf I 147-150 n.

48 on double interrogations see Matthiä § 488 12 and obs. a.

48-51 viii 83 84. XI 11 n. XIV 273-283.

50 FACIUNT PATRIMONIA XIV 326. Hor. ep. I 1 65 *rem. so facere divitias, pecuniam. patrimonium* not necessarily inherited VII 113.

52 RERUM UTILIUM *utensilia* provisions and furniture Tac. ann. I 70 Gron.

NEC not even these sacrifices give any relief.

54 RECCIDIT Ov. met. x 180 *reccidit in solidam longo post tempore terram*. cf. *rettulit repperit*. 'At last, as difficulties thickened upon him, he (the *rector* 33) was driven to cut down the mast, and so makes room to turn about in.'

MALUM FERRO SUMMITTERET dig. XIV 2 5 § 1 arbore caesa, *ut navis cum mercibus liberari possit.*

55 EXPLICAT SE dig. IX 2 29 § 3 *si cum vi ventorum navis impulsus esset in funes anchorarum alterius et nautae funes praecidissent, si nullo alio modo nisi praecisis funibus explicare se potuit.*

ANGUSTUM = in angusto conclusum.

DISCRIMINIS ULTIMA Holyday 'distress is desperate, when the help makes the ship less.' XV 95 bellorumque ultima. Luc. VIII 665 666 *nihil ultima mortis | ex habitu vultuque viri mutasse.*

56 FACTURA Iuv. has a predilection for this partic. IV 50. V 32. VI 426-8 *oenophorum... | ...de quo sextarius alter | ducitur ante cibum, ravidam facturus orexim.* 605. X 8. 49. 144.

57 I NUNC ET X 165 n. Prop. IV=III 7 29 *ite, rates curvas et leti texite causas.*

VENTIS ANIMAM COMMITTE etc. Sen. Med. 304-8 *animam levibus credidit auris | dubioque secans aequora cursu | potuit tenui fidere ligno, | inter vitae mortisque vias | nimium gracili limite ducto.*

DOLATO a smooth plank, a piece of joiner's work.

58 CONFISUS nomin. as IV 23 24 *tu | succinctus. voc. in VI 276 277 tu tibi tunc, Uruc, places... | ...quae scripta et quot lecture tabellas.*

DIGITIS cet. XIV 288. DL. I 103 Anacharsis *μαθὼν τέτταρας δακτύλους εἶναι τὸ πᾶχος τῆς νεώς, τοσοῦτον ἔφη τοῦ θανάτου τοὺς πλείοντας ἀπέχειν.* Arat. phaen. 298 299 schol. οἱ δ' ἐπὶ πῶρῳ | κλύονται, ὀλίγον δὲ διὰ ξύλον αἰδ' ἐρύκει, from Hom. II. XV 628. DChrys. or. 64 II 331 R *οὐδὲ γὰρ πλεῖστη τὴν ψυχὴν οὐτε σχοινίους ἐπιτρέπουσιν, οὐτε τριδάκτυλον αὐτοὺς σώζει ξύλον πεύκινον.*

59 TAEDA the fir-plank.

60 MOX when on board.

CUM RETICULIS ET PANE Hor. s. I i 47 *reticulum panis,* borne by a slave in a journey.

VENTRE LAGONAE IV 107 Montani venter.

LAGONAE V 29 n. VIII 162.

61 ASPICE VIII 96 n. *circumspice.*

62-62 When the voyager's fate mightier than wind and sea proved prosperous, and the Parcae spun a white thread, the vessel ran under makeshift sails of clothes, and under the fore-sprit which alone remained. The sun brings back hope of life. Presently the white summit of Alba Longa comes in view, and the master brings his ship to anchor in the lee, behind the vast mole of Ostia's new harbour. The sailors offer their hair in

gratitude for deliverance, and spin a merry yarn of the dangers of the deep.

62-66 repeat the same thought. cf. VII 41 42. 135-7. XVI 25-34.

62-64 POSTQUAM thrice III 26 27 *dum*. VII 53 54 *cui...qui...qui*.

63 PROSPERA common predicate to *tempora* and *f. v. et p.*; *vectoris* also belongs to both. The conj. of Vales. *vectori* is probable.

FATUM XVI 1 n.

64 PARCAE III 27.

65 Pensa MANU Stat. Ach. I 260 261 *si Lydia dura | pensa manu mollesque tulit Tyrranthius hastas*.

STAMINIS ALBI so at the nuptials of Peleus Catull. 63 305 seq. 318 319 *ante pedes autem candentis mollia lanae | vellera*. Mart. VI 58 7 8 *si mihi lanificae ducunt non pulla sorores | stamina*.

66 MULTUM FORTIOR X 197 n. Hand Tursell. III 669. Quintil. X 1 § 94 n.

68 VESTIBUS EXTENTIS Tac. II 24 *tandem relabente aestu et secundante vento claudae naves raro remigio aut intentis vestibus...revertere*.

SUPERAVERAT had remained. So Plaut. Caec. Cic. Liv. Verg. (e.g. Aen. v 519 *amissa solus palma superabat Acestes*). Hor. Tib. Sall. h. I 41 § 11 Dietsch *quid ultra? quaeve humana superant aut divina impolluta sunt?*

69 VELO PRORA SUO schol. 'artemone solo velificaverunt.' Isid. XIX 3 3 *dolon minimum velum, et ad proram defixum*. cf. HSt.

AUSTRIS 63 *euro*. V 100. XIV 268.

70 IUULO VIII 42 n.

71 ATQUE joins *gr. I.* with *n. s. p. L.*; *subl. apex* is subject.

NOVERCALI LAVINIO Liv. I 1 § 11 *oppidum condunt. Aeneas ab nomine uxoris Lavinium appellat.* ib. 3 § 3 Ascanius... *abundante Lavinii multitudine, florentem iam, ut tam res erant, atque opulentam urbem matri seu novercae reliquit, novam ipse aliam sub Albano monte condidit; quae ab situ porrectae in dorso urbis Longa Alba appellata.* Aen. XII 193 194 *moenia Teucri | constituent urbiq; dabit Lavinia nomen*. Tibull. II 5 50 *Albaque ab Ascanio condita Longa duce*.

LAVINIO on the rhythm cf. VI 82 *comitata est Eppia ludium*. L. Müller de re metr. 257 reads *Lavino*, and in Aen. I 2 *Laviniae litora* (see Forbiger). & also Aen. I 258. 270. Tib. II 5 49. Ov. f. III 629. 633.

72 APEX IV 145 n.

72 73 CUI CANDIDA NOMEN SCROFA hence scrofula, scurvy. VI 177 scrofa *Niobe* fecundior alba. Prop. v=iv 1 35 *et stetit Alba potens, albae suis omine nata.* Aen. VIII 43-48 prophecy of Tiberinus *litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus | triginta capitum fetus enixa iacebit, | alba solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati: | is locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum, | ex quo ter denis urbem redeuntibus annis |* Ascanius claricondet cognominis Albam. Non. p. 114 *Grundules lares... Romae constituti* ob honorem porcae quae triginta pepererat. Cass. Hemina fr. 11 p. 99 *Peter monstrum fit, sus parit porcos triginta, cuius rei sanum fecerunt laribus Grundilibus.*

73 PHRYGIBUS VII 236.

74 MAMILLIS the sow was kept in pickle as a relic Varro r. i. II 4 § 17.

75 INCLUSA PER AEQUORA MOLES cf. 80 n. schol. 'portum Augusti dicit sive Traiani; quia Traianus portum Augusti restauravit in melius et interius tutiorem sui nominis fecit.' Trajan 'added an inner basin or dock, of a hexagonal form, surrounded with quays and extensive ranges of buildings for magazines' (Bunbury in dict. geogr. who gives a plan). The original work does great honour to the emperor Claudius DCass. LX 11 § 3 'he conceived and carried out an achievement worthy of the enterprise (*πορτήματος*) and greatness of Rome.' Ostia lay on the left bank of the left (i.e. the broader southern) arm of the Tiber. Claudius dug a safer basin about two miles N. of Ostia communicating with the river by a new cut (afterwards enlarged by Trajan, *fossa Traiana*, now *Fiumicino*, the right arm). The port protected by two vast moles, right and left, with a breakwater surmounted by a lighthouse between them, was known as *portus Romanus* or *portus Augusti*. Strabo 231 232 calls Ostia 'a city without a port, on account of the alluvial deposits continually brought down by the Tiber, which compelled the larger vessels to ride at anchor in the open roadstead at great risk, while their cargoes were unloaded into barges, by which they were carried up the river to Rome. Other vessels were themselves towed up the Tiber, after they had been lightened by discharging a part of their cargoes.' Suet. Claud. 20 *portum Ostiae exstruxit circumducto dextra sinistraque brachio et ad introitum profundo iam sale mole obiecta; quam quo stabilius fundaret, navem ante demersit, qua magnus obeliscus ex Aegypto fuerat advectus, congestisque pilis superposuit altissimam turrim in exemplum Alexandrini phari, ut ad nocturnos ignes cursum navigia dirigerent.*

MOLES 'moles carried out amidst enclosed seas.'

76 TYRRHENAM v 96.

PHARON VI 83. the lighthouse. Suet. DCass. cited 75. VF. VII 83-85 *non ita Tyrrhenus stupet Ioniusque magister, | qui iam te, Tyberine, tuens clarumque serena | arce pharon.*

RURSUM breakwaters stretching far into the sea, and then bending again towards the land.

78 NON SIC Hor. c. IV 14 25.

79 MAGISTER dig. XIV 1 1 § 1 magistrum navis *accipere debemus*, cui totius navis cura mandata est.

80 BAIANAE CUMBAE such as those which ply about in the harbour of Baiae III 4 n. XI 49 n. Mart. III 20 19 20 *an aestuantes iam profectus ad Baias | piger Lucrino nauculator in stagno.* The *interiora stagna* are Trajan's inner basin.

PERVIA in which pleasure-boats ride safe, to which even they find their way.

81 VERTICE RASO Petron. 103 *notavit sibi ad lunam tonsorem intempestivo inhaerentem ministerio, execratusque omen, quod imitaretur naufragorum ultimum votum.* Nonius p. 528 *qui liberi fiebant, ea causa calvi erant, quod tempestatem servitutis videbantur effugere, ut naufragio liberati solent.*

83-92 Go then, boys; in all religious stillness dress the shrines with garlands, sprinkle the sacrificial knives with meal, deck out the soft hearth of turf. I will presently follow, and after duly performing the main sacrifice will return home, where the little images wax-polished welcome their tribute of slighter chaplets. Here I will propitiate my guardian Iuppiter, give frankincense to the Lares of my fathers and fling abroad all hues of violet. All is gay, the gate has raised long boughs on high and keeps holiday with morning lamps.

83 LINGUISQUE ANIMISQUE FAVENTES εὐφημοῦντες Ov. f. I 71 72 *prospera lux oritur: linguisque animisque favete, | nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die.* id. m. XV 677 *deus est! deus est! linguis animisque favete.* Sen. vit. beat. 26 § 7 *quoties mentio sacra litterarum intervenerit, favete linguis! hoc verbum non, ut plerique existimant, a favore [i.e. applause] trahitur: sed imperatur silentium, ut rite peragi possit sacrum nulla voce mala obstreperante.*

84 SERTA gr. 'festoons.' Aen. II 248 249 *nos delubra deum... festa velamus fronde per urbem.* cod. Theod. XVI 10 12 pr. *nullus omnino... Larem igne, mero genium, Penates odore veneratus, accendat lumina, imponat tura, serta suspendat.* Rich.

FARRA INPONITE CULTRIS Luc. I 609 610 *Corte iam fundere Bacchum | coeperat obliquoque molas inducere cultro.* Serv. Aen. II 133 *sal et far, quod dicitur mola salsa, qua et frons victimae et foci aspergebantur et cultri.*

85 MOLLIS FOCOS GLEBAMQUE VIRENTEM the three turf-altars
2. 94. Ov. m. III 751 of Perseus *dis tribus ille focos totidem de caespite ponit*. Here Iuv. to Iuppiter, Iuno, Minerva.

86 QUOD PRAESTAT the nobler offerings 3-9.

87 CORONAS IX 137 138 *o parvi nostrique Lares, quos ture minuto | aut farre et tenui soleo exorare corona*. Plaut. trin. 39 *Larem corona nostrum decorari volo*, at a house-warming. Henzen inscr. 5770* *C. Salvius Eutychus Lar(ibus) Cas(anicis) ob redit(um) Retinae Nep. v. s.* cf. Orelli, 1600 votive inscr. to Silvanus *pro salute et reditu L. Tursellii Maximi*.

88 FRAGILI SIMULACRA NITENTIA CERA 'crumbling' i.e. melting. Prud. c. Symm. I 203 204 *saxa inlita ceris | viderat unguentoque Lares umescere nigros*. Hor. epod. 2 66 *renidentes Lares*. Plin. XXXIII § 122 wax melted and mixed with oil was laid hot on marble and then rubbed to a polish with linen cloths. schol. 'incerata signa deorum.'

89 NOSTRUM the Iuppiter of my house (as Cicero had a household god, Minerva).

PATERNIS familiaribus.

90 TURA 87 n. Plaut. aul. 23-25 the Lar familiaris says of the daughter of the house *ea mihi cotidie | aut ture aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat, | dat mihi coronas*. When Verres 'conveyed' Diana from Segesta, all the matrons and maidens of the town came together Cic. Verr. IV § 77 *unxisse unguentis, complesse coronis et floribus, ture, odoribus incensis usque ad agri fines prosecutas esse*.

VIOLAE Plin. XXI § 27 *violis honos proximus [to lilies] earumque plura genera, purpureae luteae albae. viola* is a diminutive of *ion*, and includes the stock *matthiola incana* and wallflower *cheiranthus cheiri*.

91 EREXIT IANUA RAMOS X 65 n. Stat. s. I 2 231 *fronde virent postes, effulgent compita flammis*.

92 OPERATUR schol. 'sacrificat.' Aen. III 136 *conubiis arvisque novis operata iuventus*, where Servius citing Iuv. *perfecit sacrificia propter conubia et novas sedes*.

LUCERNIS Epikt. diss. II 17 §§ 37 38 *τέκνον, ἂν σωθῆς, ἄψω λύχνους ταῦτ' ἐστὶ τὰ τοῦ φιλοσφόρου. μέγα σοι ἀγαθὸν ἔσται σωθέντι τοιοῦτῳ καὶ λύχνον ἄπτειν ἄξιον*. ib. I 19 § 24 'has he been made tribune? all who meet him congratulate him; one kisses his eyes, another his neck, the slaves his hands; when he comes home, he finds an illumination *λύχνους ἀπτομένους*.' Tac. III 9 Lipsius.

93-130 Do not set down my zeal as counterfeit, Corvinus. Catullus, for whose safety I rear three altars, has three' heirs. On so barren a friend a sickly hen, even a quail, would be

a bait wasted. With your Gallitta and your Pacius, your childless rich, it is another matter. Let them but begin to feel the heat, their whole porch is lined with votive tablets; men come forward to vow a hecatomb,—aye, of elephants, if they were not Caesar's drove, from the days of Hannibal and of Pyrrhus reserved to uses of state or war; so it is no fault of Hister's, if the 'ivory' is not led to the altars for Gallitta's health.—Another will offer his goodliest, his bondmen and bondwomen, even his own daughter in her prime, though no Diana will, as in the play, ransom his Iphigenia by a hind. My countryman for ever, say I; what is the Greek fleet of a thousand sail to a will? For if Pacius recover, entangled in the angler's weel, he may in a line make Pacuvius universal heir; no bad investment, you see, a daughter slain. Long live Pacuvius, even to Nestor's years; let him pile up plunder like Nero's, gold on gold, mountains high; and loving none, let him by none be loved.

93 SUSPECTA 98 n. 99 n. I 37. III 129 n. 139 seq. 220 seq. V 98 n. 132 seq. VI 39 seq. X 202 n. XVI 56. Even Pliny could urge, as a reason for refusing a request ep. V i § 3 non esse satis honestum dare et locupletari et orbo. ib. IX 30 § 1 laudas...*Nonium tuum, quod sit liberalis in quosdam: et ipse laudo, si tamen non in hos solos. volo enim eum, qui sit vere liberalis, tribuere...amicis, sed amicis dico pauperibus. non ut isti, qui iis potissimum donant, qui donare maxime possunt. § 2 hos ego viscatis hamatisque muneribus non sua promere puto, sed aliena corripere.* Tac. XIII 52 reus ilico defendi postulabat. *valuitque pecuniosa orbitate et senecta, quam ultra vitam eorum produxit, quorum ambitu evaserat.*

95 TRES HABET HEREDES V 137—145 n. IX 82—90 esp. 87—90 iura parentis habes, *propter me scriberis heres, | legatum omne capis, nec non et dulce caducum. | commoda praeterea iunguntur multa caducis, | si numerum, si tres implevero.*

95 96 AEGRAM ET CLAUDENTEM OCULOS Malachi i 8. Several comic fragments in Clem. Al. str. VII § 30. Lucian Iupp. trag. 15 when the skipper Mnesitheos sacrificed τὰ σωτήρια on his escape from a storm at Kaphareus, ἐκαλδεκα θεοῦς ἐστῶν ἀλεκτρούνα μόνον κατέθυσε, γέροντα κάκεινον ἥδη καὶ κορυζῶντα.

96 GALLINAM XIII 233 Laribus cristam promittere galli.

INPENDAT Tert. idol. 6 immo tu colis, qui facis, ut coli possint. *colis autem non spiritu vilissimi nidoris alicuius, sed tuo proprio, nec anima pecudis inpena, sed anima tua.*

97 STERILI VII 49 n. 203 n. Mart. X 18 *nec vocat ad cenam Marius, nec munera mittit, nec spondet, nec vult credere, sed nec habet. turba tamen non dest, sterilem quae curet amicum. cheu, quam fatuae sunt tibi, Roma, togae!*

VERUM a hen, did I say? No quail, etc.

COTURNIX Varro r. r. III 5 § 7 *coturnices immani numero.*

On the quantity (ð) see Lachm. and Munro on Lucr. IV 641. Lachm. ib. I 360.

98 PATRE Plin. ep. VIII 18 § 2 *cum se captandum prae- buisset, reliquit filiam heredem. § 3 ergo varii tota civitate sermones: alii fictum ingratum immemorem loquuntur seque ipsos, dum insectantur illum, turpissimis confessionibus produunt, ut qui de patre avo proavo, quasi de orbo querantur.* Stat. s. IV 7 33-40 *orbitas omni fugienda nisu, quam premit votis inimicus heres, optimo poscens (pudet heu) propinquum | funus amico. | orbitas nullo tumultu fletu: | stat domo capta cupidus superstes | imminens leti spoliis, et ipsum | computatignem.*

CADET 113. Mart. cited 100. Hor. c. III 18 5 *si tener pleno cadit haedus anno.*

CALOREM Nonius p. 46 *febris proprietatem... Varro Andabatis aperiendam putat; idque alterum appellamus a calendo calorem, alterum a fervore febrim.*

99 COEPIT sing. verb. and plural orbi; so Caes. b. c. I 2 § 7 *intercedit M. Antonius, Q. Cassius, tribuni plebis.* Liv. XXII 47 § 3 *in directum utrinque nitentes... vir virum amplexus detrahebat equo.*

GALLITTA II 68 *Pollittas*. anth. Pal. VII 334 16 Πωλίττης. CIG 3098 Πωλίττης. It is a pet name. cf. Bonitta, Iulitta, Livitta, Pollitta (and Pollittianus) and Salvitto; not used before the imperial times. For Gallitta see Plin. ep. VI 31 § 4. The correct form (-tta) is often corrupted.

ORBI 93 n. Hor. ep. I 1 78 Obbar. Sen. ben. I 14 § 3 *ille accepit, ... sed cuius senectus et libera orbitas magna promittebat. mihi plus dedit, quamvis idem dederit, quia sine spe recipiendi dedit.* Tac. III 22 *Lepida, cui super Aemiliorum decus L. Sulla et Cn. Pompeius proavi erant, deferitur simulavisse partum ex P. Quirinio divite atque orbo.* ib. 23 *she entered the theatre of Pompeius her ancestor with other noble ladies, and so moved the audience, that bursting into tears saeva et detestanda Quirinio clamitarent, cuius senectae atque orbitati et obscurissimae domui destinata quondam uxor L. Caesaris ac divo Augusto nurus dederetur.* ib. 25 *proposal to mitigate the severity of the laws by which Augustus had sought to restrain celibacy. nec ideo (because of the laws) coniugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur, praevalida orbitate.*

100 FIXIS the fall of votive offerings an evil omen Luc. I 557.
Stat. Th. IV 332 333.

LIBELLIS 27. X 55. Suet. Cal. 14 Casaubon *ut vero in adversam valetudinem incidit, pernoctantibus cunctis circa Palatium, non defuerunt, qui pugnatos se armis pro salute aegri, quique capita sua titulo proposito voverent.* Caligula on his recovery enforced the fulfilment of these vows 27. Mart. XII 90 pro sene, *sed clare*, votum *Maro fecit* amico, | cui gravis et fervens hemitritaeus erat, | si Stygias aeger non esset missus ad umbras, | ut caderet magno victima grata Iovi. | *coeperunt medici certam spondere salutem. | ne votum solvat, nunc Maro vota facit.*

101 PORTICUS of Gallitta or Pacius.

HECATOMBEN Stat. s. II 7 16—18 on Lucan's birthday centum *Thespiacis odora lucis* | stent altaria victimaeque centum, | *quas Dirce lavat aut alit Cithaeron.* Philostr. soph. II 1 § 5 the father of Herodes Atticus often offered a hecatomb of oxen to Athene. Hdn. V 5 § 8 hecatombs of oxen offered by Elagabalus A.D. 219. Porphy. ep. ad Marcell. 14 'the lover of pleasure, though he slay *hecatombs*, and adorn the temples with countless offerings, is impious and godless and in intention sacrilegious.'

102 QUATENUS they vow a hecatomb (not indeed of elephants), *since*. Plin. ep. III 7 § 14 *quatenus nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur.* Hor. s. I 1 64 Heind.

NEC...NEC partitively used, after the general *non*. Zumpt § 754. Aen. IX 426 427 *nihil iste nec ausus | nec potuit.* Sen. const. sap. 9 § 2 of the sage *nescit nec in spem nec in metum vivere.* We should expect *nec venales, nec concepti*, but the construction is varied cf. Hdt. IX 3 *ἀμα μὲν ἅπ' ἀγνωμοσύνης, ἀμα δὲ πυρσῶσι διὰ νῆσων ἐδόκει* (for *δοκοῦντι*). 5 *εἰτε δὲ δεδευμένος...εἰτε...ἐάνδανε.*

103 SIDERE Plin. pan. 12 *eo ipso tempore, ...cum ferae gentes non telis magis quam suo caelo, suo sidere armantur.*

104 CONCIPITUR otherwise Colum. III 8 § 3 mentions intra moenia nostra natos elephantos. Elephants do not breed in captivity, as Iuv. accurately says; that an elephant, taken pregnant, will bear for that time, is true, but Colum. must have meant more.

FURVA GENTE XI 124 125 elephant's teeth, *quos mittit porta Syenes* | et Mauri celeres et Mauro obscurior Indus. Flor. II 34=IV 12 § 62 of embassies to Augustus *Seres etiam habitantesque sub ipso sole Indi, cum gemmis et margaritis elephantos quoque inter munera trahentes, nihil magis quam longinquitatem viae inputabant—quadriennium inpleverant; et*

iam ipse hominum color ab alio venire caelo fatebatur. For the abl. cf. Hor. epod. 11 10 *latere petitus imo spiritus.* see lexx. under *promo* Verg. Hor. Tac.

105 ARBORIBUS RUTULIS ET TURNI PASCITUR AGRO 1 162. VI 637. Turnus was king of Ardea among the Rutuli. Here then were stables for the elephants which the emperors kept for exhibition in the theatre and amphitheatre.

106 CAESARIS IV 135 *Caesar.*

CAESARIS ARMENTUM IV 50-52 *non dubitaturi fugitivum dicere piscem | depastumque diu vivaria Caesaris, inde | elapsum, veterem ad dominum debere referri.* Orelli inscr. 2951 *procurator ad helephantos.* anth. Pal. IX 285 οὐκέτι πυργωθεῖς [infra 109 110] ὁ φαλαγγομάχας ἐπὶ δῆρῳ | δοχῆτος ὀρμαίνει μυριόδους ἐλέφας, | ἀλλὰ φέβω στελλας βαθὺν αὐχένα πρὸς ζυγοδέσμους, | ἀντυγα διφρουλκεῖ Καίσαρος οὐρανίου. | ἔγνω δ' εἰρήνης καὶ θῆρ χάριν ὄργανα βίβας | Ἄρεος, εὐνομίης ἀντανάγει πατέρα, where the former and present employments of the animal are, seriously, as here satirically, contrasted. Suet. Claud. 11 *aviae Liviae divinos honores et circensi pompa currum elephantorum Augustino similem decernenda curavit.*

NULLI SERVIRE PARATUM PRIVATO among omens of Aurelian's future greatness Vopisc. 5 fin. he received from the king of the Persians a state elephant, which he offered to the emperor, solusque omnium privatus Aurelianus elephantī dominus fuit.

107 PRIVATO VI 114. XIII 41 n.

TYRIO Carthage being a colony of Tyre, the very names *Poenus*, *Punicus* mere corruptions of Phoenician. In Silius Hannibal and the Carthaginians are *Tyrius* (-i), *Sidonius* (-i), *Agenorius* (-idae) etc.

108 HANNIBALI X 158 n. thus he employed forty B.C. 218 against the Carpetani (Liv. XXI 5 §§ 10. 15), and at the Trebia (ib. 55 §§ 2. 7. 9-11); at Zama B.C. 202 he had 50 in his van, the largest number that he ever led to battle (XXX 33 § 4).

NOSTRIS DUCIBUS REGIQUE MOLOSSO Plin. VIII § 16 the Romans first met with elephants in the war with Pyrrhus in Lucania B.C. 281, whence they were called *Lucae boves* Lucanian oxen (cf. Lucr. V 1302 Munro). M'. Curius Dentatus exhibited some at his triumph B.C. 275 (Sen. brev. vit. 13 § 3. Eutr. II 14=8). The Romans first employed them in battle in the war against Philip B.C. 200 (Liv. XXXI 36 § 4). A team was first yoked in Rome to the car of Pompeius in his African triumph B.C. 81 (Plin. VIII § 4). In the imperial times they were employed chiefly to draw the emperor's chariot in triumphs and processions.

REGI MOLOSSO XIV 161 162 *Punica passis | proelia vel*

Pyrrum *inmanem gladiosque* Molossos. How Pyrrhus endeavoured to frighten Fabricius by suddenly exposing to his view an elephant, has often been told (Plut. Pyrrh. 20).

109 DORSO FERRE COHORTES I Macc. I 6 and 35 where each elephant carries thirty-two soldiers in a tower, beside the Indian driver! Plin. VIII § 22 'twenty tower-bearing (*turriti*) elephants *cum sexagenis propugnatoribus* were pitted against 500 horse and 500 foot,' i.e. each elephant bore three fighting men.

110 PARTEM ALIQUAM BELLI I 74 n. *aliquid*. III 230 n. Aen. X 426 427 *Lausus*, | *pars ingens belli*. Ov. m. XI 217 *nec pars militiae Telamon sine honore recessit*.

BELLI ET hiatus in same place XIII 65 *hoc monstrum puero et miranti sub aratro*. III 70. VI 274. 468. VIII 105? X 54? 281. XIV 49. XV 126.

EUNTEM IN PROELIA TURREM Lucr. V 1302. Plin. VIII § 27 *domiti militanti et turres armatorum in hostes ferunt magnaue ex parte orientis bella conficiunt*. cf. Forcellini *turriger*. *turritus*.

111 MORA NULLA PER HISTRUM QUIN VI 333. dig. XXXII 30 § 5 *sin autem per mulierem mora non est, quo minus cum filio habitet, legata ei debet*.

NOVIUM HISTRUM fortune-hunters. Hister II 58.

EBUR i.e. the elephant; cf. 4 *vellus*. I 3 *sanguis*.

DUCATUR AD ARAS X 66.

114 DEIS Laribus.

HORUM Larium, as representing the living family.

115 ALTER Pacuvius 125.

115 seq. VI 388-392 *quid faceret plus | aegrotante viro? medicis quid tristibus erga | filiolum? stetit ante aram nec turpe pulavit | pro cithara velare caput dictataque verba | pertulit, ut mos est, et aperta palluit agna*. Cries of the people to the emperor Tert. apol. 35 *de nostris annis tibi Iuppiter augeat annos*.

SI CONCEDAS, VOVEBIT X 339 n. 340 n.

116 on expiatory sacrifice see VIII 257 n. VI 652-4 *spectant* [in the theatre, cf. XII 120 *tragicæ*] *subeuntem fata mariti | Alcestim et, similis si permutatio detur, | morte viri cupiant animam servare catellæ*. ib. 551 552 *pectora pullorum rimabitur, exta catelli, | interdum et pueri*.

118 VITTAS XIII 63 n. Verg. g. III 486 487 *stans victima ad aras, | lanæa dum nivea circumdatur infula vitta*.

118 119 SI QUA EST NUBILIS ILLI IPHIGENIA DOMI I 161 n. IV 133 n. XII 127 Mycenis. VI 566 Tanaquil *tua*. Aeneas for son V 138 139 *nullus tibi parvulus aula | luserit Aeneas nec filia dulcior illo*. V 141 *tua nunc Mycale*. VI 236 (cl. XIII 98).

XIV 252) *advocat* Archigenen. 660 Atrides (for husband, but IV 65 for monarch).

NUBILIS Iphigenia was led to the altar Lucr. I 98 nubendi *tempore in ipso*. Eur. IA. 100. 123.

119 120 IPHIGENIA...CERVAE Prokl. epit. of the cyclic poem Kypria p. 475 Gaisford (Mure bk. II c. 19 § 9) 'the fleet again assembles at Aulis. Agamemnon on a hunting party, elated by an expert shot at a deer, boasts that he surpasses Artemis herself in her own art. As a punishment for his impiety, the goddess detains the fleet windbound. Kalchas declares that she can only be appeased by the sacrifice of Iph., who is accordingly brought from home, under pretext of betrothal to Achilles. Artemis snatches her from the altar, leaving a fawn in her stead, makes her immortal, and conveys her to Tauri.' Hegesias (or Stasinos) is followed by Eurip. IT. 28 ἀλλ' ἐξέκλεψεν ἑλαφὸν ἀντιδοῦσά μου | Ἀρτεμὶς Ἀχαιοῖς.

DABIT HANC ALTARIBUS Hor. s. II 3 199—201 *tu cum pro vitula statuis dulcem Aulide natam | ante aras spargisque mola caput, inprobe, salsa, | rectum animi servas?* cf. *dare focis tura liba* cet.

120 XV 116—9. XIII 84 85 of the perjurer, swearing by all the armoury of heaven *si vero et pater est*, 'comedam,' *inquit* 'flebile nati | sinciput elixi Pharioque madentis aceto.'

121 LAUDO MEUM CIVEM IV 18 19 *consilium laudo artificis, si munere tanto | praecipuam in tabulis ceram senis abstulit orbi*. Holyday 'my citizen has brain! what is a fleet, | to a rich will?'

122 MILLE Varro r. r. II 1 § 26 *numerus non est, ut sit ad amussim, ut non est cum dicimus, mille naves isse ad Troiam*. The number of ships in the Homeric Catalogue (II. II) is 1186, but the poets (Aesch. Ag. 45 Blomf. Aen. II 198 Heyne) generally speak of a thousand only.

LIBITINAM III 32 n. Hor. c. III 30 6 7 *non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei | vitabit Libitinam*. Servius Tullius appointed that for every death a sum of money should be paid into the treasury of Venus Libitina in the grove (Piso in DH. IV 15), from which biers and fuel for funerals were brought Mart. x 97 1. id. VIII 43 *effert uxores Fabius, Chrestilla maritos, | funereamque toris quassat uterque facem. | victores committe, Venus: quos ista manebit | exitus, una duos ut Libitina ferat*. Hence the mention of Libitina in pestilences, the terms *Libitinam facere, exercere*, the *Libitinensis porta* at the amphitheatre. Orelli inscr. 3349 *lucar Libitinae*.

123 DELEBIT TABULAS if the patient recovers he will ascribe all to the vow of Pacuvius, and erase in his favour all other

names from the waxen tablets of his will I 68 n. II 58. IV 19. XIV 55 *tabulas mutare parabis*.

NASSAE a weel met. also in Plaut. mil. 579. Cic. Att. xv 20 § 2. so *kúpros* in Lucian Hermot. 59. Lucian dial. mort. 8 a *captator* dead before his victim complains: 'As the proverb is, the fawn has caught the lion. I courted the rich and childless Hermolaos and thought it a stroke of policy to deposit in a public place my will, in which I have bequeathed to him my all, that he might do the like by me...and now by a fall of the roof I am dead on the sudden and Hermolaos has my estate, having like some sea-wolf swallowed bait and hook.' 'Not only so, but you the fisherman too, so that your plan has recoiled upon yourself.' 'So it seems; more's the pity.'

124 SOLI II 58 59 *cur solo tabulas impleverit Hister | liberto*. VI 601. Hor. s. II 5 54 *solus, multisne coheres*.

125 BREVITER I 68 n. *exiguus tabulis*.

125 126 SUPERBUS INCEDET Hor. epod. 15 17 18 *et tu, quicumque es felicior atque meo nunc | superbus incedis malo*.

126 INCEDET 'stalk,' 'strut,' connotes a stately consequential movement Aen. I 146 *divom incedo regina*, where Servius 'incedere proprie est nobilium personarum; hoc est, cum aliqua dignitate ambulare.'

127 you see then how well he is repaid for the sacrifice of his Iphigenia.

UGULATA MYCENIS the same use in principle as *ab urbe condita* 'from the foundation of Rome.' X 108 *summus nempe locus nulla non arte petitus*. Cic. fam. IV 13 § 2 *quorum benevolentiam nobis conciliarat per me quondam te socio defensas res publica*.

MYCENIS Agamemnon was king of Mycenae. Aen. XI 266 *ipse Mycenaeus magnorum ductor Achivom*. Ov. m. XII 34 *supposita fertur mutasse Mycenida cerva*. Pacuvius's *Myccenis* is his daughter, whom he is ready to offer as Agamemnon did Iphigenia (119).

128—130 may Pacuvius be curst (x 7 seq.) by the fulfilment of his desires: attain Nestor's age and mountains of gold, but know nothing of that friendship which he counterfeits.

VIVAT NESTORA 4 n. X 246—255. 'May he live a Nestor,' i.e. Nestor's age. Mart. X 24 9—11 *vitae tribus areis peractis | lucos Elysiae petam puellae. | post hunc Nestora nec diem rogabo*. The comparison of the attribute of one person (or thing) to another person or thing (III 74 n.) is in principle the same. cf. Mentor (VIII 104 n.)=a work of Mentor's. XIV 326 *sume duos equites*. Sen. apocol. 4 14 *vincunt Tithoni, vincunt et Nestoris annos*. It was a common prayer for a friend that he

might attain Nestor's years. Stat. s. I 3 110 *finem Nestoreae precor egrediare senectae.*

129 QUANTUM RAPUIT NERO VIII 100—123 n. On Nero's wholesale robberies in Greece and elsewhere cf. Tac. xv 45 *interea conferendis pecuniis pervastata Italia, provinciae eversae sociique populi et quae civitatum liberae vocantur.* inque eam praedam etiam di cessere, spoliatis in urbe templis egestoque auro, quod triumphis, quod votis omnis populi Romani aetas prospere aut in metu sacra-verat. enimvero per Asiam atque Achaïam nondona tantum sed simulacra numinum abripiiebantur, *missis in eas provincias Acrato ac Secundo Carrinate.* Plin. xxxiv § 84 works of art restored by Vesp. to the temple of Pax (Nero had collected them for his golden house). DChrys. or. 31 1644 R. to the Rhodians 'the Romans who often plundered temples and palaces, have never stirred any of yours; Nero himself, who did not spare even the statues of Olympia and Delphi, and removed most of those of the Athenian acropolis and many from Pergamum, left yours alone undisturbed.'

129 130 MONTIBUS AURUM EXAEQUET Ter. Ph. 68 *modo non montes auri pollicens.* Pers. III 65 Jahn *et quid opus Cratero magnos promittere montes?*

130 Ov. Ibis 117—122 e.g. *sisque miser semper, nec sis miserabilis ulli.* Hor. s. I 1 80—91. e.g. 86 87 *miraris, cum tu argento post omnia ponas, | si nemo praestet, quem non merearis, amorem?*

NEC NEC=neu 93. III 302. VI 450. VIII 188. IX 99. XI 186. XIV 201. XVI 9. *neu* only once XIV 203 (Lupus).

QUEMQUAM ULLO VIII 177 178 *lectus | non alius cuiquam nec mensa remotior ulli.*



XIII

A 'CONSOLATIO' (*παράμυθικός* cf. Sen. cons. ad Polyb. ad Helv. ad Marc. Plut. cons. ad Apollon. ad uxor.) addressed to Calvinus, who had been cheated of ten sesteria.

Guilt meets its due punishment, if not from corrupt judges, yet from the conscience of the sinner and the reprobation of honest men (1—6). But there are other considerations, Calvinus, which should mollify your wrath. True, the friend whom you trusted has defrauded you; but your fortune can well support so trifling a loss. Look about you, and see how rife such crimes are. In the golden days of Saturn's rule falsehood was unknown, but now it is honesty that is the prodigy (7—85). Never was perjury so universal: for, while many believe in no God, others hope for a long reprieve, if not a final pardon (86—119). To raise an outcry then, as though your case were hard and strange, is as unreasonable as to wonder at blue eyes in a German, the goitre among the Alps, dwarfs in the land of pygmies (120—173). Are you then to look for no redress? Philosophy will teach you that none but little minds delight in revenge: but, in any case, you may be well content to leave the delinquent to his own remorse and to that law by which crime breeds crime. If such be your desire, you may yet see him condemned to exile or to death (174—249).

cf. Quintil. decl. 314.

This satire was written in the year 127 A.D. 17 n. Its lofty Stoicism has made it a favorite with moralists; many of the lines are as vigorous as any in Iuv., but the effect is marred by verbosity. The aged poet forgets the caution: *manum de tabula*. Recitations had spoilt taste; the sense of proportion was lost; the whole was sacrificed to the parts. It is true, not only of Seneca, but of all silver age writers, that they 'look best in quotations.' The epigrams of Martial are the most perfect works of silver age art, because in them *point* is in place, and there is no temptation to digress. 39—52, 64—70, 78—85, extracts from a common-place book on mythology and portents, remind one of Lucan's misplaced encyclopaedic learning.

1—22 Sin stands condemned by the sinner: he may bribe

the praetor's court, but he cannot silence the judge within. What says the world, Calvinus, to this breach of trust? Your estate can bear it; it will not sink you; 'tis a hackneyed, every day mishap, a 'stale trick of chance.' Play the man then, and stifle your sobs. Scorn to wince at a trifling wound. What, born under Fonteius, with sixty years behind your back, and yet startled and fuming at perjury and fraud? Wisdom, by her heavenly maxims, enables men to master fortune. Even experience, that mistress of fools, might have enured your shoulders to the yoke.

1 EXEMPLO MALO Petr. 104 *illi qui sunt, qui nocte ad lunam radebantur pessimo medius fidius exemplo.*

2 DISPLICET AUCTORI 192 n. IV 8. Sen. ep. 42 § 2 *nec ulla maior poena nequitiae est, quam quod sibi ac suis displicet.*

ULTIO Aus. VII sap. sent. 'Thales' *turpe quid ausurus te sine teste time.*

2 3 SE IUDICE NEMO NOCENS ABSOLVITUR Ov. amor. II 12 13 *me duce ad hunc voti finem, me milite veni.* Quintil. VIII 2 § 2 *ille, qui in actione 'hibericas herbas,' se solo nequiquam intellegente, dicebat.* Aus. id. 2 14 *ipse mihi numquam iudice me placui.* *se iudice* = 'at the bar of his own conscience,' and the abl. is necessary.

3 IV 8. 192-239. Publil. Syr. 259 *Sp illo nocens se damnat quo peccat die.* Sen. de ira III 26 § 2 *'quid ergo' inquis 'impune illi erit?' puta te velle, tamen non erit.* maxima est enim factae iniuriae poena fecisse, *nec quisquam gravius adficitur quam qui ad supplicium paenitentiae traditur.*

4 FALLACI PRAETORIS VICERIT URNA Cic. fin. II § 54 of L. Tubulus: *qui, cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, ita aperte cepit pecunias ob rem iudicandam.* The *iudices* in criminal causes were generally appointed by *sortitio*: that is, the president of the *quaestio* drew out of an urn containing the names of all his *iudices* (*selecti*) the number necessary for the trial: the parties were allowed to challenge a certain proportion, in whose place other names were drawn (*subsortitio*). In this ballot the praetor had opportunities for foul play. The praetor's *urna* here may be that used for this purpose or rather that in which the tablets A (*absolvo*), C (*condemno*), or N L (*non liquet*) were thrown. If the first, the praetor has packed the jury. cf. Aen. VI 431-3 (where Servius quotes Iuv.) *nec vero hae sine sorte datae, sine iudice sedes: | quaesitor Minos urnam movet, ille silentium | conciliumque vocat vitasque et crimina discit.* If the latter, he has in the course of the proceedings won their votes. cf. Cic. Att. I 16.

7 TENUIS III 163 n. Cic. inv. I § 35 *pecuniosus an tenuis.*

8 MERGAT X 57 n.

NEC RARA VIDEMUS 16. 126—173. Hamlet 1 2 72—106
'thou know'st 'tis common.'

9 COGNITUS XII 26.

10 71 seq.

MEDIO i.e. drawn at random. Plin. ep. IX 13 § 13 omnes
Certum nondum a me nominatum ut nominatum | defendunt cri-
menque quasi in medio relictum defensione suscipiunt.

11 PONAMUS XI 191 192.

13 QUAMVIS however light.

MINIMAM EXIGUAMQUE MALORUM PARTICULAM 189 190.
Cic. fin. V § 78 *ea nos mala dicimus, sed exigua et paene*
minima.

14 SPUMANTIBUS Sen. Oed. 362 Peiper *felle nigro tabidum*
spumat iecur.

15 SACRUM 72 sacrilega.

16 DEPOSITUM 60. cf. 71 seq. Hor. s. I 3 94 95 *quid faciam,*
si [amicus] furtum fecerit aut si | prodiderit commissa? The
Christians in Bithynia, a few years before the date of this satire
(Plin. ep. X 96=97 § 7) took a mutual oath *ne furti, ne latro-*
cinia, ne adulteria committerent, ne fidem fallerent, ne deposi-
tum appellati abnegarent.

STUPET HAEC IV 119 n. Plin. pan. 31 fin. *stupebant*
agricolae plena horrea, quae non ipsi referissent.

17 FONTEIO CONSULE NATUS 28 n. 157 n. Borghesi
(oeuvres V 74—76) understands the Fonteius Capito of A.D. 67,
who is named before his colleague Iunius Rufus. This is
the legatus of lower Germany, who was put to death B.C. 68
with the connivance of Galba (Tac. h. I 7. 37. 52. 58. III 62.
IV 13). Thus the date of this satire, like that of the 15th
(XV 27 n.) is 127 A.D. and Calvinus (not, as Friedländer infers,
Iuv.) was born A.D. 67.

18—25 126—173. XV 106—9.

18 IN MELIUS Plin. ep. IV 28 § 3 *longe difficillima est imi-*
tationis imitatio. a qua rogo ut artificem...ne in melius quidem
sinas aberrare. Tac. IV 20 *in melius flexit.*

PROFICIT USUS ['experience helps on to something better.'
H. A. J. M.]

19 ['MAGNA QUIDEM (sunt) *praecepta* agrees more closely
with *vita didicere magistra* of 22 than *magna (est) sapientia.*
H. A. J. M.]

SACRIS Sen. ep. I 4 § 11 *numquam in tantum convalescet*
nequitia, numquam sic contra virtutes coniurabitur, ut non phi-
losophiae nomen venerabile et sacrum maneat.

20 VICTRIX FORTUNAE SAPIENTIA X 52. 363—6 n. Sen.
ep. 71 § 30 *sapiens quidem vincit virtute fortunam.*

22 IACTARE IUGUM to fret under | VI 207 208 of the patient husband *summitte caput cervice parata* | *ferre iugum*.

VITA MAGISTRA in the school of life ['with reference to the special use of *magister* as a trainer.' J. C.] cf. *experientia stultorum magistra*. Cic. Tusc. v § 5 of philosophy *magistra morum et disciplinae*.

23-37 No day too sacred to discover thieves, treachery, embezzlement, gain gotten by the dagger or the bowl. Good men are scarce, scarce as gates of Thebes or mouths of Nile. 'Tis Rome's ninth century, sunk below the iron age; Nature's self, baffled, has no metal to express the baseness of the times. We cry to men and gods for mercy, with a din deafening as the applause sold to Faesidius for a dole. Dotard, know you not the charms of a neighbour's gold? know you not, how the world flouts your innocence, who bid any man eschew perjury for fear of some avenger watching in temples and blood-stained altars?

23 seq. I 112 seq.

QUAE TAM FESTA DIES, UT CESSET PRODERE FUREM Suet. Tib. 61 *nullus a poena hominum cessavit dies*; ne religiosus quidem ac sacer.

24 25 OMNI EX CRIMINE LUCRUM QUAESITUM Nägelsbach § 30 2 (Weidner).

25 PYXIDE I 70 n. 158 n. II 41 pyxide medicine-box. VIII 17 n. Cic. p. Cael. § 65 *veneni pyxidem*. Sen. ben. v 13 § 3 *quaedam, etiamsi vera non sunt, propter similitudinem eodem vocabulo comprehensa sunt. sic pyxidem* [properly of box] *et argenteam et auream dicimus*. id. ap. Lact. III 15 § 13 of some philosophers, who need to apply their own rebukes of vice to themselves *quos non aliter intueri decet quam medicos, quorum tituli remedia habent, pyxides venena*.

26 rhythm as 35. 225.

RARI BONI Porphy. vit. Pythag. 42 maxim of Pythagoras, 'avoid the beaten path,' *tὰς λεωφόρους μὴ βαδίζειν* (Matt. 7 13 14 the broad way). Bias in DL. I § 87 Menage *φιλεῖν ὡς μισήσοντας τοὺς γὰρ πλείστους εἶναι κακοὺς*. DL. VI §§ 27. 32. 40 41 Menage the lantern of Diogenes, and his frequent complaints that he could not find 'men.' Sen. vit. beat. 2 § 1 *argumentum pessimi turba est*. id. ben. I 10 § 3 *idem semper de nobis pronuntiare debemus, malos esse nos, malos fuisse, invitius adiciam et futuros esse*. id. ep. 42 § 1 the *vir bonus* is a phoenix, born once in 500 years. Aus. id. 16 I 2 *vir bonus ac sapiens, qualem vix reperit unum* | *milibus e multis hominum consultus Apollo*.

27 THEBARUM PORTAE Thebes in Boeotia, called *ἐπτάπυλος* by Hom. II. IV 406. Od. XI 263. The seven heroes each assailed

a separate gate (Aesch. Th. Eur. Ph. 287. Ov. tr. II 320 *septem portas sub duce quamque suo*).

DIVITIS XV 123. cf. its epithets πυροφόρος, πύδατος, γόνιμος, pinguis, secundus cet.

OSTIA NILI reckoning from W. to E. Plin. v § 64 the Canopic, Bolbitine, Sebennytic, Phatnitic, Mendesic, Tanitic, Pelusiac. cf. Hdt. II 17. Hence the epithets ἐπτάπορος (Mosch. 2 51). *septemplex* (Ov. m. v 187). *septemfluvius* (ib. xv 753). *septemgeminus* (Catull. II 7. Verg. Stat.). *septeno gurgite* (Cl. in Ruf. I 185. Luc.).

28 degeneracy of the age I 147-150 n. XII 48 49.

NONA AETAS the ninth century of the city (Borghesi *oeuvres* v 72). X 246 n. 249 n. Varro l. I. VI § 11 saeculum *spatium* annorum centum *vocarunt*. Serv. ecl. 4 5. Censorin. 17 § 15 was writing in the tenth *saeculum*. Serv. ecl. 9 47 on 'Dionaei Caesaris astrum' *Vulcatius haruspex in contione dixit cometen esse, qui significaret exitum noni saeculi et ingressum decimi*.

AETAS SAECULA TEMPORIBUS X 9 n.

29 SCELERI abstract Halm on Cic. p. Sest. § 86. Nägelsbach § 17 1 (Weidner).

30 METALLO VI 23 24 *omne aliud crimen mox ferrea protulit aetas: viderunt primos argentea saecula moechos*. XV 70 n. According to Hesiod there were five ages: the golden (op. 109-126), the silver (127-142), the brazen (143-155), heroes or demi-gods (156-173), the iron (174-201). Aratus mentions three: the golden (phaen. 100-114), the silver (115-128), the brazen (129-134): Ovid, four: the golden (m. I 89-112), the silver (113-124), the brazen (125-127), the iron (127-150). Claud. laud. Stil. II 446-50 *hic habitant vario faciem distincta metallo | saecula certa locis: illic glomerantur aena, | hic ferrata rigent, illic argentea cadent; | eximia regione domus, contingere terris | difficiles, stabant rutili, grex aureus, anni*. Serv. ecl. 4 4 *ultima Cumaei venit iam carminis aetas: 'Sibyllini, quae Cumana fuit, et saecula per metalla divisit: dixit etiam quis quo saeculo imperaret et solis ultimum, id est decimum, voluit'*. gromat. 350 *quos [terminos] quandoque... ob avaritiam prope novissimi octavi saeculi lascivi homines malo dolo violabunt*. Macrobi. comm. II 10 § 6 who can believe that the world has existed for ever, remembering the late discovery of many arts, even of agriculture, *cumque ita exordium rerum et ipsius humanae nationis opinemur, ut aurea primum fuisse saecula credamus, et inde natura per metalla viliora degenerans ferro saecula postrema foedaverit?*

31 HOMINUM DIVUMQUE FIDEM cf. *di immortales, obsecro vestram fidem. di vestram fidem. tuam fidem, Venus. pro deum*

atque hominum fidem. Plaut. aul. 297—9 *quin* divom atque hominum clamat continuo fidem, | suam rem perisse seque eradicarier, | *de suo tigillo fumus si qua exit foras.* Joined with *auxilium, clientela*; *in fidem accipere* cet.

CIEMUS LIV. XXII 14 § 7 *modo Saguntum oppugnari indigendo non homines tantum, sed foedera et deos ciebamus.*

32 QUANTO i.e. tanto, quanto III 225. X 14 n.

FAESIDIUM LAUDET SPORTULA III 87—91. VII 106—136. schol. 'ut ostendat Faesidium conductos habuisse, qui eum agentem causas magna voce laudarent.' Mart. VI 48 quod tam grande sophos clamat tibi turba togata, | non tu, Pomponi, cena diserta tua est.

AGENTEM XVI 49.

33 SPORTULA I 128 n. X 46 n. As it is only for the sake of the dole that the clients applaud, the dole itself is called *vociferous*. cf. III 20 *silva*. XIV 14 *culina*. X 45 n. *officia*.

SENIOR 17 n. Stat. s. III 3 43 senior *placidissime*.

BULLA V 164 n. XIV 5. The *bullā* was dedicated to the Lares on the assumption of the *toga virilis*. Prop. V=IV 1 131 132 *max ubi bulla rudi dimissa est aurea collo, | matris et ante deos libera sumpta toga.*

SENIOR BULLA DIGNISSIME schol. 'ex proverbio Graeco δὲ παῖδες οὐ γέροντες.'

34 VENERES charms Sen. ben. II 28 § 1 *ille non est mihi par virtutibus nec officiis, sed habuit suam venerem.* The plur. also in Quintil. (of style).

37 75—89. II 149—153. Tibull. I 3 51 52 *timidum non me periuria terrent, | non dicta in sanctos in pia verba deos.*

ARAE RUBENTI Pollux I 27 *αἱμασσειν τοὺς βωμοὺς*. The blood was poured on the altar from a vessel (*σφάγιον*) Eust. Od. III 445.

38—59 In such honest sort lived the first-born of earth before Iuppiter had driven Saturn, resigning his crown for a sickle, to fly for his life, while Iuno was a girl and Iuppiter still lived in the nursery of Ida's caves, when as yet were no feasts in heaven, no Ganymedes or Hebe to fill the cups, no Vulcan when the nectar is racked off scouring his arms dingy from the smithy of Lipara. Each god dined apart, and the crowd of gods was less. The stars satisfied with few divinities weighed but slightly on poor Atlas. Not as yet had the gloomy realm of the deep been by partition-treaty made over to one brother; grim Pluto as yet had no Sicilian wife; Ixion's wheel was not, nor Furies, nor stone of Sisyphus, nor vulture preying on Tityus; the ghosts made merry, for they owned no king or queen of hell. Dis-

honesty was a portent in that age, when it was counted a deadly sin not to rise before your elders, though you might boast more strawberries or larger hoards of acorns. Such reverence was accorded to four years' precedence. 'And children, in the springing down, revered | the sacred promise of a hoary beard.' With the scoffing tone cf. I 10 n. 84 n.

38 INDIGENAE *αὐτόχθονες* Aen. VIII 314. On the golden age when Saturn ruled in heaven, cf. sat. VI 1—24. Verg. g. I 125—8. II 536—540. Aen. VIII 319—325. Prop. III=II 32 52 *hic mos Saturno regna tenente fuit*. Ov. her. 4 131—3 *ista vetus pietas, aevo moritura futuro, | rustica Saturno regna tenente fuit. | Iuppiter esse pium statuit, quodcumque iuvaret*. Praises of earlier times sat. III 67 n. 137 seq. 312. IV 103. V 57. 110. VI 1—20. 45. 164. 287—91. 342—6 et quis tunc hominum contemptor numinis? cet. VII 207—12. VIII 12. 98 99. X 79. XIV 160—89. 239. esp. of country life III 2. 190—2. 223—31. VI 55. X 299 n. XI 143—161.

39 DIADEMATE VIII 259 n. Aetna 9 *aurea securi quis nescit saecula regis?*

FALCEM Verg. g. II 406 *curvo Saturni dente*. Ov. f. I 233—6 where *falcifer*. Macrobi. Sat. I 7 § 24 Jan 'Janus ordered that Saturn should be worshipt as the founder of a better life, of which the sickle, borne by his statue, is an emblem.' The sickle fell to earth in Sicily; hence its fertility (ib. 8 § 12).

40 SATURNUS FUGIENS Aen. VIII 319 320 *primus ab aetherio venit Saturnus Olympo, | arma Iovis fugiens et regnis exul ademptis*.

41 PRIVATUS I 16 n.)(imperial. Tac. h. I 49 fin. of Galba *maior privato visus, dum privatus fuit*.

PRIVATUS ADHUC IUPPITER XII 107. VI 14—16 *multa pudicitiae veteris vestigia forsitan | aut aliqua exstiterint vel sub Iove, sed Iove nondum | barbato*.

IDAEIS IUPPITER ANTRIS Ap. Rh. III 132—4 the beautiful toy of Zeus, which his dear nurse Adrasteia made for him *ἀντρω ἐν Ἰδαίῳ ἐπὶ νήπια κουρίζοντα*. Markland 'expressum videtur ex Ap. Rh. I 508 509 *ὅφρα Ζεὺς ἐπὶ φρεσὶ νήπια εἰδὼς | Δικταῖον βάλεσκεν ὑπὸ σπένος*.' Claud. 4 cons. Hon. 197 *ab Idaeis primaevis Iuppiter antris*.

IDAEIS the Cretan Ida XV 271. Ov. met. VIII 99 Iovis incunabula Creten.

42 CONVIVIA 46 n. I 141 n.

43 PUER ILIACUS V 59 n. IX 47. X 171 n. From Ov. tr. II 405 406 *huc Herculis uxor, | huc accedat Hylas Iliacusque puer*. Cic. Tusc. I § 65 *non enim ambrosia deos aut nectare aut Iuventa te pocula ministrante lactari arbitror, nec*

Homerum audio, qui Ganymeden ab dis raptum ait propter formam, ut Iovi bibere ministraret: non iusta causa cur Laomedonti tanta fieret iniuria. fingeat haec Homerus et humana ad deos transferebat; divina mallet ad nos. Hom. II. XX 232—5 ἀντίθεος Γανυμήδης, | δς δὴ κάλλιστος γένητο θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων | τὸν καὶ ἀνθρώπων θεοὶ Διὶ οἶνοχοεῦειν | κάλλεος εἵνεκα οἶο, ἢ δ' ἀθανάτοισι μετέλῃ.

HERCULIS UXOR Hom. Od. XI 602 603 of Herakles αὐτὸς δὲ μετ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν | τέρπεται ἐν θαλῆς καὶ ἔχει καλλίσφυρον Ἡβην. II. IV 23 μετὰ δὲ σφίσι πότνια Ἡβη | νέκταρ ἐφωχόδει.

44 AD CYATHOS Prop. V=IV 8 37 *Lygdamus* ad cyathos. cf. Aen. IX 648 ad limina custos. Liv. XXXIV 6 § 13 *servos* ad remum.

ET 55. XV 125 n. *nec* would be more regular, but is not necessary. Ov. m. X 92 *nec tiliae molles nec fagus et innuba laurus*.

IAM SICCATO NECTARE [*siccare* means 'to do away with the bad humours in the blood and body,' and hence is metaphorically applied to other similar effects; the scholiast explains these words rightly 'exsiccato faeculento, aut liquefacto (nectare):' 'after he has first racked off,' 'cleared away the dregs of the nectar,' and prepared it for drinking." H. A. J. M.]

44 45 TERGENS BRACCHIA in Homer when visited by Thetis II. XVIII 414 σπέργῳ δ' ἀμφὶ πρόσωπα καὶ ἄμφω χεῖρ' ἀπομόργνυ. It was only by way of exception that he acted as cup-bearer (II. I 596—600) and provoked inextinguishable laughter in Olympus.

45 BRACCHIA LIPARAEA NIGRA TABERNA X 130—2. Stat. s. I 5 6 7 *regemque corusci | ignis adhuc fessum* Sicalaque include rubentem. Lucian deor. dial. 5 § 4 Hera having cast Ganymedes in the teeth of Zeus, he retorts: 'I suppose your son Hephaestus ought to pour out our wine, limping, still *all over sparks from the forge*, just after he has laid aside the tongs; and from those his fingers we ought to take the cup, and draw him to us now and then for a kiss, whom even you his mother would not care to kiss with his face *all begrimed with the soot*.' Hera replies § 5 'now Zeus, Hephaestus is lame, and his fingers unworthy of your cup, and he is covered with *soot*, and you sicken at the sight of him, since Ida bred up for us τὸν καλὸν κομήτην τοῦτον.' but you used not to see all this, nor did the *ashes* or the *forge* prevent you from drinking at his hand.'

LIPARAEA I 8 n. X 132. Theokr. II 133 134 Λιπαράλω... Ἠφαίστω.

46 PRANDEBAT SIBI QUISQUE)(42 *convivia*. Quintil. VI 3 § 16 *sibi ludentium*.

TURBA DEORUM Plin. II § 16 maior caelitem populus

etiam quam hominum intellegi potest, cum singuli quoque ex semetipsis totidem deos faciant, Lunones geniosque adoptando sibi. Petron. 17 nostra regio tam praesentibus plena est numinibus, ut facilius possis deum quam hominem invenire. Sen. de superstitione fr. 39 omnem istam ignobilem deorum turbam, quam longo aevo longa superstitio congegessit, sic adorabimus, ut meminerimus cultum eius magis ad morem quam ad rem pertinere. Aug. civ. Dei IV 8 quaeramus, si placet, ex tanta deorum turba, quam Romani colebant, quem potissimum vel quos deos credant illud imperium dilatasse atque servasse. In this one ch. he names Cloacina, Volupia, Lubentina, Vaticanus, Cunina, Rusina, Iugatinus, Collatina, Vallonia, Segetia, Tutilina, Proserpina, Nodutus, Volutina, Patelana, Hostilina, Flora, Lacturnus, Matuta, Runcina (here Aug. remarks *nec omnia commemoro, quia me piget quod illos non pudet*). Men place one porter at the gate, et quia homo est, omnino sufficit: tres deos isti posuerunt, Forculum foribus, Cardeam cardini, Limentinum limini. ita non poterat Forculus simul et cardinem limenque servare. Prud. c. Symm. II 343-67 e.g. sed quia Romanis loquimur de cultibus, ipsum | sanguinis Hectori populum probo, tempore longo | non multos coluisse deos rarisque sacellis | contentum paucas posuisse in collibus aras. There may be a sarcastic allusion to the consecratio principum, but chiefly to (Lucian Icaromen. 27) τοὺς μετοίκους τοῦτοὺς καὶ ἀμφιβόλους θεοὺς, the Korybantes, Attis, Sabazios, Isis, Osiris, Anubis, Serapis etc. id. Iupp. trag. 7. 13 (where Hermes proposes to make proclamation by signs to the gods, as he is not linguist enough to make himself understood by 'Skythians and Persians and Thracians and Kelts').

48 ATLANTA VIII 32. Aen. IV 247 Atlantis duri, caelum qui vertice fulcit. Hes. th. 517. Hygin. fab. 150.

49 PROFUNDI the sea schol. (whose view is confirmed by aliquis cf. X 171 n. and aut); others (less probably, unless indeed with Hertzberg we omit aut, cl. Hor. c. III 4 46 regnaque tristia) 'the abyss' = hell.

50 AUT the negation is carried on cf. Verg. g. IV 9-11 neque...neque...aut. So in verse 51.

SICULA CUM CONIUGE Proserpina (X 112), who having been carried off by Pluto from the fields of Henna (Claud. rapt. Pros. Ov. f. IV 421 seq.) is named Hennaea (Sil. XV 245) or Adnaea (id. XIII 431).

51 ROTA Ixionis. Sen. ep. 24 § 18 non sum tam ineptus, ut Epicuream cantilenam hoc loco persequar et dicam vanos esse inferorum metus nec Ixionem rota volvi nec saxum umeris Sisyphei trudi in adversum nec ullius viscera et renasci posse cotidie et carpi, nemo tam puer est, ut Cerberum timeat.

FURIAE Lucr. III 10 11 Munro. Aen. VI 570-2. 605-7. SAXUM of Sisyphus or Tantalus ib. 602 603 Heyne.

VULTURIS ATRI of Tityus ib. 595-600. Sen. Thyest. 9 10 *aut poena Tityi, qui specu vasto patens | visceribus atras pascit effossis aves.*

52 REGIBUS king and queen XI 105 n. Sen. cons. Marc. 19 § 4 *cogita nullis defunctum malis adfici, illa quae nobis inferos jaciunt terribiles, fabulam esse, nullas imminere mortuis tenebras nec carcerem nec flumina igne flagrantia nec oblivionis amnem nec tribunalia et reos et in illa libertate tam laxa ullos iterum tyrannos. luserunt ista poetae et vanis nos agitare terroribus.*

53 INPROBITAS ADMIRABILIS)(62 *prodigiosa fides.*

55 ADSURREXERAT Levit. 19 32. Cic. invent. I § 48 *commune est, quod homines vulgo probarunt et secuti sunt, huius modi: ut maioribus natu assurgatur.* Sen. de ira II 21 § 8 *longe itaque ab adsentatione pueritia removenda est. audiat verum et timeat interim, vereatur semper. maioribus adsurgat. lexx. assurgo.* It was usual to rise at the approach of a magistrate (Liv. IX 46. Suet. Caes. 78). On the reverence for old age in early times, see VII 209 (teachers). Plat. legg. 879^b.

ET SI supply *non assurrexerat.*

56 CUICUMQUE=cuilibet X 359 n.

57 money did not then make the man, as now III 140. 207-212. In the Golden Age Ov. m. I 102-6 *per se dabat omnia tellus: | contentique cibis nullo cogente creatis | arbuteos fetus montanaeque fraga legebant | ...et quae deciderant patula Iovis arbore glandes.*

GLANDIS VI 10. XIV 184 n. Plin. VII § 191 *Ceres frumenta [invenit], cum ante glande vescerentur.* id. XVI § 15 *glande opes nunc quoque multarum gentium...constant.*

58 ADEO so entirely equal 183.

60-70 As the world is now, if a friend does not forswear a trust, if he restores the old money-bag with all its rust, 'tis a portent of honesty, worthy of record in the Etruscan calendar, needing a lamb's blood to expiate it. Shew me a man pure and upright, and I stare as at some freak of nature, at a child half-man, half-brute, at fish found beneath the wondering plough, at a mule with foal; startled as at a shower of stones, a swarm of bees clustered on a temple's roof, or at a river running with milk. As here virtue is a portent, so vice II 121-3 *o proceres, censore opus est an haruspice nobis? | scilicet horreret maioraeque monstra putares, | si mulier vitulum vel si bos ederet agnum?*

60 SI DEPOSITUM NON INFITIETUR AMICUS Ter. Ph. 55 56 Davus repays Geta what he owes; Geta thanks him. Davus:

praesertim ut nunc sunt mores: adeo res reddit: | siquis quid reddit, magna habendast gratia. Mart. I 103 11 *in ius, o fallax atque infitiator, eamus.*

61 CUM TOTA AERUGINE FOLLEM rust and all. Plaut. Truc. pr. 19 *quo citius rem ab eo averrat cum pulvisculo.* Lucian Icarom. 30 of hypocrites *περιελχουσι τῶν ὀβολῶν τὸν ῥύπον.*

FOLLEM XIV 281 n.

62 PRODIGIOSA a prodigy, foreboding some misfortune and needing to be expiated (*procurari*). Livy apologises for the insertion of prodigies in his history XLIII 13 § 1 *non sum nescius, ab eadem negligentia, qua nihil deos portendere vulgo nunc credant, neque nuntiari admodum nulla prodigia in publicum neque in annales referri.* and Iuv. (here and II 121-125) speaks scoffingly on the subject. They were very frequently observed in the second Punic war (Liv. XXII 1 §§ 8-20. XXIV 10 §§ 6-13. XXVI 23 §§ 4 5 which may be compared with Juvenal's list).

TUSCIS from the Tuscans the Romans borrowed almost all ceremonials of religion or state (V 164 n. X 35 n. 38 n. XI 155 n.) esp. expiations Liv. I 34 § 9 of Tanaquil (sat. VI 566) perita, ut vulgo Etrusci, caelestium prodigiorum mulier. ib. 56 § 5 *cum ad publica prodigia Etrusci tantum vates adhiberentur.* Cic. legg. II § 21 prodigia, portenta ad Etruscos haruspices, si senatus iussit, deferunt; Etruriaque principes disciplinam doceto. Lucan I 584-638 a full account of a *lustratio*.

DIGNA this general term may include: worthy to be recorded among the portents in annals, worthy of a special treatment, with special remedies, in technical treatises; requiring the study of such treatises, for its interpretation and expiation.

LIBELLIS the *Etruscorum scripta* (Cic. harusp. resp. § 25), *Etruscorum libri haruspicipini et fulgurales* (de divin. I § 72), *chartae Etruscae* (ib. § 20): *Etruscae disciplinae volumina* (Plin. II § 199. X § 37 illustrated works). Lucr. VI 86. 381 Munro. Sen. n. q. II 32 § 2 *Tuscos, quibus summa est fulgurum persequendorum scientia.* All these works professed to contain the doctrines of *Tages* Cic. de divin. II § 50. Macr. III 7 § 2 *Ian liber Tarquiti transcriptus ex ostentario Tusco.*

63 CORONATA AGNA XII 118 n. Acts 14 13 Wetstein. Tertull. cor. 10 fin. *ipsae hostiae et arae, ipsi ministri ac sacerdotes eorum coronantur.*

64, 65 EGREGIUM VIRUM MONSTRUM Cic. de divin. II § 61 *si, quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est, sapientem esse portentum est. saepius enim mulam peperisse arbitror, quam sapientem fuisse.*

BIMEMBRI Liv. XXVII 11 § 5 *cum elephanti capite*

puerum natum. XLI 21 § 12 biceps puer. *Bimembris* is applied to Centaurs. Tac. XII 64 *biformes hominum partus*.

65 MIRANTI ARATRO Verg. g. II 82 of the grafted tree *miraturque novas frondes et non sua poma*.

ARATRO Liv. XLII 2 § 5 in *Gallico agro, qua induceretur aratrum, sub existentibus glebis pisces emersisse*. Mela II 57. Desjardins Gaule I 149. 251. Theophrastus speaks of certain kinds of fish, dug up in Paphlagonia and elsewhere I 825 Schneider. Sen. n. q. III 16 § 5—17 § 3 *inde, ut Theophrastus affirmat, pisces quibusdam locis eruuntur. multa hoc loco tibi in mentem veniunt, quae urbane ut in re incredibili dicas: non cum retibus aliquem aut cum hamis, sed cum dolabra ire piscatum...hi sunt qui fabulas putant, piscem vivere posse sub terra et effodi, non capi?*

66 FETAE MULAE Hdt. III 151 §§ 3 4 'you will take us, when mules bear young'; so said a Babylonian οὐδαμὰ ἐλπίζων ἀν ἡμῶν τεκέειν. Liv. XXVI 23 § 5. Plin. VIII § 173 *observatum...mulas non parere. est in annalibus nostris peperisse saepe, verum prodigii loco habitum*. Suet. Galba 4 *avo...summum sed serum imperium portendi familiae responsum est. et ille irridens 'sane' inquit 'cum mula pepererit, nihil aequè postea Galbam temptantem res novas confirmavit quam mularum partus, ceterisque ut obscenum ostentum abhorrentibus, solus pro laetissimo accepit*. Berg: 'I remember the late famous Link saying in his lectures, that he had seen in Portugal a mule which had foaled.'

67 LAPIDES Anaxagoras predicted the day on which a stone fell from the sun; some such stones were worshipped Plin. II §§ 149 150. Liv. XXVI 23 § 5. Claud. in Eutr. I 5 *lapidum diras hiemes*. Such a phenomenon was expiated by a *novendiale sacrificium*. See any cyclopaedia s.v. *aerolite*.

68 EXAMEN APIUM Plin. XI § 54 of bees *ostenta faciunt privata ac publica, uva dependente in domibus templisque, saepe expiata magnis eventibus*. Bees on the lips of the infant Plato were an omen of his eloquence; bees in the camp of Drusus, before a victory: *haudquaquam perpetua haruspicum coniectura, qui dirum id ostentum existimant semper*. Cic. de divin. I § 73 a swarm on a horse's mane an omen of success to Dionysius. Aen. VII 64—70. Liv. XXI 46 § 2 Weissenborn. Tac. XII 64 *examen apium*. On the gen. *apium* cf. Serv. Aen. I 430. Drakenb. on Liv. IV 33 § 4. Neue I² 259.

UVA so of bees Verg. g. IV 558 *uvam demittere ramis*. Servius 'in morem uvae, id est botryonis, defluere; quod Graeci βοτρυδών [Hom. Il. II 89] dicunt.'

69 CULMINE DELUBRI cf. Liv. XLIV 10 § 6 *Lanuvii in aede Intus Sospitae Iunonis corvos nidum fecisse*.

70 LACTIS Plin. II § 147 *in inferiore caelo relatum in monumenta est lacte et sanguine pluvisse*. Liv. XXXIV 45 § 7 *nuntiatum est Nare amni lac fluxisse*.

71—85 You complain that your 10,000 sesterces have been embezzled by fraud and perjury: what if your neighbour have lost twenty times that sum confided without witness (*arcana*); another, a yet larger amount, for which the wide chest, packed in every corner, scarce had room? So easy is it to slight heaven's witness, if no mortal eye is upon us. See, with what a set look and bold tone he denies the trust. By Sol's beams he swears and the bolts of Tarpeian Jove, by Mars' javelin, and the shafts of Cirra's seer, by Diana's arrows and quiver, by thy harpoon, Neptune sire of the Aegean; he throws in the bow of Hercules and Minerva's lance, the whole artillery stored in the arsenal of heaven. If he be a father, he invokes on himself the doom of Thyestes: 'If I had the money, be my meat my son's head, boiled, soured with Egyptian pickle.'

71 FRAUDE without this an action would not lie against the *depositarius* Gaius III § 207 *is, apud quem res deposita est, custodiam non praestat, tantumque in eo obnoxius est, si quid ipse dolo malo fecerit*.

72 SACRILEGA 15.

74 ANGULUS ARCAE the chest (I 90 n. XI 26 n.) filled in every cranny.

75 FACILE ET PRONUM EST IX 43 *an facile et pronum est...agere?*

SUPEROS CONTEMNERE TESTES III 144—6 *iures licet et Samothracum | et nostrorum aras, contemnere fulmina pauper | creditur atque deos, dis ignoscentibus ipsis*. VI 342—5 e.g. *sed quis tunc hominum contemptor numinis?* 393—5. Pers. II 3—40. Lucian Timon 2 a perjurer would sooner fear an expiring wick than τὴν τοῦ πανδαμάτορος κεραυνοῦ φλόγα. Tert. apol. 28 citius denique apud vos per omnes deos, quam per unum genium Caesaris peieratur.

76 SI MORTALIS IDEM NEMO SCIAT Plin. ep. IV 25 § 4 *tantum licentiae pravis ingeniis adicit illa fiducia, quis enim sciet?*

77 FICTI CONSTANTIA VULTUS Ov. am. V 4 70 *cras mihi constanti voce dedisse nega*.

78—83 cf. the inventories in Ov. amor. III 3 27—30 where he complains that the gods wink at perjury in the fair; if men forswear themselves, their weapons are at once busy *nobis fatifero Mavors accingitur ense: | nos petit invicta Palladis hasta manu. | nobis flexibiles curvantur Apollinis arcus: | in nos alta Iovis dextera fulmen habet*. Luc. VII 145—150 *non aliter Phlegra rabidos tollente gigantes | Martius incaluit Siculis incudibus ensis | et rubuit flammis iterum Neptunia cuspis |*

spiculaque extenso Paeon Pythone recoxit, | Pallas Gorgoneos diffudit in aegida crines, | Pallenea Iovi mutavit fulmina Cyclops.

78 on the most usual adjurations see Brisson de form. VIII II seq.

TARPEIA XII 6.

FULMINA III 145. Plin. II § 21 *alii in Capitolio fallunt ac fulminantem peierant Iovem. Zeús ὄρκιος* bore thunderbolts in either hand (Pausan. v 24 § 9).

79 FRAMEAM Tac. G. 6 *hastas, vel ipsorum vocabulo frameas gerunt*. Isidor. orig. XVIII 6 § 3 and Aug. ep. 140=120 § 41 make it a sword.

CIRRAEI VII 64 n.

VATIS Luc. VII 85 *incubuitque adyto vates ibi factus Apollo*.

80 PER CALAMOS VENATRICIS PUELLAE Tibull. I 4 25 26 *perque suas inpune sinit Dictynna sagittas | affirmes crines perque Minerva suos*. Minuc. Fel. 22 § 5 *Diana interim est alle succincta venatrix. Ἀρτεμὶς ἀγροτέρα, ἐλαφεβόλος, θηροκτόνος, θηροφόνος*.

81 AEGAEI maris Aen. XII 365 366 *cum spiritus alto | insonat Aegaeo*. ib. III 74 *Neptuno Aegaeo*. At Aegae in Euboea Neptune dwelt beneath the sea (Hom. II. XIII 21, where however the Achaean Aegae may be meant), and between Imbros and Tenedos he had a grotto (ib. 33).

TRIDENTEM VIII 203 n.

82 ARCUS the fatal bow without which Troy could not be taken. See Soph. Philokt.

83 QUIDQUID when a list of particulars is closed by *omnia, cetera*, cet., these words are added without a conjunction x 79 n. The same principle applies to relative clauses (VIII 27. 36. XV 99). *Quidquid hominum erat, quod agri erat*, and similar expressions (equivalent to *omnes homines*, cet.), are very frequent. Hor. epod. 5 1 *at o deorum quicquid in caelo regit*. Liv. XXIII 9 § 3 *iurantes per quicquid deorum est*.

84—85 NATI SINCIPUT XII 120 n. fathers often swore by the head (cf. VI 16. Aen. IX 300 Gossrau. Dem. in Con. p. 1269 19 *κατὰ τῶν πατρῶν δυνάμει*) or safety of their sons. Plin. ep. II 20 §§ 5 6 *clamat moriens hominem nequam perfidum ac plus etiam quam peritum, qui sibi per salutem filii peierasset. facit hoc Regulus non minus scelerate quam frequenter, quod iram deorum, quos ipse cotidie fallit, in caput infelicis pueri detestatur*. Here the father pledges himself to eat (like Thyestes) his son's head, if he breaks his faith.

85 PHARIO schol. 'Aegyptio, forti.' VI 83 *ad Pharon et*

Nilum. Cic. Hortens. in Nonius p. 240 *alterius ingenium, sicut acetum Aegyptium, acre.* Mart. XIII 122 *amphora Niliaci non sit tibi vilis aceti. | esset cum vinum, vilior illa fuit.*

86-119 Some make chance all in all, and believing in no ruler of the world, swear without a shudder by any altar you please. Another believes that there are gods, and yet forecasts thus with himself. 'With my body let Isis deal as she will, and with angry rattle strike blindness upon my eyes, if only even sightless I may clutch the foresworn coin. 'Tis worth while to buy wealth by consumption, rotten sores and a crippled thigh. Let Ladas, if not stark-mad, (needing hellebore of Anticyra or prescriptions of Archigenes) not hesitate in his need to pray for the rich man's gout: for what is he the better for the fame of fleetness and the hunger-starved branch of Olympia's olive-wreath? Can he feast on praise? The wrath of the gods may be heavy, it is assuredly tardy: if they are concerned to punish all the guilty, when will my turn come round? Besides I may perchance, as some do, appease their wrath; if one man's crimes bring him to a cross, another's win a crown.' Thus the perjurer steels his heart against fear, nay drags you to the temple to hear his oaths: acting a farce all the time, like the runaway buffoon in Catullus. You shout like Stentor or Mars in Homer: 'Iuppiter, dost thou hear and yet not move the lip, when thou should'st speak even though of stone or brass? Else why do we drop incense and offer heifer's liver and hog's caul on thy altar? For aught I see, choice there is none between the images of you gods and the statue of Vagellius.'

86 seq. Luc. VI 445-55 *sunt nobis nulla profecto | numina: cum caeco rapiantur saecula casu, | mentimur regnare Iovem... | ...mortalia nulli | sunt curata deo.*

SUNT QUI etc. with conj. IV 70. V 73. VI 73. 480. VIII 36. IX 112. with ind. V 130 (*plurima sunt, quae*). VI 259 (*hae sunt, quae*). XIII 223 (*hi sunt, qui*). In these latter exx. the subject is expressed, which makes the difference (Kiaer).

87 NULO RECTORE cf. *me duce* Madvig § 277. On this Epicurean denial of Providence, see Quintil. V 6 § 3 the party who declines to receive his adversary's oath *et iniquam conditionem* et a multis contemni iuris iurandi metum dicet, cum etiam philosophi quidam sint reperti, qui deos agere curam rerum humanarum negarent.

88 VICES ET LUCIS ET ANNI Claud. in Ruf. I 5 6 *annique meatus | et lucis noctisque vices.*

89 QUaecumque=quaelibet x 359 n. Some altars, e.g. the ara maxima Herculis, were specially sacred DH. I 40 fin.

ALTARIA XIV 219 n. Mart. IX 43 9 *hunc puer ad Libycas*

iuraverat *Hannibal* aras. v 33. So in prayer Macrobi. Sat. III 2 §§ 7-9.

TANGUNT XIV 219 n.

91 PUTAT ESSE DEOS Sen. contr. 2 § 8 *tu, cum tam innocens quam dicis vixeris, ista passa credis deos esse?* Ennius in Cic. de divin. II § 104 *ego deum genus esse semper dixi et dicam caelitum, | sed eos non curare opinor, quid agat humanum genus.* Cic. de inv. I § 46 probable opinions: *impiis apud inferos poenas esse praeparatas; eos, qui philosophiae dent operam, non arbitrari deos esse.*

ET 'and yet' VII 124 n. Tert. apol. 37 *hesterni sumus et vestra omnia implevimus.* Cic. Tusc. I § 6 Kühner.

PEIERAT Cic. de inv. I § 46 *in eo genere, quod fere fieri solet, probabile huiusmodi est....* 'si avarus est, neglegit ius iurandum.'

ITA SECUM (loquitur) X 256 *haec eadem Peleus.* VI 87. 193. XI 5.

92 CORPORE *per salutem meam, per caput* (Liv. XXVI 48 § 12), *per aculos*, were usual forms of oaths.

93 ISIS on the worship of this Egyptian goddess in Rome cf. XII 28 n. Plin. II § 21 *externis famulantur sacris.*

LUMINA on which a curse may have been invoked Ov. Pont. I 1 51-54 *vidi ego linigerae numen violasse fatentem | Isidos Isiacos ante sedere focos. | alter ob huic similem privatus lumine culpam | clamabat media se meruisse via.* anthol. Pal. XI 115 *ἦν τιν' ἔχης ἐχθρόν, Διονύσιε, μὴ καταρῶσθαι | τὴν Ἴσιν τοῦτω, μὴδὲ τὸν Ἀρποκράτην, | μὴδ' εἰ τις τυφλοῦς ποιεῖ θεός.* Compare the legends of Tiresias, Stesichorus and Appius Claudius Caecus.

SISTRO (σειστρον σελω). Luc. VIII 831 832 *nos in templa tuam Romana accepimus Isin | ...et sistra iuventia luctus.* id. x 63 of Cleopatra *terruit illa suo, si fas, Capitolia sistro.* Plut. Is. et Osir. 63 τοῦ δὲ σειστροῦ περιφεροῦς ἀνωθεν ὄντος ἡ ἀψὶς περιέχει τὰ σείδμενα τέτταρα. See Rich. Forcellini. also the figures on the walls of the temple of Isis (in Donaldson's Pompeii I or Overbeck or Dyer). Several are in the British museum, at Naples and at Berlin.

94-95 VEL CAECUS...DIMIDIUM CRUS contrast Matt. 18 8.

96 PHTHISIS Scribon. 186 *minulatimque per tabem quasi phthisici consumuntur.*

VOMICAE Forcellini. Sen. ep. 68 § 8.

97 TANTI X 97 n. 'et phthisin et cetera ea condicione (ut lucrum faciam) subire operae pretium est.' MADVIG comparing Ov. m. II 424 *aut si rescierit, sunt o sunt iurgia tanti* 'i.e. subeantur iurgia, non recuso in hac causa.' Mart. I 12 11 12 *nunc et damna iuvant, sunt ipsa pericula tanti: | stantia non poterant*

tecta probare deos. Add Sen. ben. vi 22 fin. is it worth while that the world should go to ruin, merely to refute you? *est tanti, ut tu coarguaris, ista concidere?* Fronto ad M. Caes. ii 14 p. 37 Naber *tanti est minus lucubrare, ut te maturius videam.*

LOCUPLETEM PODAGRAM cf. 99 *esuriens ramus.* 93 *irato sistro.* Aristoph. Plut. 560 schol. Poverty boasts that she turns out better men, mind and body, than Plutos: *παρὰ τῷ μὲν γὰρ ποδαγρῶντες.* Mart. xii 17 you complain, Lucrinus, that fever will not quit you; it takes the air with you, bathes with you, dines on oysters, truffles, sow's paunch, boar; is often drunk on Setine and Falernian, and drinks only Caecuban in iced water: *circumfusa rosas et nigra recumbit amomo, | dormit et in pluma purpureoque toro.* | cum recubet pulchre, cum tam bene vivat apud te, | ad Damam potius vis tua febris eat?

97 LADAS there were two Olympic victors of this name: one probably an Argive, victor in the δολιχος (near the Eurotas Paus. iii 21 § 1 *Λάδα μνημὸς ἐστὶν Ἀκίτητι ὑπερβαλλομένου ποδῶν τοῦς ἐφ' αὐτοῦ*); the other an Achaean of Aegium, victor in the στάδιον (ib.), in the 125th Ol. B.C. 281 (id. x 23 § 14). The more famous Argive had a statue in the temple of the Lykian Apollo at Argos (id. ii 19 § 7). another by Myro is celebrated in the anthol. (cited on 99). In Arkadia, near Petrosaka, was shewn (Paus. viii 12 § 5) *Λάδα στάδιον, ἐς δ' ἐποιεῖτο Λάδας μελέτην ὁρόμου.* Some suppose that Myro's statue was in Olympia, but removed to Rome before the time of Paus. which would account for his silence respecting it and for the familiarity of Roman writers with the name. The fleetness of L. became proverbial. Catull. 55 24 25 *non si Pegaseo ferar volatu.* | *non Ladas ego pinnipesve Perseus.* anthol. Pal. xvi 53 *Λάδας τὸ στάδιον εἰδ' ἤλατο, εἴτε διέπτη,* | *δαίμονιον τὸ τάχος, οὐδὲ φράσαι δυνατόν.* Mart. x 100 5 6 *habeas licebit alterum pedem Ladae,* | *inepte, frustra crure ligneo cures.* Friedländer thinks that a contemporary of Martial's may have assumed the name.

ANTICYRA a poor man though fleet of foot as Ladas, unless he be be crazy (needing therefore the hellebore of Anticyra) will pray for riches even with the gout. Two towns of this name produced hellebore: one in Phokis on a bay (*sinus Anticyranus*) of the Corinthian gulf (Strabo 418 Antikyra, bearing the same name with that on the Maliac gulf and mount Oeta; here they say *τὸν ἐλλέβορον φύεσθαι τὸν ἀστείον, ἐνταῦθα δὲ σκευάζεσθαι βέλτιον, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀποδημεῖν δεῦρο πολλοὺς, καθάρσεως καὶ θεραπέας χάριν.* black hellebore still grows in profusion on the hill above the site), the other on the Maliac gulf, near the mouth of the Spercheus (Hdt. vii 198. Strabo 418. 428). cf. Hor. s. ii 3 82—3. 166.

98 ARCHIGENE XIV 252 n. cf. XII 119 n. A work of his *περὶ τῆς δόσεως τοῦ ἑλλεβορίου* is quoted by Galen; to which Orisbasios, the fullest and most accurate of the ancient authorities on the mode of administering hellebore, was much indebted. On the form of the abl. cf. *Achate* (Aen. I 312). *sophiste* (Quintil. III 4 § 10). *Aeacide Nestorideque* (Ov. Pont. II 4 22). Bentley, Hor. c. III 12 8.

99 ESURIENS VII 7. 35. 81.

PISAEAE Pisa, which gave name to *Pisatis*, a district of Elis, lay to the east of the Olympian plain; by the poets it is identified with Olympia. Pind. Ol. XIII 28 29 *δέξαι δέ οἱ στεφάνων ἐγκώμιον τεθμύν, τὸν ἄγει πεδίον ἐκ Πίσας, | πεντάθλῳ ἅμα σταδίου νικῶν δρόμον*. anthol. Pal. XVI 54 *ὅλος ἐης φεύγων τὸν ὑπὴ-νεμον, ἔμπνοε Λάδαι, | Θῦμον, ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῳ νεύματι θεῖς βρυχα, | τοῖον ἐχάλκευσεν σε Μύρων, ἐπὶ παντὶ χαράξας | σώματι Πισαίου προσδοκίην στεφάνου*. Auson. eclogar. de locis agonum *prima Iovi magno celebrantur Olympia Pisae*.

OLIVAE VIII 226 n. Pind. Ol. IV 12=20 *ἐλαίῳ στεφανω-θεῖς Πισάτιδι*.

100 UT though X 240 n. Ov. tr. I 2 73 74.

MAGNA, TAMEN LENTA IRA DEORUM Sen. contr. X praef. § 6 *sunt di immortales lenti quidem sed certi vindices generis humani*. paroem. gr. I 444 Leutsch *ὄψέ θεῶν ἀλέουσι μῦλοι, ἀλέουσι δέ λεπτά*. ib. 87 *Ζεὺς κατεῖδε χρόνιος εἰς τὰς διψθέρας*. The cranes of Ibykos. Plat. de sera num. vind.

101 Ov. tr. II 33 34 *si, quotiens peccant homines, sua fulmina mittat | Iuppiter, exiguo tempore inermis erit*.

102 Cic. n. d. II § 167 if a man's crops are injured by a storm, we must not suppose *eum, cui quid horum acciderit, aut invisum deo aut neglectum a deo; magna di curant, parva neglegunt*. ib. III § 79 heaven's neglect of man is proved from the verse: *nam si curent, bene bonis sit, male malis, quod nunc abest*. Timon in Lucian I—6 reproaches Zeus with his sloth: 'you are so sound asleep from an opiate that you have no ear for perjuries, no eye for injustice. When you were young, your lightnings were never at rest. Now you let things take their own course, and no one, except from habit, makes the smallest offering to you. Soon you will go the way of Kronos; already men plunder your temple, and you don't even dare to wake the dogs or rouse the neighbours. You have already outslept Epimenides. Take the bellows and kindle a thunderbolt, or borrow fire from Oeta: else we may believe the Cretan story of your tomb.' Zeus c. 9 confesses that owing to pressure of business, the increase of perjury, robbery and sacrilege, he has not had time lately to look at Attica; and the bawling of the philosophers drowns all sounds of prayer; one's only chance, if

one would not be worried to death, is to stop one's ear and sit still.

103 HIS such perjuries. cf. XI 114 his *monuit nos*.

105 ILLE CRUCEM SCELERIS PRETIUM TULIT, HIC DIADEMA Cato in Gell. XI 18 § 18 fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque in compedibus aetatem agunt, fures publici in auro atque in purpura. Sen. ep. 87 § 23 sacri-legia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur. Sen. Hf. 255 256 prosperum ac felix scelus | virtus vocatur. Aug. civ. Dei IV 4 answer of a pirate to Alexander, who asked him, *quid ei videretur, ut mare haberet infestum. ille libera contumacia 'quod tibi' inquit 'ut orbem terrarum. sed quia id ego exiguo navigio facio, latro vocor; quia tu magna classe, imperator.'*

CRUCEM a slave's punishment VI 219 220 '*pone crucem servo. meruit quo crimine servus | supplicium?*'

PRETIUM TULIT Vell. II 45 2 *conservatae patriae pretium calamitatem exilii tulit.*

TULIT VIII 119. IX 39. Plaut. merc. II 3 106 *quod posces, feres.*

DIADEMA VIII 259. Rich. Flor. II 21=IV 11 § 3 of Antonius, who had thrown off the very garb of a Roman, diadema *deerat, ut regina rex et ipse frueretur.*

107 AD DELUBRA VOCANTEM XV 135 ad iura vocantem.

108 IMMO or rather, Plin. ep. VI 13 § 4 *Rufus et cum eo septem an octo, septem immo.*

VEXARE ἐνοχλεῖν, to press.

109 NAM he is thus eager to appeal to the gods, because effrontery is mistaken by many for the security of innocence.

MAGNA MALAE SUPEREST AUDACIA CAUSAE 237 *cum scelus admittunt, superest constantia.*

110 FIDUCIA Tac. Agr. I fiduciam morum. schol. '*audacia creditur innocens, ut mimum urbani scurrae agere hac irrisionis audacia videatur: talis est enim mimus, ubi servus fugitivus dominum suum trahit. Catullus mimographus fuit.*'

MIMUM V 157. VI 608. VIII 185-198.

ILLE the false swearer.

111 URBANI witty.

FUGITIVUS the runaway slave who, as the schol. says, *dominum trahit*, perhaps to the altar, to receive his oath that he was free-born.

CATULLI VIII 186 n.

112 STENTORA Hom. Il. V 785 786 Στέντορι εἰσαμένη μεγαλήτορι χαλκοφώνῳ, | ὅς τ' ὅσον αὐδῆσας ὅσον ἄλλοι πεντήκοντα. He challenged Hermes, the crier of the gods, to a contest and so met his death (schol. II. cf. *vincere* here).

VINCERE Hor. s. I 6 44. Stat. s. I 1 65 Markland.

113 GRADIVUS HOMERICUS II 128. II. v 859—61 ὁ δ' ἔβραχε χάλκεος Ἀρης, | δῶσον τ' ἐννεάχιοι ἐπίαχον ἢ δεκάχιοι | ἀνέρες ἐν πολέμῳ. ā in Ov. m. VI 427. ā Verg. Luc. The solemn appellation is used in banter. From the long ā Haupt (on Ov. l. c.) favours the derivation from *gravidivus*, rather than that from *gradior*. Liv. I 20 § 4 of Numa *Salios item duodecim Marti Gradivo legit*. v 52 § 7 Camillus after naming the Capitol and the hearth of Vesta, asks *quid de ancilibus vestris Mars Gradive tuque, Quirine pater?*

113 114 AUDIS, IUPPITER, HAEC cf. II 9 n. and the address to Mars II 130—2 *nec galeam quassas, nec terram cuspidē pulsas | nec quereris patri? vade ergo et cede severi | iugeribus campi, quem neglegis!* Pers. II 23—30.

114 LABRA MOVES Hor. ep. I 16 60. cf. S. I 1 20—22. Pers. v 184 *labra moves tacitus*.

MITTERE VOCEM ἀφιέναι or λέναι φωνήν. Hor. a. p. 390 *nescit vox missa reverti*.

115 MARMOREUS VIII 55. Mart. XI 60 7 8 *nec vocibus ullis | adiuvat, absentem marmoreamve putes*.

AUT else = *et* cf. Nägelsbach § 194. Hand I 538—540.

116 CARBONE in thy censer.

CHARTA Hor. ep. II 1 269 270 *lest deferar in vicum vendentem tus et odores | et piper et quidquid chartis amicis inceptis*. Mart. III 2 5 to his book: to whom shall I address you? quick, name an advocate. *lest turis piperisve sis cucullus*.

PIA TURA Mart. XIII 4 that Germanicus (Domitian) may late rule the court of heaven, and long rule earth, *da pia tura Iovi*.

117 IECUR VI 392. X 355.

PORCI X 255.

118 OMENTA Catull. 90 5 6 *natus ut accepto veneretur carmine divos | omentum in flamma pingue liquefaciens*. Pers. II 47 *tot tibi cum in flammis iunicum omenta liquescant*.

UT VIDEO for the satirical tone cf. 39—45. 147—153. I 84 n. II 31. IV 36. VI 15. 619. X 314 n. XIV 261 262 n. VI 393—5 *dic mihi nunc, quaeso, dic, antiquissime divum, | respondes his, Iane pater? magna otia caeli; | non est, quod video, non est quod agatur apud vos*.

119 VAGELLI XVI 23 *declamatoris mulino corde* Vagelli. Borghesi (oeuvres v 534) inferring from this verse that this 'mulish' orator had the *ius imaginum*, identifies him with L. Vagellius cos. suff. under Claudius, probably 47 A.D. named in a s. c. in Reines. inscr. VII 11. Haubold monum. legal. p. 197. Possibly the statue of Vagellius (cf. VII 125—8) was mutilated or otherwise maltreated (cf. I 129—131). Mart. VIII

40 Priapus, guardian of the wood, *ex quo natus es et potes renasci*, is charged to keep guard on the firewood, with the significant hint, *et ipse lignum es*.

119 120 Mart. IV 21 *nullos esse deos, inane caelum | affirmat Segius probatque, quod se | factum, dum negat haec, videt beatum*.

120—142 Hear plain words of comfort, drawn from no wisdom of the schools. Your pulse may be trusted even to an apprentice: only for dangerous cases must leading physicians be called in. If the wrong done to you stands alone in its enormity, then beat your breast, if you will, and smite your forehead: it is the way of the world: money departed is bewailed with genuine tears. But if in every assize men forswear bonds, under their own hand and seal, why should you claim exemption from the general lot, 'as son to a white hen, poor we the dregs | and baser chickens of unhappy eggs?'

120 ACCIPE VII 36. XV 31.

121 ET even one who is no philosopher 19 20.

STOICA XV 107—109. on the resemblance between the Stoics and Cynics cf. DL. VI 14 of Antisthenes founder of the Cynic school *δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ τῆς ἀνδρωδεστάτης στωικῆς κατάρξαι*. Zeno said ib. VII 121 *τὸν σοφὸν αὐτὸν κυνιεῖν. εἶναι γὰρ τὸν κυνισμὸν σύντομον ἐπ' ἀρετὴν ὁδόν*. Cic. off. I § 128 *Beier Cynici, aut si qui fuerunt Stoici paene Cynici*. Sen. brev. vit. 14 § 2 *hominis naturam cum Stoicis vincere, cum Cynicis excedere*.

DOGMATA Sen. ep. 95 § 10 *nulla ars contemplativa sine decretis suis est, quae Graeci vocant dogmata, nobis vel decreta licet adpellare vel scita vel placita, quae et in geometria et in astronomia invenies*.

122 TUNICA not worn by the Cynics Lucian cynic. I τί ποτέ σὺ, οὗτος, πύγωνα μὲν ἔχεις καὶ κόμην, χιτῶνα δὲ οὐκ ἔχεις; Antonin. IV 30 *ὁ μὲν χωρὶς χιτῶνος φιλοσοφεῖ*. anth. Pal. XI 154 5 6 *Ἐρμῶδου τόδε δόγμα τὸ πάνσοφον· εἰ τις ἀχάλκει, | μηκέτι πυνάτω, θείς τὸ χιτωνάριον*. Who introduced the double *pallium* and laid aside the tunic, was a moot point: whether Antisthenes (DL. VI 13) or his scholar Diogenes (ib. 22. 76. Hor. ep. I 17 25 *quem duplici panno patientia velat*) or Krates (Stob. xcvii 31 p. 524).

NON Prop. IV=III 2 9—12 *non—nec—nec—non*.

123 SUSPICIT ἀποβλέπει Plin. ep. I 14 § 1 *scis enim, quanto opere summum illum virum suspexerim dilexerimque*. Bentley on Hor. ep. I 1 115.

HORTI XIV 319 n.

124 CURENTUR Spartian. Hadr. 13 when a madman made an attempt on Hadrian's life, *medicis curandum dedit*.

MEDICIS MAIORIBUS on the abl. cf. XI 191.

DUBII AEGRI subst. VIII 49 n. Ov. Pont. III 4 8 *ad medicam dubius confugit aeger opem*.

125 VENAM VI 46 o medici, *nimiam pertundite venam!* Philippus must have been an inferior physician of the day; he may have adopted the name of Alexander's famous physician (Sen. de ira II 23 § 2).

126 Hor. s. II 3 41 42 *hoc si erit in te | solo, nil verbi, pereas quin fortiter, addam*.

127 PUGNIS CAEDERE PECTUS Hom. II. XIX 285. Cic. Tusc. III § 62 *illa varia et detestabilia genera lugendi: paedores, muliebres lacerationes genarum, pectoris, feminum, capitis percussiones*.

128 FACIEM CONTUNDERE Cic. Att. I 1 § 1 *puto te...ingemuisse. ut frontem ferias*. Quintil. II 12 § 10 *pectus, frontem caedere, mire ad pullatum circulum facit*.

129 CLAUDENDA EST IANUA when a man has had losses, he closes his house, as for a funeral Liv. IX 7 § 8. Tac. II 82.

131 PLANGUNTUR...FUNERA Capitol. Antonin. phil. 18 *tantusque illius amor die regii funeris claruit, ut nemo illum plangendum censuerit*, all being assured of his return to heaven, which had lent him to earth.

132 FINGIT Mart. I 33 1 2 *amissum non flet, cum sola est, Gellia patrem: | si quis adest, iussae prosiliunt lacrimae*.

VESTEM DIDUCERE SUMMAM X 261 262 *ut primos edere plancus | Cassandra inciperet scissaque Polyxena palla*. Ov. m. V 398 *ut summa vestem laniarat ab ora*, slightly to tear the upper edge of the tunic (to bare the breast 127).

133 VEXARE OCULOS UMORE COACTO VI 273—5. Aen. II 196 Heins. Forb. *captique dolis, lacrimisque coactis*. Ov. amor. I 8 83 *discant oculi lacrimare coacti*.

134 VERIS Lucian Timon 22 of baffled fortune-hunters ἀληθὲς ἀγορτες τὸ πένθος.

135 CUNCTA VIDES SIMILI FORA PLENA QUERELLA from Sen. de ira II 9 § 4 *circumscriptiones, furta, fraudes, infitiationes, quibus trina non sufficiunt fora. si tantum irasci vis sapientem, quantum scelerum indignitas exigit, non irascendum illi, sed insaniendum est*. Burn Rome and the Campagna 107—153 the forum Romanum, f. Caesaris, f. Augusti, f. Nervae, f. Traiani.

136 DIVERSA PARTE VII 156. 'on the other side': 'a parte contraria adversarii, quemadmodum ex diverso ap. Tac. h. II 75. Saepe sic Quintil. Suet. Caes. 29 *consules e parte diversa dixit, hoc est contrariae factionis*.' MADVIG. [Quintil.] decl. 269 p. 512 *scio dici simile aliquid etiam ex parte diversa*.

TABELLIS when their own note of hand has been read by the

creditor's advocate time after time, they still deny all knowledge of it, though it is sealed with the choicest gem in their casket.

137 same verse XVI 41. cf. XIV 315 316 n. A worthless bond on waste paper (as we should say).

VANA CHIROGRAPHA Quintil. VI 3 § 100 *Fulvius...legato interroganti, an in tabulis, quas proferebat, chirographus esset, 'et verus' inquit 'domine.'* Gell. XIV 2 § 7 *is tamen cum suis multis patronis clamitabat, probari apud me debere pecuniam datam consuetis modis. 'expensi latione, mensae rationibus, chirographi exhibitione, tabularum obsignatione.'*

LIGNI Mart. XIV 3 1 on 'pugillares citrei' *secta in tenues... ligna tabellas.* dig. XXXVII 4 19 *contra lignum=c. tabulas.* Ambr. de Tobia § 24 the money-lender says: *aurum dedimus, lignum tenemus...otiosa causatio est, saltem renovetur chirographum.* Cato in Fronto ad Antonin. 1 2 p. 100 Naber *ad lignum dele 'efface utterly.'*

138 LITTERA i.e. *χελρ*, manus, handwriting.

GEMMA I 68 n. Capito in Macrob. VII 13 § 12 *veteres non ornatus, sed signandi causa anulum secum circumferebant.* Plin. XXXVII § 1 *signis, quae causa gemmarum est.*

139 SARDONYCHUM VII 144 n. Plin. XXXVII § 88 *solae prope gemmarum scalpulae ceram non auferunt.* 'The choicest of sardonyxes' must belong to a man of wealth: even such repudiate their debts.

LOCULIS I 89 n. Micali monumenti tav. XLI n. 10—13 a dressing-case of ivory, found at Vulci.

140 O DELICIAS VI 47 *delicias hominis!* X 291 n. Holyday: 'wouldst thou, | choice sir, from common lot stand exempt now?'

141 GALLINAE FILIUS ALBAE schol. 'proverbium vulgare: id est, nobilis.' So in Fr. *le fils de la poule blanche.* White the emblem of good fortune. 'You were born with a silver spoon in your mouth.'

143—173 Your grievance is slight, when compared with the charges that occupy our courts from dawn to sunset: hired bandits, arson, sacrilege, poison, parricide: a single house is a miniature of the world; attend on our city prefect but for a few days, and then dare to complain of *your* lot. None stare at goitre in the Alps, or hanging breasts, larger than the sturdy suckling, in Meroe, watchet eyes and flaxen hair in a German. Seen in Rome, a battle of dwarfs and cranes would make you split with laughter; in the land of pygmies, where one foot is the standard height, no one smiles at the spectacle.

144 FLECTAS XI 15 16 n.

145—147 LATRONEM INCENDIA HOS 23—25 *furem | perfidiam fraudes* etc. 121 *nec cynicos nec stoica dogmata.*

145 LATRONEM III 305 n. X 22 n. Quintil. XII 1 § 39 *si ab homine occidendo grassator avertendus sit.* 'you might have been assailed by a hired robber, or have seen your house burnt down by an incendiary.'

INCENDIA III 7 n. 197 n. Sen. contr. 9 § 11 *aedes ipsas, quas in tantum extruxere, ut domus ad usum ac munimentum paratae sint nunc periculo, non praesidio: tanta altitudo aedificiorum est tantaeque viarum angustiae, ut neque adversus ignem praesidium, nec ex ruinis ullam in partem effugium sit.* dig. XLVIII 19 28 § 12 *incendiarii capite puniuntur, qui ob inimicitias vel praedae causa incenderint intra oppidum: et plerumque vivi exuruntur.*

SULPURI Sen. n. q. 1 § 8 *apud nos quoque ramenta sulphure adspersa ignem ex intervallo trahunt.* Plin. XXXV § 177 of brimstone *neque alia res facilius accenditur.* XXXVI § 138 used as tinder.

146 DOLO dig. I 15 4 *qui dolo fecisse incendium convincentur.* Tac. XV 38 of Nero's fire *sequitur clades, forte an dolo principis incertum.*

IANUA to cut off escape IX 98 *candelam adponere valvis.*

147 XII 129 n. On sacrilege see VIII 106. XIV 260-2 n. Dem. c. Timokr. p. 738 § 121 *οἱ τὰ ἀκρωτήρια τῆς Νίκης περικόφαρες ἀπώλοντο αὐτοὶ ὑφ' αὐτῶν.* Ath. 405^f *γυμνὴν ἐποίησεν Ἀθηνᾶν λαχάρης οὐδὲν ἐνοχλοῦσαν.* Sacrilege and jests and impunity of Dionysius Cic. n. d. III §§ 83 84. Plin. XXXIII § 83 a veteran at Bononia was asked by Augustus, whether it was true *eum qui primus violasset id numen* [Anaetis] *oculis membrisque captum exspirasse; respondit enim tum maxime Augustum e crure eius cenare seque illum esse totumque sibi census ex ea rapina.* Lucian Timon 4 to Zeus: some have laid hands upon yourself at Olympia, and you *ὁ γενναῖος καὶ γιγαντολέτωρ καὶ Τιτανοκράτωρ ἐκάθησο τοὺς πλοκάμους περικειρόμενος ὑπ' αὐτῶν, δεκάπηχυν κεραυνὸν ἔχων ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ.* Tibull. II 4 21-26 to satisfy the demands of my mistress, I must plunder temples, esp. that of Venus.

148 ROBIGINIS 61 *aerugine.* I 76 n. *argentum vetus.*

149 DONA VF. VII 48.

POSITAS 117.

REGE offerings were made to the Pythian Apollo by Midas (Hdt. I 14), Gyges (ib.), Kroesos (ib. 50 seq.), Amasis cet.

150 if there be no offerings of solid gold, worthy of the notice of greater criminals, there will be found some to scrape the gilt statues XII 129 n.

SACRILEGUS, QUI dependent clause beginning with a monosyllable at the end of a verse I 97 *trepidat, ne.* V 20.

152 BRATTEOLAM πέταλον Plin. XXXIII § 61. on the spel-

ling Lachmann Lucr. IV 727. The goldbeater is *brattearius* or *bratteator*. Mart. VIII 33 5 6 *an magis astuti derasa est ungue ministri | brattea de fulcro, quod reor esse, tuo?* Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 44 fin. *in templis sane numquam praeter quattuor aut quinque argenti libras, auri ne guttulam quidem aut bratteolam posuit, susurrans versum Flacci Persii 'in sanctis quid facit aurum?'*

153 ["or do you think he would boggle at this; seeing it is a usual thing to melt down a whole?" H. A. J. M.]

CONFLARE Sen. const. sap. 4 § 2 *caelestia humanas manus effugiunt et ab his qui templa diruunt et simulacra conflant, nihil divinitati nocetur*. Suet. Nero 32 fin. *templis compluribus dona detraxit simulacraque ex auro vel argento fabricata conflavit, in iis Penatium deorum, quae mox Galba restituit*.

154 ARTIFICES VENENI VIII 17 n. Sen. n. q. III 25 § 1 *magnorum artificum venena, quae deprehendi nisi morte non possunt*. dig. XLVIII 19 28 § 9 *venenarii capite puniendi sunt aut, si dignitatis respectum agi oportuerit, deportandi*.

155 DEDUCENDUM CORIO BOVIS the parricide VIII 214 n. Sen. de ira I 16 § 5 *cum parricidas insuam culleo, ... sine ira eo vultu animoque ero, quo serpentes et animalia venenata percutio*.

CUM QUO IV 9. 87. VI 531. X 235. In older times *quicum* (*tecum* cet.) was usual; in Cic. and Sallust usage varies; Catull. has *quicum* thrice; it occurs once in an Augustan poet Aen. XI 822. once in Stat. Th. VIII 279. otherwise since Lucr. Catull. Nep. Liv. *cum quo* alone is in use.

156 INNOKIA cf. X 60 *inmeritis franguntur crura caballis*.

157 HAEC QUOTA PARS SCELERUM III 61 n. Sen. de ira II 9 § 3 *et quota pars ista scelerum est?*

CUSTOS URBIS IV 77. anthol. lat. R 779 27 *Maecenas num minus urbis erat custos et Caesaris obses? i.e. praefectus urbi*. Vell. II 98 § 1 *lenissimum securitatis urbanae custodem*. Ios. ant. XVIII 6 § 5 *φύλαξ τῆς πόλεως*. On the criminal jurisdiction of the *praefectus urbi* cf. Tac. VI 10 II. Stat. infr. dig. I 12 de *praef. urb. rom.* e.g. I pr. *omnia omnino crimina praefectura urbis sibi vindicavit*.

CUSTOS GALLICUS URBIS C. Rutilius Gallicus of Turin twice cos. suff. was *praefectus urbi* under Domitian A.D. 85 to his death in 92 Stat. I 4 'soteria pro Rutilio Gallico' (written A.D. 87) e.g. 16 *quem penes intrepidae mitis custodia Romae. 9-13 ergo alacres, quae signa colunt urbana, cohortes, | inque sinum quae saepe tuum fora turbida questum | confugiunt, leges urbes-que ubicumque togatae, | quae tua longinquis implorant iura querellis, | certent laetitia*. 43-48 *hoc illud tristes invitum audire catenas, | parcere verberibus, nec qua iubet alta potestas | ire, sed*

armatas multum sibi demere vires | dignarique manus humiles et verba precantum, | reddere iura foro nec proturbare curules | et ferrum mulcere toga. He was born 27 A.D. ib. 23 *quippe ea bis senis vix dum orsa excedere lustris.* See E. Desjardins in *revue de philologie* 1877 1 7-24. 189-192 who cites inscriptions.

158 USQUE A LUCIFERO DONEC LUX OCCIDAT Suet. Oct. 33 *ipse ius dixit adsidue et in noctem non numquam.* Plin. ep. IV 9 § 9 *actionem meam, ut proelia solet, nox diremit.* ib. § 14 *dixit in noctem, atque etiam nocte, illatis lucernis.* The ordinary hours were from the second to the tenth Paull. IV 6 2.

USQUE A Cic. Verr. I § 87.

160 seq. UNA DOMUS that of Gallicus: spend a few days in his court, and then, if you can, when you have learnt what others suffer, complain of your lot. From Sen. de ira III 26 § 3 *iniquus autem est, qui commune vitium singulis obiecit: non est Aethiopis inter suos insignitus color, nec rufus crinis et coactus in nodum apud Germanos virum dedecet. nihil in uno iudicabis notabile aut foedum quod genti suae publicum est.*

162 TUMIDUM GUTTUR βρογχικήη Cels. VII 13, goitre or Derbyshire neck, Germ. Kropf. Badham 'a disorder particularly frequent in many parts of Britain, in N. and S. Wales so common, that on a market-day, in many Welsh towns, thirty or forty specimens of it will be seen, and this, as I have frequently noticed, not in one or two towns, nor in particularly mountainous situations, but generally over the whole country.' In the Alps it often goes with cretinism. Tempest III 3 43-6 'when we were boys, | who would believe that there were mountaineers | dewlapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em | wallets of flesh?' Vitruv. VIII 3 § 20 *Aequiculis autem in Italia et in Alpibus natione Medullorum est genus aquae, quam qui bibunt efficiuntur turgidis gutturibus.*

163 MEROE VI 528. The great island of the Nile, formed by the Astapos and Astaboras Strabo 821. Its furthest point was 875 m.p. from Syene Plin. VI § 184. Its chief town Meroe was a city of priests and had a temple of Hammon ib. § 186. Ritter supposes it to have comprised the whole of *Sennaar*.

MAMILLAM not mentioned elsewhere: luv. may have witnessed it XV 45. Obesity is regarded as grace in many parts of Africa. Hottentot women, while walking, still turn their hanging breasts over their shoulders, to suckle the children who hang on behind.

164 CAERULA GERMANI LUMINA Hor. epod. 16 7 *nec fera caerulea donuit Germania pube.* Tac. G. 4 Lipsius *habitus quoque corporum, quamquam in tanto hominum numero, idem omnibus: truces et caerulei oculi, rutilae comae.*

FLAVAM CAESARIEM Claud. Stil. III 18 19 *flavente Sycambri* | caesarie. Avien. d. o. t. 419 *flavaque caesariem* Germania. Others call them *rutili*, the two words being synonymous. Luc. X 129-131 *pars tam flavos gerit altera crines*, | *ut nullis Caesar Rhēni se dicat in arvis* | *tam rutilas vidisse comas*. Seren. Samon. 55 *ad rutilam speciem nigros flavescere crines*. The hair was sometimes dyed by means of a kind of soap (Mart. VIII 33 20 *spuma Batava*. XIV 26); this was called *rutilare crinem* (Tac. h. IV 61): when Caligula drest up Gallic slaves to personate Germans in his mock-triumph, he compelled them (Suet. 47) *rutilare et submittere comam*. Galen XV 185 κ 'some writers cause confusion by an inexact use of terms, calling e.g. the Germans ξανθοὺς, καίτοι γε οὐκ ὄντας ξανθοὺς, ἐὰν ἀκριβῶς τις ἐθέλῃ καλεῖν, ἀλλὰ πυρροὺς.'

165 MADIDO from the *spuma*.

TORQUENTEM i.e. caesariem torquentem cornua.

CORNUA Sen. cited 160 n. id. ep. 124 § 22 Germanorum nodo [Haase modo] *vinxeris* [capillum]. Mart. spect. 3 9 crinibus in nodum tortis *venere Sycambri*. Tac. G. 38 of the Suebi *insigne gentis obliquare crinem* nodoque substringere ... in aliis gentibus, seu cognatione aliqua Sueborum seu, quod saepe accidit, imitatione, rarum et intra iuventutis spatium, apud Suebos usque ad canitiem horrentem capillum retorquere suetum, ac saepe in ipso vertice religatur.

166 Markland 'versus vehementer suspectus.' Tac. cited 164 n.

NEMPE X 110 n.

167 AD "to meet." Hand Tursell. I 84 seq.

THRACUM VOLUCRES NUBEMQUE SONORAM hendiadys X 177. XII 85. XIV 9 10.

THRACUM VOLUCRES Ov. a. a. III 182 Threiciamve gruem. Verg. g. I 120 Strymoniaeque grues.

168 PYGMAEUS VI 506. Hom. Il. III 3-6 ἥτε περ κλαγγὴ γεράνων πέλει οὐρανὸν πρό, | αἶτ' ἐπεὶ οὖν χειμῶνα φύγον καὶ ἀθέσφατον ὄμβρον, | κλαγγῇ ται γε πέτονται ἐπ' Ὀκεανοῖο ῥοάων, | ἀνδράσι Πυγμαίοισι φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέρουσαι. Even Aristotle accepted these legends (hist. an. VIII 12 § 3. probl. X 12 § 2). Strabo treats them as fables so we must specially distrust Deimachos and Megasthenes...who have furbished up again καὶ τὴν Ὀμηρικὴν τῶν Πυγμαίων γερανομαχίαν, τρισπαθμούς εἰπόντες. 821 Pygmies may have been inferred from the smallness of the Ethiopic sheep, goats, oxen, dogs: ἐωρακὼς μὲν γὰρ οὐδεὶς ἐξηγείται τῶν πίστεως ἀξίων ἀνδρῶν.

172 QUAMQUAM SPECTENTUR XI 205 n. though spectators sit out the same combats, which to us would be so laughable, yet nemo ridet, because spectators and performers are all of one standard.

173 PEDE UNO Aug. civ. D. XVI 8 § 1 *statura esse cubitales, quos Pygmaeos a cubilo Graeci vocant.* Plin. VII § 26 *ternas spithamas longitudine, hoc est ternos dodrantes, non excedentes.*

174—192 You ask: 'shall the perjured head escape scot-free?' Even if he were given into our hands for execution, the loss remains, you will not secure your deposit; what comfort you can gather from a few drops of blood is cold and odious. 'But revenge is sweeter than life.' To the ignorant perhaps, who take fire on slight provocation or none; Chrysippus, Thales, Socrates, teach other lessons. Revenge is the delight of a weak and petty spirit: none affect it more than womankind.

174 175 NULLA PERIURI CAPITIS POENA ERIT the dat. would be more regular as in I 114 *nullas nummorum creximus aras.*

174 seq. for the abrupt objection cf. 180. VII 105. 188. X 324. 346 n. Sen. de ira III 26 §§ 1 2 'non possum' inquis 'pati: grave est iniuriam sustinere...' 'quid ergo?...impune illi erit?' *puta te velle, tamen non erit. maxima est enim factae iniuriae poena fecisse (infra 192 seq.), nec quisquam gravius adscitur quam qui ad supplicium paenitentiae traditur.*

180 AT VINDICTA BONUM VITA IUCUNDIUS IPSA Achilles II. XVIII 108—110 calls *χόλος* sweeter than honey. Publil. Syr. 230 *Sp inipmicum ulcisci, vitam accipere est alteram.* Attila in Iordan. 39 *quid viro forti suavius, quam vindictam manu quaerere?*

181 NEMPE true: the ignorant maintain this. on the ellipsis of the verb cf. XI 5 n. XIV 189.

183 ADEO=immo Hand Tursell. I 153.

184 XV 106 107 *melius nos | Zenonis praecepta monent.*

CHRYSIPPUS II 5. Born B.C. 283; he attended the lectures of Zenon (ob. B.C. 260) and Kleantes, whom he succeeded as head of the Stoic school DL. VII 183 *εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἦν Χρύσιππος, οὐκ ἂν ἦν στωά.*

MITE THALETIS INGENIUM IV 39 n. 81 n. X 75 n. Ammian. XXX 8 § 6 *ut Isocratis memorat pulchritudo.* Thales of Miletos, one of the seven wise men. One of the sayings ascribed to him witnesses to the sweetness of revenge DL. I § 36 *τὼς ἂν τις ἀνυχίαν ῥᾶστα φέροι; εἰ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς χεῖρον πρᾶσσοντας βλέποι.* The next maxim however is Christian: 'how shall we live the best and most righteous lives?' 'By not doing ourselves what we blame in others.' § 37 a lesson appropriate to our text *μη πλούτει κακῶς μηδὲ διαβαλλέτω σε λόγος πρὸς τοὺς πίστεως κεκονωγηκότας.* His name was proverbial. Aristoph. nub. 180 *τί δὴτ' ἐκείνον τὸν Θαλήν θαυμάζομεν;* Plaut. Bacch. 122 *quem ego sapere nimio plus censui quam Thalem.*

185 DULCI HYMETTO because of its honey Hor. c. II 6 14 15 *ubi non Hymetto | mella decedunt.*

SENECA Socrates, who was 70 years of age at the time of his trial B.C. 329 Plat. Kriton 52^a. apol. 17^d Fischer. On his placability cf. Plat. apol. 41^d *ἐγὼ γὰρ τοῖς καταψηφισμένοις μου καὶ τοῖς κατηγοροῖς οὐ πᾶν χαλεπαίνω*. Sen. de ira 1 15 § 3 *Socrates servo ait 'caederem te, nisi irascerer.'* *admonitionem servi in tempus sanius distulit, illo tempore se admonuit.*

186 ACCEPTAE the technical term for 'taking' medicine, poison etc. cf. 187 dare. Suet. Nero 33 *in quo cibi genere venenum is acceperat.*

CICUTAE VII 206 n. Plato Lys. 219^a.

187 ACCUSATORI Meletos, who in Plato (apol. 19^b cet.) appears more prominently than Anytos or Lykon.

DARE I 158 n.

187—189 Hor. ep. I 1 41 42 *virtus est vitium fugere et sapientia prima stultitia caruisse*. Sen. ep. 28 § 9 from Epicurus initium est salutis notitia peccati. Other *sententiae* 236. XIV 47. 139. 204. 304. 315. 321.

190 seq. Sen. de ira 1 20 § 3 *ira muliebri maxime et puerile vitium est. at incidit et in viros. nam viris quoque puerilia ac muliebria ingenia sunt.* ib. II 34 § 1 *pusilli hominis et miser est, repetere mordentem.*

191 COLLIGE Pers. v 85 Jahn. Ov. her. 11 88. lexx.

192—235 How can they be said to have escaped, whom conscience scourges? 'Tis a punishment more cruel than any devised by Caedicius or Rhadamanthus, to be haunted night and day by an accuser in one's own breast. The Pythian priestess warned the Spartan Glaucos, who had asked, whether or no he should break trust and maintain the cheat by perjury, that he would not escape vengeance. So he returned the deposit; but as his honesty was due to fear, not to principle, he and all his house were swept away. Such is the retribution due to the mere intention of sinning; for he who designs a sin, is guilty of the act. What if he have executed it? he is in constant terror; the daintiest wine cannot drown his care. If he fall into a doze, the god whose altar he has violated, the man whom he has wronged, rise before him in his dreams and drive him to confess. Every flash of lightning seems to such men aimed point-blank at them; every attack of disease a judgement on their sins. They dare not bring an offering in their stead; for what hope is there for the guilty? What victim but is worthier to live?

192 FEMINA x 321 n. Sen. clem. 1 5 § 5 *magni autem animi est proprium, placidum esse tranquillumque et iniurias offensionesque superne despicere.* muliebri est furere in ira.

CUR TAMEN cet. Cic. paradox. § 18 *te miseriae, te aerumnarum premunt omnes, qui te beatum, qui florentem putas; te lubricitates torquent; tu dies noctesque cruciaris, cui nec sat est quod est*

et id ipsum ne non diuturnum sit futurum times; te conscientiae stimulant maleficiorum tuorum; te metus exanimant iudiciorum atque legum: quocumque adspexisti, ut furiae sic tuae tibi occurrunt iniuriae, quae te suspirare libere non sinunt. Sen. ep. 97 § 14 *prima illa et maxima peccantium poena est peccasse, nec ullum scelus...impunitum est; quoniam sceleris in scelere supplicium est.*

194 HABET ATTONITOS Ter. haut. 461 Bentley and Gronov *omnis sollicitos habuit.* Cic. fam. II 16 § 1 *quae non meum animum magis sollicitum habent quam tuum.* id. Att. XVII 1 § 3 *Dymaeos agro pulsos mare infestum habere nil mirum.* Cato mai. § 66 *angere atque sollicitam habere nostram aetatem.*

ATTONITOS XII 21 n.

SURDO VERBERE VII 71 n. Plin. XIX § 20 *surdus ictibus, et qui non exaudiantur.*

195 ANIMO TORTORE XIV 21 n. Bentley on Hor. c. IV 9 39 *'observandum, optimos quosque scriptores non aliter interdum de animo, quam de persona quapiam loqui.'* add Sen. ep. 124 § 23 *animus aemulator Dei.*

FLAGELLUM I 166 167. Lucr. III 1017 1018 after speaking of all human instruments of torture *quae tamen etsi absunt, at mens sibi conscia factis | praemetuens adhibet stimulos terretque flagellis.* Munro ib. III 1023. V 1154. Luc. VII 783 *784 hunc infera monstra flagellant. | et quantum poenae misero mens conscia donat.*

197 CAEDICIUS *gravis* with *Caedicius* as *pugnacis* with *Tulli* in v 57 et *Tulli census pugnacis* et *Anci.* schol. *'aulicum Neronis crudelissimum fuisse vult intellegi.'* A pleader of the name XVI 46.

RHADAMANTHUS I 10 n. He decided important disputes by taking oaths of the parties Plat. legg. 293^f. Aen. VI 566 567 (cf. Heyne exc. 11) *Gnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna, | castigatque auditque dolos cogitque fateri.*

198 NOCTE DIEQUE III 105. Ov. m. II 343. Mart. x 58 11.

TESTEM 2 n. Sen. ep. 43 § 5 *si honesta sunt quae facis, omnes sciant: si turpia, quid refert neminem scire, cum tu scias? o te miserum, si contemnis hunc testem.* prov. in Quintil. V 11 § 41 *conscientia mille testes.*

199 SPARTANO CUIDAM Glaukos, son of Epikydes, was requested by a Milesian, who had heard the fame of his uprightness, to keep in trust for him a sum of money. Long afterwards the sons of the Milesian reclaimed the deposit. Glaukos, denying all recollection of the matter, promised to make inquiries, and give a final answer in four months' time. Meanwhile he

went to Delphi (Hdt. vi 86) and received this response from the Pythia: 'Γλαῦκ' Ἐπικυβεῖδῃ, τὸ μὲν αὐτίκα κέρδιον οὕτω | ὄρκῳ νικῆσαι καὶ χρήματα ληΐσασθαι. | ὁμνυ' ἐπεὶ θάνατος γε καὶ εὐορκὸν μένει ἄνδρα. | ἀλλ' Ὀρκον παῖς ἐστὶν ἀνώνυμος, οὐδ' ἐπὶ χεῖρες, | οὐδὲ πόδες. κραιπνὸς δὲ μετέρχεται, εἰσέκε πάσαν | συμμάρφας ὀλέσει γενεὴν καὶ οἶκον ἅπαντα. | ἀνδρὸς δ' εὐόρκου γενεὴ μετόπισθεν ἀμείνων.' Gl. besought pardon of the God, but the Pythia replied τὸ πειρηθῆναι τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τὸ ποιῆσαι ἴσον δύνασθαι. So Gl. restored the deposit...Γλαύκου νῦν οὐτε τι ἀπὸ γονόν ἐστι οὐδέν, οὐτ' ἰστίη οὐδεμία νομιζομένη εἶναι Γλαύκου, ἐκτέτριπται τε πρόρριζος ἐκ Σπάρτης.

200 DUBITARET Aen. ix 188 189 *percipe porro | quid dubitem et quae nunc animo sententia surgat.*

201 202 IURE TUERI IURANDO Hor. s. ii 3 179 180 iure | iurando obstringam.

204 MORIBUS principle Nägelsbach Stylistik § 12 1.

TAMEN though he returned it.

205 VOCEM ADYTI DIGNAM TEMPLO VIII 126 n. Luc. ix 565 of Cato *effudit dignas adytis e pectore voces.* Hdt. i 159 § 2 λέγεται φωνὴν ἐκ τοῦ ἀδύτου γενέσθαι.

206 TOTÁ CUM PROLE DOMOQUE comm. on exod. 20 5. Hom. II. iv 162. Soph. Ai. 1177 1178 κακὸς κακῶς ἄθαπτος ἐκπέσοι χθονός, | γένους ἅπαντος ῥίζαν ἐξημμένους. Aristoph. ran. 587 588 Dionysos to Xanthos. 'if I ever take them from you again, πρόρριζος αὐτός, ἡ γυνή, τὰ παῖδια, | κάκις' ἀπολομένην.' oath of the Samnites B.C. 293 Liv. x 38 § 10 in *execrationem capitis familiaeque et stirpis.* Plut. qu. rom. 44 every oath εἰς κατάραν τελευτᾷ τῆς ἐπιουρκίας. lexx. under ἐξώλης. πρόρριζος. Pers. ii 25 do you think that Iuppiter has forgiven you, because the holm-oak is sooner blasted by his thunder *quam tuque domusque?*

207 LONGA though only remotely connected.

208 HAS PATITUR POENAS PECCANDI SOLA VOLUNTAS alliteration as in Ov. m. iv 467 *perpetuas patitur poenas.*

209 210 SCELUS INTRA SE TACITUM QUI COGITAT ULLUM FACTI CRIMEN HABET comm. on exod. 20 17. VM. vii 2 E 8 *mirifice etiam Thales. nam interrogatus an facta hominum deos fallerent 'ne cogitata quidem' inquit, ut non solum manus, sed etiam mentes puras habere vellemus, cum secretis cogitationibus nostris caeleste numen adesse credidissemus.* Xen. mem. i 1 § 19 Sokrates differed from the vulgar in believing that God knows all things said and done καὶ τὰ σιγῇ βουλευόμενα. Clem. Al. str. vi 2 § 23 p. 749 illustrates the story of Glaukos from Aristoph. fr. 553 *δύναται γὰρ ἴσον τῷ ὄρνι τὸ νοεῖν.* Sen. de ira i 3 § 1 *verum est, irasci nos laesuris; sed ipsa cogitatione nos laedunt et iniuriam qui facturus est iam facit.* id. const. sap. 7 § 4 *omnia scelera etiam ante effectum operis, quantum*

culpaē satis est, perfecta sunt. Apul. flor. IV 20 *etiam cogitata scelera non perfecta adhuc vindicantur, cruenta mente, pura manu.* Matt. v 8. 28. In law however dig. XLVIII 19 18 *cogitationis poenam nemo patitur* (yet see ib. 16 § 8. cod. Theod. IX 26 1 *cum pari sorte leges scelus quam sceleris puniant voluntatem*).

SCELUS COGITAT deliberate purpose a main part of the guilt also in Cic. off. I § 27 *in omni iniustitia permultum interest utrum perturbatione aliqua animi, quae plerumque brevis est et ad tempus, an consulto et cogitata fiat iniuria.*

INTRA SE lexx. Aen. I 455 456 *artificumque manus intra se operumque laborem | miratur.*

210 FACTI CRIMEN HABET Prop. III=II 32 1 2 *qui videt, is peccat: qui te non viderit ergo | non cupiet: facti lumina crimen habet.*

CEDO, SI VI 503—5 *Andromachen a fronte videbis; | post minor est: credas aliam.* cedo si breve parvi | sortita est lateris spatium? Ter. Andr. 150 *qui cedo? 'how so pray?'* 383. 'What if he have carried out his design?'

211 PERPETUA ANXIETAS Sen. ep. 105 §§ 7 8.

NEC II 152. IX 49.

212 MOLARES μύλαι. μύλται ὀδόντες.

213 DIFFICILI CRESCENTE CIBO Ov. her. 16 226 *crescit et invito lentus in ore cibus.* Sen. ep. 82 § 21 *non in ore crevit cibus, non haesit in faucibus, non elapsus est manibus: alacres et ad prandium illi promiserunt et ad cenam.*

SETINA V 34 n. X 27 n. plur. as Tibull. III 6 6 Falerna.

214 ALBANI VETERIS PRETIOSA SENECTUS IV 81 n. Crispi iucunda senectus. Phaedr. *colli longitudinem. corvi stupor. maiestas ducis.*

ALBANI V 33 n.

SENECTUS V 30 n. 31 n. 34.

215 OSTENDAS you may shew him choicer wine, he frowns at that too. constr. III 100. Hor. ep. I 10 24 cited 239 n.

216 FALERNO this wine needed to be mellowed by age (15 years Cic. Brut. § 287. Plin. XXIII § 34) Hor. s. II 3 115 Heindorf *veterisque Falerni.* It was mixt with honey (ib. 2 15. 4 24 *Aufidius forti miscebat mella Falerno*) or Chian wine (ib. I 10 24 Heindorf), being *severum* (Hor. c. I 27 9), *ardens* (ib. II 11 19).

218 VERSATA TORO MEMBRA III 279 280. Sen. de tranq. 2 § 6 *qui non aliter, quam difficilis somnus est, versant se et hoc atque illo modo componunt, donec quietem lassitudine inveniunt.*

219 TEMPLUM ET VIOLATI NUMINIS ARAS same position of gen. IX 68. XIV 16. 20. 109 (Kiaer).

VIOLATI NUMINIS ARAS 89 n.

221 TE VIDET IN SOMNIS VIII 213 n. Ios. b. I. VII 11 § 4 Catullus a persecutor used to spring out of bed as if racked and branded, crying that he saw spectres of those whom he had slain. Suet. Cal. 59 the body of Gaius was secretly conveyed into the gardens of Lamia, there half-burnt and slightly covered with soil; his sisters afterwards gave it a decent funeral: *satis constat, prius quam id fieret, hortorum custodes umbris inquietatos*; the house in which Gaius was slain, was haunted nightly until it was burnt down. id. Nero 34 (sat. VIII 213 n.) Nero endeavoured to lay his mother's ghost. id. Otho 7 Otho pursued by the shades of Galba.

MAIOR IMAGO HUMANA Aen. II 773 *nota maior imago*. Suet. Claud. 2 *species barbarae mulieris humana amplior*.

223 QUI TREPIDANT ET AD OMNIA FULGURA PALLENT order of words as III 187 188. VI 79. Pers. II 35. III 66. V 110 (Kiaer).

AD OMNIA FULGURA PALLENT X 230. Cicero does not use *ad* thus, to denote the occasion of fear etc. Suet. Cal. 51 *qui deos tanto opere contemneret*, *ad minima tonitrua et fulgura conivere, caput obvolvere, at vero ad maiora propripere se e strato sub lectumque condere solebat*. DCass. LIX 28 § 4 lightning destroyed the vessel which was to have conveyed the image of Olympian Zeus to be turned into a likeness of Caligula; but when the workmen approached the pedestal, they were affrighted by a loud laugh. § 6 Caligula's mock thunder and lightning. Sen. n. q. II 59 § 11 *pavescis ad caeli fragorem et ad inane nubilum trepidas*.

224 QUOQUE even at the first rumbling in the air.

225 FORTUITUS possibly trisyllabic, cf. Manil. I 182. Stat. Th. VII 449. Petron. 135 9. L. Müller de re metr. 258 and Mühlmann make the *i* here short, as in *gratuitum* in hendecasyllables Stat. s. I 6 16. *pituita* (Hor. ep. I 1 108. s. II 2 76. Pers. II 57) undoubtedly suffers synizesis.

On the question whether thunder be accidental [*fortuitum*] (*divinum* Cic. fam. VII 5 § 2), cf. Lucr. II 1100—4. VI 83—422. Hor. s. I 5 101—3. Plin. II §§ 112 113 e. g. *posse et conflictu nubium elidi, ut duorum lapidum, scintillantibus fulgetris. sed haec omnia esse fortuita. hinc bruta multa fulmina et vana, ut quae nulla veniant ratione naturae; illa vero fatidica ex alto statisque de causis et ex suis venire sideribus*. Sen. n. q. VI 3 § 1 *proderit praesumere animo nihil horum deos facere, nec ira numinum aut caelum concuti aut terram. suas ista causas habent nec ex imperio saeviunt*.

VENTORUM RABIE cf. the αἰθέριος ἄνεμος of Aristoph. nub. 380—408.

226 IRATUS IGNIS 93. Pind. Nem. v 90 ζάκοτον ἔγχος. Aristoph. nub. 397 of the thunderbolt τοῦτον γὰρ δὴ φανερώς δ' Ζεὺς ἴσ' ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐπιόρκους, where follows the argument, 'why then does he spare Simon, Kleonymos, Theoros? why strike his own temple and oaks?' On 'judgements' see Hom. Od. x 72 n. Prop. III=II 16 47—56 esp. 52 *nec sic de nihilo fulminis ira cadit*. Suet. Tib. 69 *tonitrua praeter modum expavescebat et turbatiore caelo numquam non coronam lauream capite gestavit, quod fulmine afflari negetur id genus frondis*. Hor. c. I 3 40 *iracunda...fulmina*.

228 SERENO VII 179. Luc. IX 423 of Libya *nostris reficit sua rura serenis*. Forcellini. cf. *sudum. nubilum*, esp. abl. to which *sereno* is often opposed.

229 VIGILI FEBRE VII 42 *sollicitas...portas*. Ov. m. III 396 *curae vigiles*.

230 **231** MISSUM AD SUA CORPORA MORBUM INFESTO CRE-DUNT A NUMINE Cels. prooem. p. 1 20 *Daremberg* we may learn from Homer *morbos tum ad iram deorum immortalium relatos esse et ab isdem opem posci solitam*.

232 TELA Sen. ben. IV 19 § 1 *deos nemo sanus timet. furor est enim metuere salutaria: nec quisquam amat, quos timet. tu denique, Epicure, deum inermem facis: omnia illi tela, omnem detraxisti potentiam*.

PECUDEM Pers. V 167 *agnam*.

233 LARIBUS XII 113.

PROMITTERE XII 2. 101. Tibull. III 5 33 *nigras pecudes promittite Diti*.

GALLI XII 96. Plin. x § 49 speaking of the auspices from chickens *hi maxime terrarum imperio imperant* extis etiam fibrisque haud aliter quam opimae victimae dis grati. cf. § 156. Cocks were sacrificed to Apollo (anthol. Pal. VI 155 3) and to Asklepios Artemid. v 9 *ἡθεατό τις τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ, εἰ διὰ τοῦ ἔτους ἀνοσος ἔλθοι, θύσειν αὐτῷ ἀλεκτρυόνα*. cf. the last words of Sokrates Plato Phaed. 118^a where see Wyttenb., Fischer, Gottl. ὦ Κρίτων, τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ ὀφειλομεν ἀλεκτρυόνα· ἀλλ' ἀπόδοτε καὶ μὴ ἀμελήσητε.

235 contrast VIII 255—8 the Decii acceptable as an atoning sacrifice for whole armies, being of greater value than what they died to save.

236—249 The wicked are unstable; bold in the flush of sin, alive to its guilt when it is done; still remorse does not mend inbred habits nor restore a blush to the brazen forehead. No man stops at the first crime: our treacherous friend will be snared and suffer execution or live a convict on some Egean rock swarming with great exiles. You will triumph in your revenge, and confess at last that heaven is neither deaf nor blind.

236 MOBILIS NATURA MALORUM Sen. de otio 1=28 § 2 *inter cetera mala illud pessimum est, quod vitia ipsa mutamus... aliud ex alio placet vexatque nos hoc quoque quod iudicia nostra non tantum prava, sed etiam levia sunt. fluctuamus aliudque ex alio comprehendimus. petita relinquimus, relicta repetimus.* id. ep. 47 § 21 *hoc habent inter cetera boni mores, placent sibi, permanent: levis est malitia, saepe mutatur, non in melius, sed in aliud.*

237 seq. Quintil. decl. 3 14 esp. pp. 623 624 *tu fortasse, cum miserum patrem trucidares, tollentem ad sidera manus risisti. inane hoc supra nos vacuumque cura caelestium putabas: sunt illa vera, quae extremo miseri spiritu dicebantur: 'dabis mihi, scelerate, poenas: persequar quandoque et occurram'... nec tamen illa mihi vana quorundam esse videtur persuasio, qui credunt non extrinsecus has furias venire, nec ullius deorum impulsu hanc mortalibus incidisse dementia, sed nasci intus: conscientiam esse, quae torqueat.* Cic. legg. 1 § 40. p. Rosc. Am. §§ 65—67.

237 ADMITTUNT X 340 n.

SUPEREST 109.

CONSTANTIA 77.

238 I 166 n. III 50.

239 AD MORES NATURA RECURRIT X 303 n. Hor. ep. I 10 24 25 *Obbar naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret | et mala perrumpet furtim fastidia victrix.* 2 Pet. 2 22 Grotius. Wetstein.

242 ATTRITA. DE FRONTE Cic. Tusc. III § 41 *cum os perfricisti.* Calvus to Vatinius in Quintil. IX 2 § 25 *perfrica frontem et dic te digniorem, qui praetor fieres, quam Catonem.* Mart. XI 27 7 *at cum perfricuit frontem posuitque pudorem.* Lucian vit. auct. 10 *τὸ ἐρυθρίαν ἀπόξεσον τοῦ προσώπου πατελῶς.* Victorius compares Ath. 213^a (where Athenio, who of a poor philosopher became tyrant of Athens, having described the successes of Mithradates, *τρίψας τὸ μέτωπον*, persuaded the Athenians to revolt from Rome) and Strabo 603 speaking of audacious critics of Homer: *ἐχρῆν γὰρ καὶ τοῦτο πλάσαι παρατριψαμένους τὸ μέτωπον καὶ μὴ χυλὸν εἶναι καὶ ἔτοιμον πρὸς ἐλεγχὸν ἀπᾶς ἡδὴ ἀποτετολυκῆτας.*

FRONTE II 8. VIII 189. Pers. v 103 104 *if a ploughman, ignorant of astronomy, were to seek command of a vessel, exclaimet Melicerta perisse | frontem de rebus.* Hier. ep. 18=22 (IV 2 p. 41) *quae rubore frontis abstrito parasitos vincunt mimorum.*

RUBOREM XI 54 55.

244 DABIT VESTIGIA cf. *dare colla sub iuga.*

245 CARCERIS UNCUM X 66 n. Ov. Ibis 164. *Burn Rome and Campagna 80.*

245—247 CARCERIS UNCUM AUT MARIS AEGAEI RUPEM SCOPULOSQUE FREQUENTES EXULIBUS MAGNIS I 73 n. *audivit aliquid* brevibus Gyris et carcere dignum. X 16 n. 170 n. Plin. ep. III 9 § 33 Norbanus Licinianus in insulam relegatus est.

248 NOMINIS Bentley on Hor. c. III 27 34.

249 NEC SURDUM NEC TIRESIAN V 138 139 *nullus*...Aeneas nec filia. Cic. n. d. III § 83 saying of Diogenes; *Harpalum*, qui temporibus illis praedo felix habebatur, contra deos testimonium dicere, quod in illa fortuna tam diu viveret. Divine judgement on perjury Il. Γ 280. T 260. Eur. Oenom. fr. 581 Nauck ἐγὼ μὲν εὖτ' ἂν τοὺς κακοὺς ὁρῶ βροτῶν | πίπτοντας, εἶναι φημι δαιμόνων γένος.

SURDUM Sen. ben. IV 4 § 2 speaking of the universality of prayer: *quod profecto non fieret nec in hunc furorem omnes mortales consensissent adloquendi surda numina et inefficaces deos, nisi nossemus illorum beneficia nunc oblata ultro, nunc orantibus data.* Zenob. III 49 εἰς θεῶν ὄντα ἦλθεν.

TIRESIAN caecum X 318 n. Ov. m. III 322 Burman. 335—8. blinded by Pallas, whom he had seen in the bath (cf. Aktaeon).



XIV

IF our sons, Fuscinus, grow in vice as they grow in years, the fault is too often to be charged on a father's example (1—106). True as this is universally, it is most true of avarice; this vice alone is inculcated as a virtue: yet, if parents would but suffer things to take their course, this also would soon spring up of itself, and alarm by its growth those who now blindly and suicidally foster it (107—331).

Cf. Sen. de ira II 21 § 9 *pertinebit ad rem praeceptores paedagogosque pueris placidos dari. proximis adplicatur omne quod tenerum est et in eorum similitudinem crescit. nutricum et paedagogorum rettulere mox in adulescentiam mores.* § 10 *apud Platonem educatus puer cum ad parentes relatus vociferantem videret patrem, 'numquam' inquit 'hoc apud Platonem vidi.' non dubito quin citius patrem imitatus sit quam Platonem.* ib. 18 § 2 *educatio maximam diligentiam plurimumque profuturam desiderat. facile est enim teneros adhuc animos componere, difficulter reciduntur vitia, quae nobiscum creverunt.* Quintil. I 2 § 6 *utinam liberorum nostrorum mores non ipsi perderemus! infantiam statim deliciis solvimus. mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes mentis et corporis frangit. quid non adultus concupiscet, qui in purpuris repit? nondum prima verba exprimit, iam coccum intellegit, iam conchylium poscit.* § 7 *ante palatum eorum quam os instituimus. in lecticis crescent: si terram attigerunt, e manibus utrimque sustentium pendent. gaudemus, si quid licentius dixerint: verba ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis risu et osculo excipimus. nec mirum: nos docuimus, ex nobis audierunt.* § 8 *nostras amicas, nostros concubinos vident, omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit, pudenda dictu spectantur. fil ex his consuetudo, inde natura. discunt haec miseri antequam sciant vitia esse: inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in scholas adferunt.*

1—85 Children learn vice from their parents: the children of the gambler (4—5) the epicure (7—14) the cruel master (15—24) or the false wife (25—30) will with rare exceptions (31—37) follow in their parents' steps. If nothing else can deter men

from vice, yet *reverence* for the young should (38-49): if a son errs, his father corrects his fault; yet with what face can he do so, while he himself is worse of the two (48-58)? Our houses are swept and put in trim when a guest is looked for; we are content that our sons see them stained with vice (59-69). All depends on early training; the stork, vulture, eagle, when full fledged, seek no other prey than such as they first fed on in the nest (70-85).

1 PLURIMA SUNT ... QUAE V 130.

FUSCINE unknown.

2 FIGENTIA so, of a permanent dye or 'tan' Pers. IV 33 *figas in cute solem*.

3 MONSTRANT shew in example.

TRADUNT 'teach' (cf. *accipio* 'I learn') Sen. ep. 40 § 3 *praecepta*. Quintil. X I § 15 l. 22 n.

4 DAMNOSA ALEA Ov. a. 2. II 206 *Heims damnosi facito stent tibi saepe canes*. Mart. XIV 18 *alea parva nuces et non damnosa videtur*. Pers. v 57 *hunc alea decoquit*.

SENUM Cic. Cato mai. § 58 *nobis senibus ex lusionibus multis talos relinquant et tesseras*. Suet. Aug. 71 *inter cenam lusimus γερωντικῶς*.

ALEA XI 176 n.

5 BULLATUS V 164 n. XIII 33 n. *bullatus aleator* like I 78 *praetextatus adulter*.

ARMA I 91 92 *proelia...armigero*. Ov. tr. IV 1 32 *nec nisi lusura movimus arma manu*.

FRITILLO Mart. v 84 3. Porphy. on Hor. s. II 7 17 makes the *fritillus* the same as the *phimus* or *pyrgus*. The *pyrgus* (Sid. ep. VIII 12 *tessera frequens eboratis pyrgorum resultatura gradibus*) and *turricula* (Mart. XIV 16) had indentations on the inside: the *fritillus* was certainly used for shaking and throwing the dice Mart. XIV 1 3. IV 14 8. Sen. apocol. 14 fin. *Aeacus iubet illum alea ludere pertuso fritillo* . . . 15 *quotiens missurus erat resonante fritillo, | utraque subducto fugiebat tessera fundo*. ib. 12 fin. *qui concusso | magna parastis lucra fritillo*.

6 MELIUS better than the *heres* ver. 4.

7 QUI RADERE cet. who has learnt from his father to peel truffles etc. Gourmands could not trust the cook to prepare the choicer dishes Hor. s. II 4.

TUBERA V 116 n. Recipes for *tubera* in Apic. VII 319-324. 319 begins *tubera radis*.

8 BOLETUM V 147 n. Sen. ep. 95 § 25 *boletos, voluptarium venenum, nihil occulti operis iudicas facere, etsi praesentanei non fuerunt?* id. n. q. v 4 § 10 *ardentes boletos et raptim indumento suo mersatos demittunt pacne fumantes*.

EODEM as the truffle.

NATANTIS Hor. s. II 8 42 *affertur squillas inter murena natantis.*

9 MERGERE to swallow XI 39.

FICELLAS Lachm. (on Lucr. pp. 204-5) for *ficedulas*. Lucil. 29 87 *ficellae*. Capitolin. Albin. II § 3 Albinus ate at one meal *ficedulas centum*. *ficedula* (beccafico) in Mart. XIII 5, who recommends pepper with it. Tiberius (Suet. 42) rewarded Asellus Sabinus for a dialogue in *quo boleti et ficedulae et ostreae et turdi certamen induxerat.*

10 MONSTRANTE Symphos. aenigm. 101 2 *me monstrante magistro.*

GULA I 140 n. V 158 n. X 259 260 *Hectore...ac reliquis fratrum cervicibus.* XII 4 vellus. II 2 ebur. II 114 gutturis.

10 11 SEPTIMUS ANNUS...NONDUM OMNI DENTE RENATO Solon. fr. 25 Bergk *παῖς μὲν ἀνηβος ὥν ἐτι νηπιος ἔρκος ὀδόντων | φύσας ἐκβάλλει πρῶτον ἐν ἑπτ' ἔτεσιν.* proverb in schol. Aristoph. ran. 418 *ὅς ἐπ' ἑτῆς ὥν ὀδόντας οὐκ ἔφυσεν.* After the completion of the sixth year Plato directs that boys and girls should be separately educated legg. 794. Aristot. pol. VII 17 1336 a 41 *ταύτην γὰρ τὴν ἡλικίαν, καὶ μέχρι τῶν ἐπτά ἐτῶν, ἀναγκαῖον οἱκοὶ τὴν τροφήν ἔχειν.* ib. b 35 *διελθόντων δὲ τῶν πέντε ἐτῶν τὰ δύο μέχρι τῶν ἐπτά δεῖ θεωροῦς ἢ δὴ γίγνεσθαι τῶν μαθήσεων, ἃς δεήσει μανθάνειν αὐτοὺς. δύο δ' εἰσὶν ἡλικίαι πρὸς ἃς ἀναγκαῖον διηρῆσθαι τὴν παιδείαν, μετὰ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπτά μέχρι ἡβῆς καὶ πάλιν μετὰ τὴν ἀφ' ἡβῆς μέχρι τῶν ἐνὸς καὶ ἐικοσιν ἐτῶν.* The public training of the Spartan children began with the seventh year (Plut. Lycurg. 16). Quintil. I 1 §§ 15 16 *quidam litteris institutendos, qui minores septem annis essent, non putaverunt, quod illa primum aetas et intellectum disciplinarum capere et laborem pati posset.*

12 BARBATOS MAGISTROS Hor. s. II 3 35 *sapientem pascere barbam.* Pers. IV 1 2 *barbatum hoc crede magistrum | dicere,* i.e. Socrates. Plin. ep. I 10 § 6 speaking of Euphrates *demissus capillus, ingens et cana barba; quae licet fortuita et inania putentur, illi tamen plurimum venerationis adquirunt.* Quintil. XI 1 § 34 (cl. § 33 *philosophiam ex professo ostentantibus*) *barbae illi atque tristitiae.*

15 seq. Does Rutilus teach his son forbearance, or not rather cruelty to his slaves, *qui gaud.* cet.?

16 ANIMAS ET CORPORA SERVORUM CONSTARE NOSTRA MATERIA that the soul and body of slaves are constituted as ours. So *nostra* belongs to *tempestas* in VI 25 26 *sponsalia nostra | tempestas parat.* Philem. fr. 39 Didot *καὶ δοῦλος ἢ τις, σάρκα τὴν αὐτὴν ἔχει.* Sen. vit. beata 24 § 3. ep. 47 (copied by Macrobi. Sat. I 11) esp. § 1 *servi sunt? immo homines. servi sunt? immo contubernales. servi sunt? immo humiles amici. servi sunt?*

immo conservi, si cogitaveris tantumdem in utrosque licere fortunae. § 5 *ne tamquam hominibus quidem, sed tamquam iumentis abutimur.* § 10 *vis tu cogitare istum quem servum tuum vocas, ex isdem seminibus ortum eodem frui caelo, aequae spirare, aequae vivere, aequae mori?* ib. §§ 13-18. Macrobr. l. c. § 2 *servos hominum in numero esse non pateris?* § 6 *tibi autem unde in servos tantum et tam immane fastidium, quasi non ex isdem tibi et constant et alantur elementis eundemque spiritum ab eodem principe carpant?* Quintil. III 8 § 31 *liberos enim natura omnes et isdem constare elementis, et fortasse antiquis etiam nobilibus ortos dici potest.* Arrian Epiktet. I 13 "When you call for hot water, and your slave does not answer, or brings it lukewarm, or is not to be found in the house, if you pass the matter over, is not this well-pleasing to the gods?" "How then can I bring myself to pass it over?" "Slave, will you not bear with your own brother, who has Zeus for his ancestor, who is born from the same seed, and from the same heavenly stock?... Bear in mind who you are, and whom you rule, your kinsmen, your brothers by nature, the offspring of Zeus." cf. Lightfoot on ep. Philipp. p. 305. dig. IX 2 2 *servis nostris exaequat quadrupedes. quod attinet ad ius civile, servi pro nullis habentur: non tamen et iure naturali, quia, quod ad ius naturale attinet, omnes homines aequales sunt.*

17 CONSTARE Serv. Aen. IV 654 *tribus constamus: anima...corpore...umbra.*

18 RUTILUS one of the name XI 2 5 21.

GAUDET cet. 63 n. VI 219-223.

19 SIRENA IX 150.

FLAGELLIS VI 479. X 180. XIII 195 n. cf. V 173 n. 'cats.' Sen. const. sap. 5 § 1 *invenies servum qui flagellis quam colaphis caedi malit.* Rich companion.

20 ANTIPHATES AC POLYPHEMUS Ov. Pont. II 2 113 114 *nec tamen Aetnaeus vasto Polyphemus in antro | accipiet voces Antiphatesve tuas.*

ANTIPHATES 'the tyrant' IV 133 n. X 318 n. XIII 249 n. Antiphates was king of the Laestrygonians XV 18. Ov. Pont. II 9 41 *quis non Antiphaten Laestrygona devovet?* Stat. s. I 3 84-5 *litusque cruenti | Antiphatae.*

21 TORTORE VI 475-495. XIII 195.

22 URITUR Cic. Verr. V § 163 *cum ignes ardentisque laminae ceterique cruciatus admovebantur.* Prop. V=IV 7 35 *Lygdamus uratur, candescat lamina vernae.*

LINTEA III 263 n. often stolen Catull. XII (cf. XXV).

23 IUVENTI his son 121. III 158. X 310. cf. *pueris* 3.

24 INSCRIPTA ERGASTULA X 183 n. Plaut. Cas. II 6 49 *litteratus.* Cic. off. II § 25 *barbarum et eum quidem...compunc-*

tum notis Thraeciis (called ib. *barbarum et stigmatiam*). Sen. de ira III 3 § 6 of anger *ostendenda est rabies eius effrenata et adtonita adparatusque illi reddendus est suus, eculi et fidiculae et ergastula et cruces, ... varia vinculorum genera, varia poenarum, lacerationes membrorum*, inscriptiones frontis. Columell. x 125 Gesner *fronti data signa fugarum*. Plin. XVIII § 21 *nunc eadem illa vincti pedes, damnatae manus* inscriptique vultus *exercent*. Mart. VIII 75 9 *quattuor* inscripti. The letters F. H. E. L. T. i.e. fugitivus hic est L. Titii (or whatever the owner's name might be), were branded on the forehead of runaway slaves (Heinecc. antiq. I 5 § 11 n. Petron. 103 seq. *fugitivorum epigramma*). lexx. στυγμῆς. στίλβω.

ERGASTULA CARCER Liv. VII 4 § 4 *in opus servile, prope in carcerem atque in ergastulum*.

ERGASTULA VI 151. VIII 180 n. Sen. contr. 9 § 26 *non me delectant ignoti servorum domino greges nec sonantia laxi ruris ergastula*. Here used (as *domus* is for a household XI 193 n.) for the slaves confined in the barracoons. Plin. XVIII § 21 *et nos miramur ergastulorum non eadem emolumenta esse, quae fuerint imperatorum*. Flor. II 8=III 20 § 6 of the revolted slaves *ex ferro ergastulorum recocto gladios ac tela fecerunt*. ib. II 18=IV 8 § 1 of Sextus Pompeius *cum insuper ergastula armasset*. cf. *stabula custodiae* for 'prisoners.' Tert. apol. 27 fin. *vice rebellantium ergastulorum sive carcerum vel metallorum vel hoc genus poenalis servitutis*.

24 25 CARCER RUSTICUS VIII 180 n.

25 26 EXPECTAS UT NON SIT ADULTERA LARGAE FILIA VI 239—241 *scilicet expectas, ut tradat mater honestos | atque alios mores, quam quos habet? utile porro | filiolum turpi vetulae producere turpem*. cf. ib. 232—5. Quintil. I 2 § 8 cited in the argument.

EXPECTAS UT VI 75. XI 162.

LARGAE possibly the widow of Lepidus.

26 seq. X 220 n. Sen. ben. III 16 § 3 *quam invenies tam miseram, tam sordidam, ut illi satis sit unum adulterorum par, nisi singulis divisis horas? et non sufficit dies omnibus, nisi apud alium gestata est, apud alium mansit*.

28 CONSCIA III 49 n. Ov. a. a. III 621 *conscia cum possit scriptas portare tabellas*. Sen. contr. 29 § 7 *ut scelerata sit, nempe matri suae similis est... 'filia' inquit 'conscia est.'*

29 VIRGO while yet unmarried.

CERAS I 63 n. VI 231—5 *desperanda tibi salva concordia socru. | illa docet spoliis nudi gaudere mariti, | illa docet missis a corruptore tabellis | nil rude nec simplex rescribere, decipit illa | custodes aut aere donat*. cf. IX 36 *blandae densaeque tabellae*. Rich companion.

30 IMPLET ET X 122 n.

DAT FERRE Hor. c. I 26 23 *tradam...portare*. Cicero would say *ferendas*.

EISDEM L. Müller de re metrica 255 'in compositu legitime optinuere idem et isdem, miraculosa ut sint Iuv. h. I. et Claud. in Eutr. I 412 *ecce recens clades ab eisdem partibus exit*.'

CINAEDIS IV 106. The same *cinaedus* acts as go-between to the daughter and her paramour, who had once served the mother and hers.

31 VELOCIUS ET CITIUS II 34 iure ac merito. 64 vera ac manifesta. 80 scabie et porrigine.

33 34 UNUS ET ALTER SPERNANT Ov. amor. II 5 22 *compositi iuvenes unus et alter erant*.

35 MELIORE LUTO FINXIT PRAECORDIA TITAN IV 133 n. VI II—13 *quippe aliter tunc orbe novo caeloque recenti | vivebant homines, qui rupto robore nati | compositive luto nullos habuere parentes*. Aesch. fr. 373 D=359 N τοῦ πηλοπλάστου σπέρματος θνητῇ γυνή. Soph. OC. 56 Τῖτάν Προμηθεύς. Hor. c. I 16 13—15 *fertur Prometheus addere principi | limo coactus particulam undique | desectam*. Prop. IV=III 5 9 0 *prima infelix fingenti terra Prometheo*. Mart. x 39 4 of a woman too old to have been born under Numa ficta Prometheo *diceris esse luto*. Claud. in Eutr. II 496 *deteriore luto pravus quos condidit auctor*. Pausanias (x 4 § 4=3) was shewn at Panopea in Phokis stones of the colour of clay, smelling like man's skin, reputed relics of the clay of which Prometheus moulded mankind.

36 seq. Sen. ep. 94 § 54 *non licet, inquam, ire recta via: trahunt in pravum parentes*.

37 ORBITA properly *rut*; used, as here, to denote 'beaten track,' 'old habit,' by Varro in Non. *capitia neque id ab orbita matrumfamilias institutae (ad -am Quicherat)*.

38 HUIUS cet. for which abstinence this one reason, if there were no other, would be sufficient. With the neuter *huius* cf. Liv. II 47 § 12 *neque immemor eius, quod initio consulatus imberberat, reconciliandi animos plebis*.

40—43 we already imitate what is evil, you may find a Catiline in any climate (VIII 116 n. *Gallicus axis*), but a Brutus (v 37) or Cato nowhere. From Sen. ep. 97 § 10 *omne tempus Clodios, non omne Catones feret. ad deteriora faciles sumus, quia nec dux potest nec comes deesse, et res etiam ipsa sine duce, sine comite procedit. non primum est tantum ad vitia, sed praeceptis*. Manil. iv 86 87 *quod Decios non omne tulit, non omne Catillos | tempus et invictum devicta morte Catonem*.

41 CATILINAM VIII 231 n. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 20 § 5 tantum Catilinarum.

42 QUOCUMQUE X 359 n. repeated as here III 230. VF. VII 479 480 *te quoque tangat | cura mei quocumque loco, quoscumque per annos.*

43 BRUTI AVUNCULUS Cato of Utica, whose sister Servilia was mother of M. Brutus the murderer of Caesar (Cic. parad. prooem. § 1). Madvig on Cic. fin. III § 8. Tac. ann. III 76 *Iunia...Catone avunculo genita,...* M. Bruti soror. AV. vir. illustr. 82 § 1 M. Brutus avunculi Catonis imitator.

44 NIL DICTU FOEDUM VISUQUE XI 162-182. Tac. dial. 28 fin. of the old Roman governess *eligaretur autem maior aliqua natu propinqua, cuius probatis spectatisque moribus omnis eiusdem familiae suboles committeretur; coram qua neque dicere fas erat quod turpe dictu, neque facere quod inhonestum factu videretur.* Cato the censor (Plut. vit. Cat. mai. 20 § 8) professed τὰ αἰσχρὰ τῶν ῥημάτων οὐχ ἤττον εὐλαβεῖσθαι τοῦ παιδὸς παρόντος ἢ τῶν ἱερῶν παρθένων, ἀς Ἑστιάδας καλοῦσιν.

VISU e.g. Plin. XIV § 140 *vasa adulteriis caelata.*

45 PATER lest the son should imitate 68 69.

PROCUL A PROCUL INDE II 89 *ite profanae.* Stat. s. III 3 13 *procul hinc, procul ite nocentes.* Bentley on Hor. ep. II 2 199. *procul o procul este profani* (Aen. VI 258) was a proclamation usual before a sacrifice. Callim. in Serv. l. l. ἐκάς, ἐκάς ἐστε βέβηλοι.

46 PERNOCANTIS VIII 10 II n.

47 MAXIMA DEBETUR PUERO REVERENTIA Quintil. XI 1 § 66 *ut cuique personae debetur reverentia.* Plat. legg. 729^b "To our children we should bequeath self-respect and not gold. This we think to do by rebuking their shameless acts: but we shall never succeed, if we inculcate the maxim now in vogue, 'the young should reverence all.' Rather will a wise lawgiver charge elders to reverence the young, and to beware above all things lest the young see or hear them doing or saying anything shameful." Plut. qu. Rom. 33 citing this passage, ascribes the ancient Roman practice of taking children out to dine, to a desire not so much to control the children, as to make τοὺς πατέρας αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον αἰδεῖσθαι καὶ σωφρονεῖν τῶν νιῶν παρόντων. Quintilian I 8 § 4 seq. would have the young taught Homer, Virgil, and the tragedians; the lyric and elegiac poets he would reserve for a maturer age.

48 TU often used in exhortations II 61 *tu nube atque tace.* VIII 228. IX 134. X 342. Hor. s. II 20 21 *tu pulmentaria quacere | sudando.*

PUERI after 47 *puero.* cf. 70-72 *patriae...patriae...utilis...utilis.* XVI 9 10 *audeat...audeat.*

CONTEMPSERIS ANNOS Luc. viii 495 *non impune tuos Magnus contempserit annos*. The perf. subj. is invariably used by Cicero after *ne*; the imper. or subj. pres. are poetical Madvig § 386.

49 PECCATURO OBSTET TIBI FILIUS INFANS Sen. ep. ii §§ 8 9 *'aliquis vir bonus nobis eligendus est ac semper ante oculos habendus, ut sic tamquam illo spectante vivamus, et omnia tamquam illo vidente faciamus.'* hoc, mi Lucili, Epicurus praecepit. custodem nobis et paedagogum dedit, nec immerito: magna pars peccatorum tollitur, si peccaturis testis adsistat.

50 CENSORIS IRA II 121. IV 12. IX 142. XI 92.

51 QUANDOQUE one day II 82 *foedius hoc aliquid quandoque audebis amictu.* v 172.

51 52 SIMILEM SE DEDERIT Plaut. asin. 850 *quin te ergo hilarum das mihi?*

52 MORUM QUOQUE FILIUS Plin. ep. v 16 § 9 *amisit enim filiam, quae non minus mores eius quam os vultumque referebat totumque patrem mira similitudine exscripserat.*

53 OMNIA PECCET cogn. acc.

54 NIMIRUM 'doubtless' VII 78 n.

55 TABULAS MUTARE XII 123 *delebit tabulas.*

56 UNDE TIBI [*parabis*] FRONTEM Hor. s. ii 5 102 Heind. *unde mihi tam fortem?* Sen. Hf. 296 Gron. *unde illum mihi...diem?* cf. *quo* with an acc. VIII 9 n.

FRONTEM Phaedr. IV 7 4 *severitatem frontis dum placo tuae.* Ter. Ph. 1040—2 *adeon' hoc indignum tibi videtur, filius | homo adolescens si habet unam amicam, tu uxores duas? | nil pudere? quo ore illum obiurgabis?*

57 CUM FACIAS PEIORA SENEX Sen. de ira II 28 § 8 *aliena vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra sunt: inde est, quod tempestiva filii convivia pater deterior filio castigat et nihil alienae luxuriae ignoscit qui nihil suae negavit.*

58 VENTOSA CUCURBITA *cucurbita* is 1 a gourd. II from the shape, a cupping instrument: of these some were of copper, others of horn; fashionable pretenders had them of silver Luc. adv. indoct. 29 *σικύας ἀργυράς*. In those of copper lighted linen was placed, and the instrument then applied to the skin (hence the riddle in Plut. VII sap. conv. 10 fin. *ἀνδρα ἔδον πρὸς χαλκὸν ἐπ' ἀέρι κολλησάντα*); the pressure of the external air would force the nearly exhausted instrument with a strong draught (hence *ventosa*, by which name a cupping-glass was known in mediaeval Latin. Plin. Val. I 51 *ventosas poni in cervicem*. Ital. *ventosa*, Fr. *ventouse*). In those of horn the air was drawn out by suction through a small orifice, which was afterwards closed with wax Cels. II 11. It was employed in cases of derangement (VACUUM CEREBRO) ib. III 18 *neque alienum est, si neque sanguis ante missus est, neque mens constat, neque*

somnus accedit, occipitio inciso cucurbitulam admove. Thirteen, all of bronze, have been found at Herculaneum and Pompeii. They are all of conical form. Rich gives a cut of one made out of a *pumpkin*, preserved in the Vatican library.

59 seq. Sen. ep. 5 § 6 *qui domum intraverit, nos potius miretur, quam supellectilem nostram.*

HOSPITE VENTURO exx. of the abl. abs. of this participle in Zumpt § 643 and Reisig-Haase p. 759 n.

60 VERRE PAVIMENTUM says the master 63.

PAVIMENTUM of costly marble XI 173 n. or mosaic Stat. s. I 3 54-56. Sen. ep. 86 § 7 *eo deliciarum pervenimus, ut nisi gemmas calcare nolumus.* The pavement was swept with a broom of palm twigs (Mart. XIV 82) or cleaned with a sponge dig. XXXIII 7 12 § 22 *perticae, quibus araneae detergantur, item spongiae, quibus columnae pavimenta podia extergantur, ...instrumenti sunt, quia mundiorum domum reddunt.*

61 CUM TOTA DESCENDAT ARANEA TELA Plaut. Stich. 347-357 *munditias volo fieri: exerte huc scopas, simulque harundinem, | ut operam omnem aranearum perdam et texturam inprobam | deiciamque earum omnis telas... cape illas scopas. capiam. hoc egomet, tu hoc converre... age tu ocus | terge humum, consperge ante aedis... ego illum araneas de foribus deiciam et de pariete | ...quid sit, nihil etiam scio, | nisi forte hospites venturi sunt cet.*

62 LEVE ARGENTUM plain=*purum* X 19 n.)(VASA ASPERA, embossed plate I 76 n. Verg. Aen. V 267 *cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis.*

63 seq. VI 476-496 the matron who pays a salary to torturers, and avenges a wry ringlet with the 'cat.' Sen. de ira I 12 § 4 *irascuntur boni viri pro suorum iniuriis: sed idem faciunt, si calda non bene praebetur, si vitreum fractum est, si calceus luto sparsus est.* ib. II 25 § 1 *parum agilis est puer aut tepidior aqua poturo aut turbatus torus aut mensa neglegentius posita: ad ista concitari, insania est.*

67 SCOBIS Hor. s. II 4 81 82 *vilibus in scopis in mappis in scobe quantus | consistit sumptus.* The saw-dust was left on the floor during the feast Petron. 68 *scobem croco et minio tinctam sparserunt et, quod numquam ante videram, ex lapide speculati pulverem tritum.* Iul. Bass. in Sen. contr. 25 § 4 *inter purgamenta et iactus cenantium et sparsam in convivio scobem humanus sanguis everritur.*

68 AGITAS respicis schol.

SINE OMNI 'without any stain.' Ter. Andr. 391 *sine omni periculo.* Clem. ep. I 20 *ὅλγα πόνος.* For English exx. see Wright bible-wordbook 'all.' R. Ascham's Scholemaster 1863 glossary 'all.' So in German "ohne alle Gefahr."

70 GRATUM EST QUOD Cic. Brutus § 68 gratum est *tamen* quod *volunt*.

PATRIAE CIVEM DEDISTI III 3 *unum* civem donare Sibyllae. Cic. Verr. III § 161 *susceperas enim liberos non solum tibi sed etiam patriae*.

73 PLURIMUM ENIM this rare elision also VI 151 *quantulum in hoc*.

74 SERPENTE CICONIA PULLOS NUTRIT XV 3. Verg. g. II 319 320 Forbiger *cum vere rubenti* | *candida venit avis longis invisa colubris*. Plin. x § 62 *honus iis serpentium exitio tantus ut in Thessalia capital fuerit occidisse eademque legibus poena, quae in homicidam*.

75 PER DEVIA RURA Ov. m. I 675 *per devia rura*.

LACERTA III 231.

76 ILLI EADEM same elision I 73. VI 50. VIII 123.

SUMPTIS PINNIS III 80 n. *qui* sumpsit pinnas. Like simile in Quintil. II 6 § 7 Burman *cui rei simile quiddam facientes aves cernimus, quae teneris infirmisque fetibus cibos ore suo collatos partiuntur*; at cum visi sunt adulti, paulum egredi nidiset circumvolare sedem illam praecedentes ipsae docent: tum expertas vires libero caelo suaeque ipsorum fiducia permittunt.

77 CRUCIBUSQUE the dead body was left hanging on the cross Plaut. mil. 372 *scio crucem futuram mihi sepulcrum*. Hor. ep. I 16 48 Obbar non pascas in cruce corvos. Plin. xxxvi § 107 *ut omnium ita defunctorum corpora figeret cruci spectanda simul civibus et feris volucribusque laceranda*. A guard was set to watch the corpse Petron. III miles, *qui cruces asservabat, ne quis ad sepulturam corpora detraheret*. cf. II 2.

81 LEPOREM Aesch. Ag. II 5-124.

FAMULAE IOVIS Hor. c. IV 4 I *ministerium fulminis alitem*.

82 HINC from the hare or hind.

CUBILI Verg. g. I 411.

83 INDE from the nest.

84 AD ILLAM (*praedam*) QUAM cet. IV 70 n. Hor. s. IV 10 16 *illi, scripta quibus comoedia prisca viris est*.

85 rhythm as in XV 85.

86-106 If the father impairs his estate by building villas of costly marbles in fashionable localities, no wonder that his son yet more prodigally wastes what remains: if the father observes the sabbath and abstains from meats forbidden by the Jewish lawgiver, no wonder that the son, having been early trained to neglect his country's laws, becomes by circumcision (exod. 12 48) a proselyte of righteousness, bound to the observance of the whole Mosaic law.

86—95 on the extravagant sums spent in building cf. 275. I 94 n. Sall. Cat. 12 § 3 *operae pretium est, cum domos atque villas cognoveris in urbium modum exaedificatas, visere templa deorum*. Nep. Att. 14 § 3 nullam suburbanam aut maritimam sumptuosam villam. Cic. fr. or. in Clod. 4 § 3 *is me dixit aedificare*. Damasippus, convicting Horace of madness s. II 3 308 aedificas. Sen. ep. 89 § 21 *quousque nullus erit lacus, cui non villarum vestrarum fastigia imminuant, nullum flumen, cuius non ripas aedificia vestra praetexant? ubicumque scatebunt aquarum calentium venae, ibi nova diversoria luxuriae excitabuntur*. ubicumque in aliquem sinum litus curvabitur, vos protinus fundamenta facietis nec contenti solo, nisi quod manu feceritis, maria agetis introrsus. Mart. IX 46 Gellius was always building, busy with door-posts and locks and windows: *oranti nummos ut dicere possit amico | unum illud verbum Gellius "aedifico."*

AEDIFICATOR a term of reproach Nep. Att. 13 § 1 *nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus aedificator*. Colum. I 4 § 8 *elegant...aedificet agricola, nec sit tamen aedificator*.

86—87 MODO...NUNC...NUNC Ov. m. XI 921 922. tr. I 2 27—30.

87 CAIETAE now *Gaeta*; said to have been named from the nurse of Aeneas (Aen. VII 2): in Latium, on the *sinus Caietanus* 40 stadia south of Formiae (Strab. p. 233, who mentions the large and costly buildings). Cic. de imp. Pomp. § 33 *portum Caietae celeberrimum atque plenissimum navium*. spoken of as an agreeable abode by Mart V 1 5. x 30 8. Stat. s. I 3 87 88.

SUMMA NUNC TIBURIS ARCE III 192 *proni* Tiburis arce. *Tivoli* lies 20 miles (Mart. IV 57 4) N.E. of Rome, chiefly on a rocky hill on the left bank of the Anio. Remains of walls and temples are still to be seen. Strabo p. 238 *Τιβουρα μὲν, ἥ τὸ Ἑρακλεῖον καὶ ὁ καταράκτης ὃν ποιεῖ πλωτὸς ὁ Ἀνίων, ἀφ' ἧς πους μεγάλου καταπίπτων εἰς φάραγγα βαθεῖαν καὶ κατάλση*. Burn Rome and Campagna 394—401.

88 PRAENESTINIS IN MONTIBUS III 190 n. Hor. c. III 4 22—24 *seu mihi frigidum | Praeneste, seu Tibur supinum, | seu liquidae placuere Baiae*.

ALTA III 269 n. Hor. c. III 1 45 46 *cur invidendis postibus et novo | sublime ritu moliar atrium?*

89 GRAECIS MARMORIBUS the marbles of Paros, Pentelicus, Hymettus, Carystus, Taenarum and Sparta were celebrated Stat. s. III 1 5 6 *nitidos postes Graiisque effulta metallis | culmina*.

LONGE PETITIS MARMORIBUS VII 182 n. XI 175 n. from Synnada (Phrygium, Mygdonium) or Numidia Stat. s. I 2 148 *hic Libycus Phrygiusque silex*. ib. 5 34—41. II 2 85—93.

90 FORTUNAE at Praeneste VM. I 3 § 2. Stat. s. I 3 (*villa Tiburtina*) 79 80 *quod ni templa darent alias Tirynthia sortes, | et Praenestinae poterant migrare sorores.* Burn 382-7.

HERCULIS AEDEM at Tibur Prop. III=II 32 3 *nam quid Praenesti dubias, o Cynthia, sortes [petis? i.e. the oracle, which gave responses by lot].* ib. 5 *curve te in Herculeum deportent esseda Tibur?*

91 SPADO POSIDES Suct. Cl. 28 *libertorum praecipue suspexit Posiden spadonem, quem etiam Britannico triumpho inter militares viros hasta pura donavit.* Sen. ep. 86 § 7 *balnea libertorum.* Plin. XXXI § 5 *baths built by him at Baiae Posidianae aquae:* he must have built a mansion in Rome rivaling the Capitol (*nostra*, Roman, opposed to *Fortuna Praenestina* cet.)

92 DUM HABITAT—FREGIT 95. III 10 n.

94 HANC partem relictam.

TURBAVIT=conturbavit VII 129 n.

95 DUM... ATTOLLIT 92 n. cf. 88. I 94 *erexit.*

ATTOLLIT Aen. II 185. III 134. Plin. XXXVI § 30.

96-106 On the proselytising spirit of the Jews see Matt. 23 15. Rom. 10 2. Gal. 4 9 21. 2 Cor. 11 20. Augustus (Suet. 93) specially commended his grandson Gaius, *quod Iudaeam praeterevchens apud Hierosolyma non supplicasset.* Hor. s. I 4 141-3 a strong force of poets will come to my aid, and as we are many more in number, *veluti te | Iudaei cogemus in hanc concedere turbam.* Ios. ant. XVIII 3 § 5 a Jew, residing at Rome, professed to interpret the wisdom of the Mosaic laws and with three others persuaded Fulvia, a lady of rank, who had embraced the Jewish religion, to send purple and gold to the temple at Jerusalem. The Jews converted the gifts to their own use. On the complaint of Fulvia's husband Tiberius ordered the expulsion of all Jews from Rome. cf. Tac. ann. II. 85. Suet. Tib. 36. Philo leg. ad Gai. p. 569 M. Multitude of Jews in Rome Cic. p. Flacc. § 69; under Claudius DCass. LX 6 § 6; dispersed over the world acts 2 5-11. Ios. bell. II 16 § 4 p. 121 29 Dind. οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ἐπὶ τῆς οἰκουμένης ἄλλος ὁ μὴ μοῖραν ὑμετέραν ἔχων. Strabo in Ios. ant. XIV 7 § 2 τόπον οὐκ ἔστι βραδίως εὐρεῖν τῆς οἰκουμένης, ὅς οὐ παραδέδεκται τοῦτο τὸ φύλον μηδ' ἐπικρατεῖται ὑπ' αὐτοῦ. Poppaea was a proselyte (Ios. ant. XX 8 § 11 fin. θεοσεβής). DCass. LXVII 14 § 2 A.D. 95 many proselytes executed. Caracalla, when a boy of seven, heard (Spartian. I § 6) that a playmate *ob Iudaeam religionem gravius verberatum.* The Herodian family aroused Roman aversion to themselves and the Jews; Egyptian libels, as that of Apion, bloody wars, and resentment against

a conquered nation, which professed that its God was supreme, further explain the ignorant prejudices even of a Tacitus.

96 seq. III 14. 296. VI 159 160. 542 seq. (from which passage it would seem that the Jewish worship was most attractive to women, cf. Ov. a. a. I 76. Ios. ant. XVIII 3 § 5. xx 2 § 4. bell. II 20 § 2. acts 13 50. 16 14. Wetst. on Matt. 13 15). DCass. XXXVII 17 § 1 φέρει [ἡ ἐπικλησις τῶν 'Ιουδαίων] καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους ὅσοι τὰ νόμιμα αὐτῶν, καίπερ ἄλλο-εθνεῖς ὄντες, ζηλοῦσι. καὶ ἔστι καὶ παρὰ τοῖς 'Ρωμαίοις τὸ γένος τοῦτο, κολουσθὲν μὲν πολλάκις, αὐξηθὲν δὲ ἐπὶ πλεῖστον, ὥστε καὶ ἐς παρρησίαν τῆς νομίσεως ἐκνικήσαι.

96 METUENTEM SABBATA IOI. 105 n. Pers. v 184 *recuti-taque sabbata palles*.

SABBATA VI 159 *observant ubi festia mero pede sabbata reges*. On the observance of the sabbath among the heathen cf. Plut. de superst. 3 p. 166. Ov. a. a. I 76. 415 416. rem. 219 220. Tibull. I 3 18. Hor. s. I 9 69. Mart. IV 4 7. Suet. Tib. 32. Sen. cited on 105 106. id. ep. 95 § 47 *accendere aliquem lucernam sabbatis prohibeamus, quoniam nec lumine di cgent et ne homines quidem delectantur fuligine*. Ios. c. Ap. II 39 the early Greek philosophers followed Moses... οὐ μὴν ἄλλα καὶ πλῆθεσιν ἤδη πολὺς ζῆλος γέγονεν ἐκ μακροῦ τῆς ἡμετέρας εὐσεβείας, οὐδ' ἔστιν οὐ πόλις 'Ελλήνων οὐδ' ἡτισοῦν οὐδὲ βάρβαρος οὐδὲ ἐν ἔθνος, ἐνθα μὴ τὸ τῆς ἐβδομάδος, ἣν ἀργοῦμεν ἡμεῖς, ἔθος οὐ διαπεφοίτηκε καὶ αἱ νηστεῖαι καὶ λύχνων ἀνακαύσεις καὶ πολλὰ τῶν εἰς βρώσιν ἡμῶν οὐ νενομισμένων παρατεθήρηται.

97 NIL PRAETER NUBES ET CAELI NUMEN ADORANT VI 543—5 *arcanam Iudaea tremens mendicat in aurem, | interpres legum Solymarum et magna sacerdos | arboris ac summi fida intermuntia caeli*. acts 14 15. 17 24. Hekataeus in Ios. c. Ap. I 22 p. 355 49 of the temple ἄγαλμα δὲ οὐκ ἔστιν. Luc. II 592—3 *dedita sacris | incerti Iudaea dei*. Tac. h. v 5 *Iudaei mente sola unumque numen intellegunt: profanos, qui deum imagines mortalibus materiis in species hominum effingant: summum illud et aeternum neque imitabile neque interiturum: igitur nulla simulacra urbibus suis, nedum templis sinunt*. ib. 9 when Pompeius entered the temple *inde vulgatum nulla intus deum effigie vacuam sedem et inania arcana*. Strabo p. 761 Moses taught ἐν τούτῳ μόνον θεός, τὸ περιεχόν ἡμᾶς ἅπαντας καὶ γῆν καὶ θάλατταν, δ καλοῦμεν οὐρανὸν καὶ κόσμον καὶ τὴν τῶν ὄντων φύσιν. Aug. civ. Dei IV 31 Varro says that the ancient Romans for more than 170 years worshipt the gods without an image. 'quod si adhuc' inquit 'mansisset, castius di observarentur.' cui sententiae suae testem adhibet inter cetera etiam gentem Iudaeam. Hekataeus of Abdera in DS.

XL 3 § 4 of Moses ἀγαλμα δὲ θεῶν τὸ σύνολον οὐ κατεσκεύασε διὰ τὸ μὴ νομίζειν ἀνθρωπόμορφον εἶναι τὸν θεόν, ἀλλὰ τὸν περιέχοντα τὴν γῆν οὐρανὸν μόνον εἶναι θεόν καὶ τῶν ὅλων κύριον. Philo leg. ad Gai. 44 p. 597 fin. M Caligula to the Jewish embassy ὑμεῖς, εἶπεν, ἐστὲ οἱ θεομμεῖς, οἱ θεὸν μὴ νομίζοντες εἶναι με, τὸν ἤδη παρὰ πᾶσι τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνωμολογημένον, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἀκατονόμαστον ὑμῖν· raising his hands ἰο ἡεαυει ἐπεφῆμιζε πρόσρησιν, ἣν οὐδὲ ἀκούειν θεμιτόν, οὐχ ὅτι διερμηνεύειν αὐτολεξεῖ. Cels. in Orig. v 6 πρῶτον οὖν τῶν Ἰουδαίων θαυμάζειν ἄξιον, εἰ τὸν μὲν οὐρανὸν καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷδε ἀγγέλους σέβουσι, but do not worship sun, moon and stars; they worship thunder ib. DCass. XXXVII 17 §§ 2 3 τῶν μὲν ἄλλων θεῶν οὐδένα τιμῶσιν, ἕνα δὲ τινα ἰσχυρῶς σέβουσιν. οὐδ' ἀγαλμα οὐδὲν ἐν αὐτοῖς ποτε τοῖς Ἱεροσολύμοις ἔσχον· ἀρρητον δὲ δὴ καὶ ἀειδῆ αὐτὸν νομίζοντες εἶναι περισσώτατα ἀνθρώπων θρησκεύουσι. καὶ αὐτῷ νέων τε μέγιστον καὶ περικαλλέστατον, πλὴν καθ' ὅσον ἀχανὲς τε καὶ ἀνώροφος ἦν, ἐξεποίησαν. cf. an inscription Orelli 1502, 1503 CAELO AETERNO. The Caelicolae were a Jewish sect, first spoken of (as perverting Christians to Judaism) in a law of Honorius A.D. 409 cod. Iust. I 9 § 12. Bernays quotes cod. Bezae acts 13 50. 17 4, where *σεβόμενοι* is rendered *caelicolae*; adding: in post-biblical Jewish writings the name of God, except in prayers, is scrupulously avoided. One of the commonest substitutes is 'heaven' (John 3 27); so 'the kingdom of heaven' = 'the kingdom of God.' The God-fearing proselyte in post-biblical language becomes heaven-fearing. This usage led Iuv. and others to attribute to the Jews the worship of heaven; *nubes* is a satiric touch, to throw into relief the nebulous nature of such a God of heaven as opposed to the sharply defined outlines of the gods of Greece and Rome (cf. Aristoph. nub. 365—425). The term proves that Iuv. does not intend to charge the Jews with an idolatrous worship of heaven; such a calumny was no longer possible, even for the most malicious, as is shewn by Tacitus' acknowledgement of the purity of the Jewish conception of God. Göser adds 'the god of heaven' Ezra I 2. 7 12 21 cet. also Matt. 21 25. Lu. 15 18.

98 NEC DISTARE PUTANT HUMANA CARNE SUILLAM VI 160 (of Iudaea) *vetus* indulget senibus clementia porcis. cf. XV 11—13. 174. Is. 65 4. 66 3 17. Ios. ant. XIV 10 § 12 Dolabella to the Ephesians: the Jews cannot serve in war διὰ τὸ μήτε ὅπλα βαστάζειν δύνασθαι μήτε ὀδοιπορεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τῶν σαββάτων μήτε τροφῶν τῶν πατρίων καὶ συνήθων κατ' αὐτοὺς εὐπορεῖν. id. vita 3 some priests sent to Rome for trial did not forget piety to God, but lived on figs and nuts. Philo in Flacc. II fin. p. 531 M Flaccus constrained Jewish women to eat swine's flesh; some were tortured on their refusal.

cf. 2 Macc. 6 18—31. 7 passim. Philo leg. ad Gai. 45 p. 598 M Caligula led the embassy up and down as he inspected buildings in progress, and after giving some orders μέγιστον καὶ σεμνὸν ἐρώτημα ἡρώτα διὰ τί χοιρέων κρεῶν ἀπέχεσθε; at which witticism the Jews' enemies burst into a roar of laughter. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. hyp. III 24 § 223 'Ιουδαῖος μὲν γὰρ...θᾶπτον ἂν ἀποθανοί ἢ χοιρεῖον φάγοι. Namat. I 384 humanis animal [Iudaeus] dissociale cibus. Hence the jests of Cicero (Plut. Cic. 7 § 3), when the freedman Caecilius, a proselyte (ἐνοχος τῷ Ἰουδαϊσμῷ) desired to accuse Verres: τί 'Ιουδαίῳ πρὸς χοίρον; (quid homini Iudaeo cum verre?) and of Augustus Macr. II 4 § 11 (borrowed from Diogenes in Ael. v. h. XII 56) *mallem Herodis porcus esse quam filius*. Plut. quaest. conv. IV 5 (who supposes that the Jews worshipt the swine). He also gives the dietetic reason for the prohibition, the fear of leprosy (cf. Manetho in Ael. n. a. x 16) which is repeated by Tac. h. v 4 *sue abstinens memoria cladis, quod ipsos scabies quondam turpaverat, cui id animal obnoxium*. On the refusal to eat with Gentiles Gal. 2 2 seq. Luke 15 2. Hermas-sim. 8 9 μετὰ τῶν ἐθνῶν συνῆν.

99 ET PRAEPUTIA PONUNT VI 238. Here the father only abstains from swine's flesh, as a proselyte of the gate, the son is circumcised also, as a proselyte of righteousness. Hor. s. I 9 70 *curtis Iudaeis*. Strabo p. 761^o. 824^b (Egyptians and Jews). Tac. h. v 5 *circumcidere gentitalia instituere, ut diversitate noscantur*: transgressi in morem eorum idem usurpant, *nec quicquam prius imbuuntur quam contemnere* (ver. 100) *deos, exuere patriam, parentes liberos fratres vilia habere*. Suet. Dom. 12 *Iudaicus fiscus acerbissime actus est; ad quem deferrebantur, qui vel inprofecti Iudaicam agerent vitam, vel dissimulata origine inposita genti tributa non pependissent. interfuisse me adulescentulum memini, cum a procuratore frequentissimoque consilio inspiceretur nonagenarius senex, an circumsectus esset*. Mart. VII 30 5 *recutitorum...Iudaeorum*. 82 5 *verpus*. Metilius, a Roman captive, was saved from death by the Jews, on condition that he would be circumcised Ios. bell. II 17 § 10. Petron. 102 *circumcide nos, ut Iudaei videamur*. Namat. I 387 388 *reddimus obscenae convicia debita genti, | quae genitale caput propudiosa metit*. Before the last Jewish revolt (A.D. 132—135) Hadrian prohibited circumcision Spartian. 14 § 2; a prohibition which was repealed by Antoninus Pius, except in the case of Gentile proselytes dig. XLVIII 8 11 pr. novell. Iust. 142 1. The Egyptians were also circumcised Hdt II 36 § 3. 37 § 2 Bähr. 104 § 2 Bähr *μοῦνοι πάντων ἀνθρώπων Κόλχοι καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι καὶ Αἰθίοπες περιτάμνονται ἀπ' ἀρχῆς τὰ αἰδοῖα*. § 3 *Φόινικες δὲ καὶ Σύριοι οἱ ἐν τῇ Παλαιστίνῃ* [i.e. the Israelites] *καὶ αὐτοὶ ὁμολογεῖνσι παρ' Αἰγυπτίων μεταθηκέναι*

κ.τ.λ. §§ 4 5. Concealment of circumcision 1 Cor. 7 18. 1 Mac. 1 16. Dioscor. 1 10. Cels. vii 25.

100 CONTEMNERE Plin. XIII § 46 gens contumelia numinum insignis. Tac. h. v 5 *pessimus quisque spretis religionibus patriis tributa* (the fixed temple dues) *et stipes* (occasional alms) *illuc congregabant: unde auctae Iudaeorum res.* In an edict, by which Claudius granted the Jews religious freedom, he added (Ios. ant. XIX 5 § 3) οἱς καὶ αὐτοῖς ἤδη νῦν παραγγέλλω μου ταύτη τῇ φιλανθρωπῳ ἐπιεικέστερον χρῆσθαι καὶ μὴ τὰς τῶν ἄλλων ἐθνῶν δεισιδαιμονίας ἐξουθενῆσειν, τοὺς ἰδίους δὲ νόμους φυλάσσειν.

101 EDISCUNT VI 544 interpretes legum Solymarum. Ios. ant. XX 11 § 2 p. 285 21 Bekker μόνους δὲ σοφίαν μαρτυροῦσι, τοῖς τὰ νόμιμα σαφῶς ἐπισταμένοις καὶ τὴν τῶν ἱερῶν γραμμάτων δύναμιν ἐρμηνεύσαι δυναμένοις. Ios. c. Ap. II 18 'let a man ask any of us the laws, he will tell them more easily than his own name. Therefore learning them off (ἐκμανθόντες) from the very first perception, we have them as it were imprinted on the soul, and transgressors are few.' At the age of 14 (vita 2) Iosephus was an interpreter of the law. Philo leg. ad Gai. 16 11 562 M 'taught so to say from their very swaddling-clothes to believe in one God the Father and Maker of the world.' Mark 3 22. acts 6 11 14. 15 21. 2 Cor. 3 14 15.

SERVANT Rom. 2 17. cf. Ios. c. Ap. 12 μάλιστα δὲ πάντων περὶ παιδοτροφίαν φιλοκαλοῦντες καὶ τὸ φυλάττειν τοὺς νόμους καὶ τὴν κατὰ τούτους παραδεδομένην εὐσέβειαν ἔργον ἀναγκαῖστατον παντὸς τοῦ βίου πεποιημένοι. ib. 8 a description of the O. T.; Jewish reverence for the law; readiness to brave all tortures and take death joyfully rather than to transgress it. What Greek would suffer the least hurt to save his whole literature? id. ant. XIV 4 § 3 when Jerusalem was stormed by Pompeius B.C. 63, the priests served in the order of their course even while men were being slain in the temple; a fact, attested by Livy, which proves τὴν ὑπερβολὴν ἧς ἔχομεν περὶ τὸν θεὸν εὐσεβείας καὶ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν νόμων. ib. XVIII 8 §§ 2 3 refusal of the Jews to admit Caligula into the temple. Philo in Eus. p. e. VIII 6 § 9 p. 357ⁿ not a word of Moses' law has been changed for more than 2000 years, ἀλλὰ κἀν μυριάκις αὐτοὺς (the Jews) ἀποθανεῖν ὑπομεῖναι θάττον ἢ τοῖς ἐκείνου νόμοις καὶ ἔθεσιν ἐναντία πεισθῆναι. Ios. bell. II 10 § 5 Petronius wrote to Caligula, that, unless he wished to lose land and people, δεῖ φυλάττειν αὐτοὺς τὸν νόμον. ib. 14 § 5 tumult occasioned by an affront to the law,—the sacrifice of some birds at the entrance of a synagogue on the sabbath. id. c. Ap. I 30 the reward of obedience to the law

not gold or silver nor a crown of parsley or olive, but the assured hope that τοῖς τοῦ νόμου διαφυλάξαι, and who die readily if need be in their behalf, God gives a new birth and better life. This I should not venture to say, if experience had not proved to all that many of our people often ere now chose bravely to endure all things, that they might not say a single word against the law.

METUUNT 96 n. Ov. m. 1 323 (non) *illa metuentior ulla* deorum. CIL V I n. 88 AVR. SOTER. ET. AVR. STEPHANVS. AVRELLAE. SOTERIAE. MATRI. PIENISSIMAE. RELIGIONI. (I. —IS) IVDAICAE. METVENTI. F. P. 2 kings 17 mixt population settled by Esarhaddon in Samaria 27 'feared not the Lord,' who sent lions among them; a priest was sent for 28, who 'taught them how they should fear the Lord' cf. 32. 33 'they feared the Lord and served their own gods.' 36. 39. 41. In the psalms, after the house of Israel, the house of Aaron, the Levites, i.e. all the classes of Israelites proper, there are mentioned, always in the last place, those 'that fear the Lord,' i.e. gentile converts 115 11. 118 4. 135 20. cf. Esth. 9 27. Is. 56 6. acts 16 14 Lydia σεβομένη τὸν θεόν. σεβόμενοι alone, distinguished from Jews 13 43. 17 4 and 17. Another term is found in St Paul's speech at Antioch (acts 13 16) ἄνδρες Ἰσραηλῖται καὶ οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν θεόν, and with a more precise indication of different descent, 26 οἱ γέγονος Ἀβραάμ καὶ οἱ ἐν ὑμῖν φοβούμενοι τὸν θεόν where ἐν ὑμῖν represents the hebr. *betochchem* of exod. 12 49 'the stranger that sojourneth among you.' levit. 16 29. 17 12. 18 26. cf. εὐλαβεῖς acts 2 5. 8 2 (from BERNAYS).

102 ARCANO XV 141.

VOLUMINE MOYSES DS. XXXIV 1 § 3 Antiochus Epiphanes found in the temple a bearded statue, seated on an ass and holding a book; this he supposed to be the statue of Moses, the founder of the misanthropic institution of the Jews. § 4 accordingly he killed a swine and poured the blood on the statue and altar; dressed the meat and προσέταξε τῷ μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦτον ζωμῷ τὰς ἱερὰς αὐτῶν βίβλους καὶ περιεχούσας τὰ μισό-ξενα νόμιμα καταρρῶναι.

103 104 Tac. h. v 5 *apud ipsos fides obstinata, misericordia in promptu, sed adversus omnes alios hostile odium, separati epulis, discreti cubilibus*. Petron. fr. 37 Bücheler *Iudaeus, licet et porcinum numen adoret [like the father here 99] | et caeli summas advocet auriculas [97], | ni tamen et ferro succiderit inguinis oram [as the son does but not the father 99], | exemptus populo [103 104] Grana mi-grabit ab urbe | et non ieiuna sabbata lege premet* (tremet Bücheler).

MONSTRARE VIAS Diphil. parasit. in Ath. p. 238^r ἀγοαῖς ἐν ταῖς ἀραῖς | ὅ τι ἔστιν, εἰ τις μὴ φράσει' ὀρθῶς ὁδόν. Cic. off. III § 54 erranti viam non monstrare, quod Athenis exsecrationibus publicis sanctum est. Enn. ib. i § 51 homo, qui erranti comiter monstrat viam. Sen. ep. 95 § 51 magna scilicet laus est, si homo mansuetus homini est. praeceptum, ut... erranti viam monstret?

EADEM NISI SACRA COLENTI Esth. 3 8. 3 Macc. 7 4 πρὸς πάντα τὰ ἔθνη δυσμένεια. Acts 10 28. i Thess. 2 15. DS. XXXI i § i the friends of Antiochus Sidetes urged him to extirpate the Jews: μόνους γὰρ ἀπάντων ἔθνων ἀκοινωνήτους εἶναι τῆς πρὸς ἄλλο ἔθνος ἐπιμιξίας καὶ πολεμίους ὑπολαμβάνειν πάντας. § 2 συστησάμενους δὲ τὸ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἔθνος παραδόσιμον ποιῆσαι τὸ μῖσος τὸ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους· διὰ τοῦτο δὲ καὶ νόμιμα παντελῶς ἐξηλλαγμένα καταδείξει, τὸ μηδενὶ ἄλλῳ ἔθνει τραπέξης κοινωνεῖν μηδ' εὐνοεῖν τὸ παράπαν. cf. § 3 Μωυσέως... νομοθετήσαντος τὰ μισάνθρωπα καὶ παράνομα ἔθνη τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις. Lysimachus in Ios. c. Ap. I 34 says that Moses charged the Jews μήτε ἀνθρώπων τινὶ εὐνοήσκειν μήτε ἄρματα συμβουλεύσειν, ἀλλὰ τὰ χεῖρονα, θεῶν τε ναοὺς καὶ βωμοὺς, οἷς ἂν περιτύχωσω, ἀνατρέπειν. ib. II 10 Apion affirmed that the Jews swore by God the maker of heaven and earth and sea, μηδενὶ εὐνοήσκειν ἄλλοφυλῳ, μάλιστα δὲ Ἑλλήσιν. Iosephus replies that many Greeks have become proselytes, some of whom have relapsed into heathenism; yet none of these had heard of such an oath. ib. 7 Apion declared that the Jews yearly fattened a Greek for sacrifice, ate a part of him, swearing hostility to the Greeks. ib. 14 the law enjoins universal philanthropy; Apollonius reviles us as atheists and misanthropists. See passages preaching hatred from Rabbinical writers in Wetstein, Lightfoot, Paulus on Matt. 5 43. Ios. c. Ap. II 41 of our laws I need say no more: they have been seen οὐκ ἀσέβειαν μὲν, εὐσέβειαν δ' ἀληθεστάτην διδάσκοντες, οὐδ' ἐπὶ μισανθρωπίαν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν ὄντων κοινωνίαν παρακαλοῦντες. Tac. h. v 4 *Moses quo sibi in posterum gentem firmaret, novos ritus contrariosque ceteris mortalibus indidit. profana illic omnia, quae apud nos sacra: rursum concessum apud illos, quae nobis incesta.* Arr. Epikt. i 22 § 4 αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ Ἰουδαίων καὶ Σύρων καὶ Αἰγυπτίων καὶ Ῥωμαίων μάχη· οὐ περὶ τοῦ ὅτι τὸ ὅσιον πάντων προτιμητέον καὶ ἐν παντὶ μεταδιωκτέον, ἀλλὰ πότερόν ἐστιν ὅσιον τοῦτο, τὸ χοιρείου φαγεῖν, ἢ ἀνόσιον. Synes. ep. 4 Ἰουδαῖοι, γένος ἐκσπονδον καὶ εὐσεβεῖν ἀναπαιευσμένον ἦν ὅτι πλείστους ἀνδρας Ἑλλήνας ἀποθανεῖν αἰτίοι γέγονται.

104 QUAESITUM AD FONTEM SOLOS DEDUCERE VERPOS cf.

the surprise of the woman of Samaria Jo. 4 9, where see Wetst. Lightf.

105 106 CUI SEPTIMA QUAEQUE FUIT LUX IGNAVA VI 159. Aug. civ. Dei VI 11 *hic* [Seneca] *inter alias civilis theologiae superstitiones reprehendit etiam sacramenta Iudaeorum et maxime sabbata, inutiliter eos facere adfirmans, quod per illos singulos septem interpositos dies septimam ferme partem aetatis suae perdant vacando et multa in tempore urgentia non agendo laedantur... de illis sane Iudaeis cum loqueretur, ait 'cum interim usque eo sceleratissimae gentis consuetudo convaluit, ut per omnes iam terras recepta sit; victi vicioribus leges dederunt.'* Namatian. I 391 septima quaeque dies turpi damnata veterno. ib. 389 frigida sabbata. Agatharchides fr. 19 Didot (in Ios. c. Ap. I 22 fin.) ἀργεῖν εἰσθιμένοι δι' ἑβδομῆς ἡμέρας, καὶ μηδὲ τὰ ὅπλα βαστάζειν ἐν τοῖς εἰρημένοις χρόνοις μήτε γεωργίας ἀπτεσθαι μήτε ἄλλης ἐπιμελείσθαι λειτουργίας μηδεμιᾶς, ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἐκτετακότες τὰς χεῖρας εὐχεσθαι μέχρι τῆς ἑσπέρας. Tac. h. v 4 septimo die otium placuisse ferunt, quia is finem laborum tulerit; dein blandiente inertia septimum quoque annum ignaviae datum. Suet. Aug. 76 Augustus writes *ne Iudaeus quidem, mi Tiberi*, tam diligenter sabbatis ieiunium servat, quam ego hodie servavi. Plut. de superst. 7 p. 169 'Ιουδαῖοι σαββάτων δύναν ἐν ἀγνάπτοις καθεζόμενοι τῶν πολεμίων κλίμακας προστιθέντων καὶ τὰ τεῖχη καταλαμβάνόντων οὐκ ἀνέστησαν ἀλλ' ἔμειναν ὥσπερ ἐν σαγῇ μὴ τῇ δεισιδαιμονίᾳ συνδεδεμένοι. Ios. ant. XIV 4 § 2 fin. 3 pr. Pompeius observing that the Jews would repel an attack on the sabbath, but not assault his works, devoted that day to labour at the mound and towers. The Romans and others in some cases excused the Jews from military service, because it clashed with their laws respecting the sabbath and unclean meats (Ios. ant. XIV 10 §§ 12. 20. 21. 23. 25). Augustus excused them from appearing to bail on the sabbath or on the preparation from 3 p.m. (ib. XVI 6 § 2). He also allowed them to receive *congiaria* on the Sunday, if the distribution fell on a sabbath Philo leg. ad Gai. 23 p. 569 M. Synes. ep. 4 p. 161—2 a Jewish pilot dropt the helm during a storm at the beginning of the sabbath: his life was threatened, but he played the resolute Maccabee, until at midnight, seeing that it was a matter of life and death, he held himself discharged from the law.

106 PARTEM VITAE NON ATTIGIT ULLAM Ios. c. Ap. II 2 fin. τὸ μὲν γὰρ σάββατον κατὰ τὴν 'Ιουδαίαν διδάλεκτον ἀνάπαντος ἐστὶν ἀπὸ παντὸς ἔργου. Synes. ep. 4 p. 162 fin. on the sabbath οὐδενὶ θέμις ἐστὶν ἐνεργὸν εἶχειν τὴν χεῖρα, ἀλλὰ τιμῶντες διαφερόντως αὐτὴν ἄγουσιν ἀπραξίαν.

107—255 to other vices the young are prone of themselves; to avarice their fathers must train them (107—125): accordingly they stint themselves and their household and, the love of money growing with their wealth, by fair means or foul possess themselves of their neighbour's estate (126—155): for now a single proprietor will own a larger tract than Rome did under the kings; it is this haste to be rich which causes crime (156—178): the Marsian father of old warned his sons against luxury; now-a-days a father urges his sons to make money by any the meanest arts (179—208): what wonder then if the son goes a step further, and seeks his fortune by perjury and murder? nay, to satisfy that love of gain which he has inherited from his father, attempts that father's life? (209—255).

107 SPONTE TAMEN IUVENES IMITANTUR CETERA Sen. n. q. III 30 § 8 etiam sine magistro vitia discuntur.

108 on the want of caesura cf. x 358 n.

QUOQUE even against their will.

AVARITIAM Hor. a. p. 164. Pers. VI 22.

109 FALLIT ENIM VITIUM SPECIE VIRTUTIS ET UMBRA 112. Liv. XXII 12 § 12 vicina virtutibus vitia. Sen. ep. 45 § 7 vitia nobis sub virtutum nomine obrepunt. ib. 120 § 8. sunt...ut scis, virtutibus vitia confinia et perditis quoque ac turpibus recti similitudo est. sic mentitur prodigus liberalem.

110 II 8 seq. TRISTE HABITU VOLTUQUE ET VESTE SEVERUM hence Prudent. psychom. 551—6 of Avaritia torvam faciem furialiaque arma | exuit inque habitum sese transformat honestum. | fit virtus specie vultuque et voce severa; | quam memorant frugi, parce cui vivere cordi est cet.

111 FRUGI Hor. s. I 3 49 parcius hic vivit: frugi dicatur.

112 PARCUS Hor. ep. II 2 194 quantum discordet parcus avaro. Quintil. III 7 § 25 quia sit quaedam virtutibus ac vitiis vicinitas, utendum proxima derivatione verborum, ut... pro avaro parcum vocemus. Tac. h. I 37 falsis nominibus...parsimoniam pro avaritia...appellat.

RERUM TUTELA SUARUM Hor. ep. I 1 103 rerum tutela mearum | cum sis.

113 CERTA MAGIS cet. Ov. m. IX 190 pomaque ab insomni concustodita dracone. Phaedr. IV 20 3 4 a fox, digging its burrow, pervenit ad draconis speluncam intimam, | custodiebat qui thesauros additos. He asked, what prize has tempted you 10 ut careas somno et aevum in tenebris exigas? Mart. XII 53 3—5 largiris nihil incubasque gazae, | ut magnus draco, quem canunt poetae | custodem Scythici fuisse luci.

114 HESPERIDUM SERPENS V 152 n. first named in Hes. th. 333—335 and in the Heraklea of Panyasis fr. 11 Heyne Aen. IV

exc. 4. Varro Menipp. Meleagr. fr. 7 Bäch. *adde hydram Lernaeam et draconem Hesperidum: quot bestiae fuerunt immanes.* Prop. III=II 24 26 *et tibi ab Hesperio mala dracone ferat.*

PONTICUS I 7 n. the guard of the golden fleece among the Colchi in Pontus Ov. m. VII 149 seq.

ADDE QUOD XV 47.

114 115 HUMC, DE QUO LOQUOR Cic. fin. III § 70 *huic disciplinae, de qua loquor.*

115 seq. III 140 seq. Hor. ep. I 1 43 seq. 52 seq. Sen. ep. 115 § 11 *admirationem nobis parentes auri argentique fecerunt et teneris infusa cupiditas altius sedit crevitque nobiscum. deinde totus populus in alia discors in hoc convenit. hoc suspiciunt, hoc suis optant, hoc dis velut rerum humanarum maximum, cum grati videri volunt, consecrant cet.*

115 ADQUIRENDI 125. Quintil. XII 7 § 10 *iustior adquirendi ratio... facultatem aliter adquirendi.* I 12 § 17 *dicant sine his in foro multi et adquirant.*

116 QUIPPE yes, these are the workmen who see their fortune grow under their hand.

FABRIS dat.

117 SED *but*, if it is thus to grow, every means must be employed, the forge must be always heated, the anvil always busy.

118 INCUDE ADSIDUA Cic. de or. II § 162 *his potius tradam assiduus uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundentibus, qui omnis tenuissimas particulas atque omnia minima mansa ut nutrices infantibus pueris in os inserant.* Amm. XXVIII 4 § 26 *uxor, ut proverbium loquitur vetus, eandem incudem diu noctuque tundendo maritum testari compellit.*

119 ET PATER the father also, as well as the people (115), admires the avaricious. Sen. ep. 94 § 54 *ideò in singulis vitia populorum sunt, quia illa populus dedit.*

ANIMI FELICES Verg. g. I 277 *Forbiger felices operum.* Aen. IV 529 *infelix animi.*

AVAROS on the avarice of old age Cic. Cat. mai. §§ 65 66.

120 NULLA EXEMPLA BEATI PAUPERIS ESSE PUTAT looking on it as a *contradictio in adiecto* I 39 n. 140 n. *pauperis* is subst. VIII 49 n.

121 IUVENES sons 23.

122 INCUMBERE VIII 76.

SECTAE Plin. pan. 45 § 4 *quae tibi secta vitae, quod hominum genus placeat.* ib. 85 § 7 *praecipuum est principis opus amicos parare. placeat tibi semper haec secta.*

123 ELEMENTA alphabet cf. Hor. ep. I 1 27.

PROTINUS III 140.

124 SORDES I 140 n. petty savings.

125 MOX in time, as the pupil advances.

126 CASTIGAT pinches.

MODIO INIQUO Liv. V 48 § 9 *pondera ab Gallis adlata iniqua*. Pers. I 130 *fregerit heminas Arreti aedilis iniquas*, of short measure; it is characteristic of the miser Theophrast. char. 30=26 τῷ ἀκολουθῶ μείζον φορτίον ἐπιθεῖναι ἢ δύναται φέρειν καὶ ἐλάχιστα ἐπιτήδεια τῶν ἄλλων παρέχειν . . . Φειδωνίῳ μέτρῳ τὸν πύνδακα ἐγκεκροσμένῳ μετρεῖν αὐτὸς τοῖς ἐνδον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια σφόδρα ἀποψῶν. The slaves had a certain allowance (*demensum*) of corn, olives, figs, vinegar and wine by the month (*menstrua cibaria*) or by the day (*diaria*) Hor. ep. I 14 40 Obbar. s. I 5 68 Heind.

127 for he can never bring himself (SUSTINET XV 88 n. Ov. m. VI 367 368 *nec dicere sustinet ultra* | *verba minora dea*) to eat up at once every crust of mouldy bread, but keeps some for next day.

129 SERVARE Mart. I 103 7 *deque decem plures semper servantur olivae*. III 58 42—44 *nec avara servat crastinas dapes mensa*. | *vescuntur omnes ebrioque non novit* | *satur minister invidere convivae*. X 48 17 18 *pullus ad haec cenisque tribus iam perna superstes* | *addetur*. Spartian. Did. Julian. 3 § 9 *Julianus tantae parsimoniae fuisse perhibetur, ut per triduum porcellum, per triduum leporem divideret, si quis ei forte misisset, saepe autem nulla existente religione holeribus leguminibusque contentus sine carne cenaverit*.

MINUTAL Mart. XI 31 11 12 *hinc exit varium coco minutal*, | *ut lentem positum fabamque credas*; a mincemeat variously compounded, e.g. of fish, oil, sauce, wine, leek and coriander Apic. IV 3.

130 SEPTEMBRI when the pestilential south winds prevailed IV 56 n.

DIFFERRE IN TEMPORA CENAE ALTERIUS Theophr. char. 30=26 συναγόντων παρ' αὐτῷ ἀποθεῖναι τῶν αὐτῷ δεδομένων ξύλων καὶ φακῶν καὶ βζους καὶ ἀλῶν καὶ ἐλαίου τοῦ εἰς τὸν λύχνον.

131 CONCHEM AESTIVI CUM PARTE LACERTI Mart. VII 78 *cum Saxetani ponatur cauda lacerti* | *et, bene si cenas, conchis inuncta tibi*: | *sumen aprum leporem boletos ostrea mullos* | *mittis: habes nec cor, Papile, nec genium*.

CONCHEM III 293 n. Fronto p. 69 Naber (cl. Madvig advers. II 614) *panis tantulum cum conchi*.

AESTIVI when they will not keep.

LACERTI a sea-fish of which there were several kinds Plin. XXXII § 149. Mart. XI 27 3 *vel duo frustra rogat cybii tenuenue*.

lacertum. ib. 52 7. XII 19. X 48 11 *secta coronabunt rutatos oia* lacertos. Stat. s. IV 2 13 (quales libelli) *Byzantiacos olent* lacertos, stale fish wrapt in paper; in all these passages it forms a part of a *frugal meal*.

132 seq. Theophr. char. 30=26 τὰ δὲ καταλείπόμενα ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης ἡμισέα τῶν ραφανίδων ἀπογράφεσθαι, ἵνα οἱ διακονοῦντες παῖδες μὴ λάβωσι. Arist. ran. 984-8 nowadays every Athenian on coming home bawls to his slaves τίς τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀπεδήδοκεν | τῆς μαινίδος; τὸ τρύβλιον | τὸ πρύσιον τέθνηκε μοι | ποῦ τὸ σκόροδον τὸ χθισινόν; | τίς τῆς ἐλάας παρέτραγεν; Plaut. Pers. 267-8 *nam id demum lepidumst triparcos vetulos avidos aridos* | *bene admordere, qui salinum servo* obsignant *cum sale*. Cic. de or. II § 248 jest of Nero on a thievish slave: *solum esse, cui domo nihil sit nec obsignatum nec occlusum*, which holds, in another sense, of a good slave. Cic. fam. XVI 26 § 2 *sicut olim matrem nostram facere memini, quae lagonas etiam inanes obsignabat, ne dicerentur inanes aliquae fuisse, quae furtim essent exsiccatae*. Plin. XXXIII § 26 *nunc cibi quoque ac potus anulo vindicantur a rapina... aliter apud antiquos omnem victum in promiscuo habebant nec ulla domi a domesticis custodia opus erat*. § 27 *nunc rapiendae comparantur epulae pariterque qui rapiant eas et clavis quoque ipsas signasse non est satis. gravatis somno aut morientibus anuli detrahuntur*. Quintil. VI 3 § 90 *Galba de piscibus, qui cum pridie ex parte adesi et versati postera die adpositi essent, 'festinamus, alii subcenant' inquit*. Mart. IX 88 7 *nunc signat meus anulus lagonam*. Tac. ann. II 2 fin. with Lips. excurs. *inridebantur...vilissima utensilium anulo clausa*. cf. Hor. s. II 4 79 (pilferings of slaves).

SILURO IV 33 n.

133 FILA PORRI Mart. XIII 18 1 *fila Tarentini graviter redolentia porri*.

SECTIVI PORRI III 293 n. Arnob. VII 16 fin. *puileum porrumque sectivum*.

134 ALIQUI DE PONTE a beggar. IV 116 n. V 8 n. Ov. Ibis 415 416 *qualis erat nec non fortuna binominis Iri*, | *quique tenent pontem*. Mart. XII 32 23-25 *quid quaeris aedes vilicosque derides*, | *habitare gratis, o Vacerra, cum possis?* | *haec sarcinarum pompa convenit ponti*. On de cf. Hand Tursell. II 201.

NEGABIT Hor. ep. I 7 63 64 where Volteius Mena the crier has declined the invitation of Philippus '*neget ille mihi?*' *negat improbus et te* | *neglegit aut horret*.

135 seq. X 12 n. Hor. s. I 1 41-116. II 3 82-175. VM. IX 4 pr.

QUO DIVITIAS? VIII 9 n.

136 FUROR I 92 n. Mart. II 80 *hostem cum fugeret, se Fannius ipse peremit*. | hoc rogo, non furor est, ne moriari, mori? Hor. s. II 3 107-110 delirus et amens | *undique dicatur merito. qui discrepat istis* | qui nummos aurumque recondit, nescius uti | compositis metuensque velut contingere sacrum?

138 SACCULUS XI 27 n. Paull. sent. II 12 § 5 *si sacculum vel argentum signatum deposuero*.

139 Hor. c. III 16 17 18 crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam | maiorumque fames. Sen. ben. II 27 § 3 *numquam enim improbe spei quod datur satis est, eo maiora cupimus, quo maiora venerunt, multoque concitior est avaritia in magnarum opum congestu conlocata*.

CRESCIT...CREVIT I 15 n. my note on Beda IV 19 (serpentine verses, the beginning of each hexameter being the same as the end of the pentameter).

140 ERGO since the more you have the more you covet.

PARATUR III 224 *domus*. In this sense *partus* is in use the participle.

141 RUS NON SUFFICIT UNUM Hor. c. II 18 23-28. s. II 6 89. Teles in Stob. fl. xcvii 31 p. 216 4 the slave desires to be free: 'if I have that' says he 'I have all.' He is set free, straightway he desires to acquire a slave. The slave is gotten, straightway he is eager to acquire yet another; 'for' says he 'one swallow does not make a spring:' then two, then a field also, then to become an Athenian, then to obtain office, then to reign, then like Alexander to become immortal; but if he should obtain this too, he will, I think, desire to become Zeus.

142 143 on the *latifundia* cf. 159 n.

MAIORQUE VIDETUR ET MELIOR VICINA SEGES Ov. a. a. I 349 350 *fertilior seges est alienis semper in agris | vicinumque pecus grandius uber habet*.

145 seq. Sen. ep. 90 § 39 *licet agros agris adiciat, vicinum vel pretio pellens aeris vel iniuria* (151).

146 MACRI LASSOQUE FAMELICA COLLO starved and hard worked, such as will make a thorough clearance cf. cod. XI 60 2. There was a law of the Twelve Tables *de pastu pecoris*, under which such injuries as are here described were punished Ulp. dig. XIX 5 14 § 3. Plin. XVIII § 12 *frugem quidem aratro quaesitam furtim noctu pavisse ac secuisse puberi XII tabulis capital erat, suspensumque Cereri necari iubebant gravius quam in homicidio convictum, inpubem praetoris arbitrato verberari noxiamque duplionemve decerni*.

147 HUIUS domini.

MITTENTUR Plut. de superst. 10 p. 170^a *θῆπιον ἔχων τοῖς καρποῖς ἐφήσει καὶ λυμανεῖται τὴν δῶραν*.

148 149 SAEVOS IN VENTRES ravenous Hor. s. II 8 § iratum ventrem.

149 Holyday 'Thou'dst think hooks made a spoil so main.'

151 Hesiod op. 346 *πῆμα κακὸς γέτρων κ.τ.λ.*

152 SERMONES X 88. Hor. s. II 1 94 *das aliquid famae?*

153 I 48. XIII 92-105. Hor. s. I 1 65-7 *sordidus ac dives, populi contemnere voces | sic solitus, 'populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo | ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.'* Pompon. prostib. in Non. 18 15 (fr. 153 R) ego rumorem parvi facio, dum sit rumen qui impleam.

INQUIT III 143 n. Cic. Verr. V § 148.

TUNICAM 'pod,' so often in Pliny *tunicae porri, tunicis crassioribus faba*, cet. Stat. s. IV 9 30 *bulborum tunicae*. so *χιτών*.

MIHI MALO Petr. 50 *ego malo mihi vitrea*.

LUPINI Hor. ep. I 7 23 *nec tamen ignorat quid distent aera lupinis*. Lucian cited v 7 n.

156 seq. SCILICET no doubt! II 122.

ET MORBIS ET DEBILITATE CAREBIS Hor. ep. I 2 44-49 *Obbar non domus et fundus, non aeris acervus et auri, | aegroto domini deduxit corpore febres, | non animo curas*. id. s. I 1 80-91.

159 SI TANTUM CULTI SOLUS POSSEDERIS AGRI IX 54-60. XI 78 n. Sen. de ira I 21 § 2 of avarice provinciarum nominibus agros colit et sub singulis vilicis latiores habet fines quam quos consules sortiebantur. id. ben. VII 10 § 5. ep. 89 § 20 quousque fines possessionum propagabitis? *ager uni domino, qui populum cepit, angustus est. quousque arationes vestras porrigetis ne provinciarum quidem satione contenti circumscribere praediorum modum? sit fundus, quod aliquando imperium vocabatur*. ib. 90 § 39 *licet* in provinciarum spatium rura dilatet et possessionem vocet per suam longam peregrinationem. The agricultural writers (Varro II pr. § 4. Colum. I pr. § 20. cf. Liv. VI 12 § 5) clearly shew the consequences to agriculture of these domains, grass for corn, slave labour for free.

160 SUB TATIO Ov. medicam. fac. II *antiquae Tatio sub rege Sabinae*. id. a. a. III 118.

POPULUS ROMANUS ARABAT VIII 265 n.

161 seq. XI 77-89 n. VM. IV 4.

162 afterwards even veterans who had served against Carthage or Pyrrhus received at last for their many wounds scarce two *iugera* a head.

MOLOSSOS XII 108 n.

163 VIX IUGERA BINA DABANTUR this was the measure

allotted to each colonist. Varr. r. r. I 10 § 2 *bina iugera, quae a Romulo primum divisa dicebantur viritum: quae quod heredem sequerentur, heredium appellarunt*. Plin. XVIII § 7 *bina tunc iugera populo Romano satis erant, nullique maiorem modum adtribuit [Romulus]. quo servorum paulo ante principis Neronis contento huius spatii viridiariis?* Colum. I pr. § 13 *Cincinnatus returned from his dictatorship ad eosdem iuvencos et quattuor iugerum avitum herediolum*. Mommsen and Huschke assume that though the sums in the Servian census are given in money they represent land, 5000 asses to the iugerum; if so, the fifth class had *bina iugera*. iugerum is a rectangle 240 ft. x 120.

164 MERCES HAEC SANGUINIS I 42.

165 on the rhythm cf. XI 68 n.

166 CURTA FIDES a breach of faith on the part of their thankless country.

167 TURBAMQUE CASAE Ov. m. VI 199 *200 non tamen ad numerum redigar spoliata duorum, | Latonae turbam*. Atreus says to Thyestes Sen. Th. 979 *ora quae exoptas, dabo, | totumque turba iam sua implebo patrem*. Mart. XII 87 *23 dum neglegentem ducit ad pedes vernam, | qui solus inopi restat et facit turbam*.

168 UNUS Plin XXXIII § 26 *aliter apud antiquos singuli Marcipores Luciporesve dominorum gentiles omnem victum in promiscuo habebant*.

169 VERNULA X 117. cf. V 105 of a fish. How great indulgence was allowed to these slaves born in the house appears from V 74 n. IX 61. Sen. const. sap. 4 § 3. Stat. s. II 1.

DOMINI dig. XXVIII 2 '11 *etiam vivo patre quodammodo domini existimantur*. Plaut. capt. pr. 18. Tac. d. 29 *coram infante domino*.

171 AMPLIOR as for grown men, after a hard day's work.

PULTIBUS XI 58. 109 n. Plin. XVIII § 83 *pulte autem, non pane, vixisse longo tempore Romanos manifestum, quoniam inde et pulmentaria hodieque dicuntur*. § 84 *et hodie sacra prisca [Iuv. XVI 39] atque natalium pulte fritilla conficiuntur, videturque tam pulsignota Graeciae fuisse, quam Italiae polenta (of barley)*. cf. § 62 *populum Romanum farre tantum e frumento ccc annis usum Verrius tradit*. Afterwards it was chiefly used in sacrifices (*farre pio*). Hence as this porridge was a national dish of the Romans, *pultiphagus barbarus* (most. 828) and *pultiphagoides* (Poen. prol. 54) are used by Plautus as equivalent to Romanus. The *puls* was made of spelt (*far*) Plin. l. c.

GRANDES FUMABANT PULTIBUS OLLAE Non. p. 543 AULA, *quam nos ollam dicimus, est capacissimum vas...* Varro gerontodidascalo [fr. 10 B] *sed simul manibus trahere lanam, nec non*

simul oculis observare ollam pultis, ne aduratur. Mart. XIII 8 (lemma *far*) *imbue plebeias Clusinis pultibus ollas.*

172 NUNC MODUS HIC AGRI NOSTRO NON SUFFICIT HORTO 163 n. VM. IV 4 § 7 *aeque magna latifundia L. Quinti Cincinnati fuerunt, septem enim iugera agri possedit, ex eisque tria... amisit... et tamen ei quattuor iugera aranti non solum dignitas patris familiae constitit, sed etiam dictatura delata est.* anguste se habitare nunc putat cuius domus tantum patet quantum Cincinnati rura patuerunt.

HORTO I 75 n.

173 INDE from avarice. Claud. laud. Stil. II III calls avarice *scelerum matrem.*

VENENA cf. 220—4. 248—255. VIII 17 n.

174 GRASSATUR III 305 n. *interdum et ferro subitus grassator agit rem.* Quintil. XII I § 39 *si ab homine occidendo grassator avertendus sit.*

175 VITIUM vice mixes poison and plays the assassin II 34 35 *nonne igitur ture ac merito vitia ultima fictos | contemnunt Scauros et castigata remordent? I 74 probitas laudatur et alget.* So XIII 23—25 the thief is co-ordinated with a number of vices.

177 seq. Prop. IV=III 13 48—50 *aurum omnes victa iam pietate colunt. | auro pulsa fides, auro venalia iura: | aurum lex sequitur, mox sine lege pudor.*

180 MARSUS III 169 n. Strabo p. 241 'above Picenum are the Vestini, Marsi, Peligni of the Samnite race. They occupy the high ground, and scarcely anywhere come down to the sea. These nations are but small it is true, yet very brave, and have often proved to the Romans their valour.'

HERNICUS in Latium but not of the Latin stock Strabo p. 228; in their war against Rome B.C. 306 they did not justify their high reputation Liv. IX 43 § 5 *Hernicum bellum nequaquam pro praesenti terrore ac vetusta gentis gloria fuit.* but see Sil. IV 226—7 *quosque in praegelidis duratos Hernica ravis | mittebant saxa.*

180, 181 MARSUS VESTINUS ['Enn. ann. 280 *Marsa manus Peligna cohors Vestina virum vis.* H. A. J. M.]

VESTINUS Sil. VIII 515—6 *haud ullo levior bellis Vestina iuventus | agmina densavit venatu dura ferarum.* The most northern tribe of Sabellian extraction, they occupied a tract lying between the Adriatic and Apennines, separated from Picenum by the Matrinus, and from the Marrucini by the Aternus.

PANEM Hor. s. II 2 17 18 *cum sale panis | latrantem stomachum bene leniet.* Sen. ep. 25 § 4 *panem et aquam natura desiderat. nemo ad haec pauper est.*

ARATRO XI 89 n.

182-4 VI 10. XIII 57 n. Verg. g. I 7 8 *Liber et alma Ceres, vestro si munere tellus | Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit arista*. Ov. f. I 675-6 *consortes operis, per quas correcta vetustas | quernaue glans victa est utiliore cibo*. Zenob. II 40 (paroem. Gott. I p. 42) ἄλις ὀνός· τὸ ἀρχαῖον οἱ ἄνθρωποι βαλάνοις ὀνὸς τρεφόμενοι, ὥστερον εὐρεθεῖσι τῆς Δημητρος καρποῖς ἐχρήσαντο.

182 Voigt shews that *far* yields in Italy more than four times as much as wheat, and that the produce of one *iugerum* was abundantly sufficient to sustain 9½ grown people.

185 FECISSE VOLET VI 456 *liceat fecisse*. XI 202 *deceat adsedisse*. Pers. I 91 *volet incurvasse*.

186 XI 146 n.

PERONE Pers. v 102 *peronatus arator*. Aen. VII 690 *crudus tegit altera [vestigia] pero*. rusticum calceamenti genus Serv. ad l. Cato (in Fest. p. 142 M) attributes the use of them to the old Romans.

SUMMOVET EUROS Sen. ad Helv. 10 § 2 *corporis exigua desideria sunt: frigus submoveri vult*.

187 INVERSIS hair inwards.

188 QUAECCUMQUE EST whatever it may be, I know not. Aen. v 83 *nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, quaerere Thybrim*.

PURPURA IV 31 n. XI 155 n. Tibull. II 4 27-32 *o pereat, quicumque legit viridesque smaragdos | et niveam Tyrio murice tingit ovem. | hic dat avaritiae causas et Coa puellis | vestitis et e rubro lucida concha mari. | haec fecere malas: hinc clavinianua sensit | et coepit custos liminis esse canis*.

189 HAEC ILLI VETERES PRAECEPTA MINORIBUS dabant XI 5 n.

MINORIBUS I 148. II 146. VIII 234.

190 POST FINEM AUTUMNI Cic. parad. prooem. § 5 *accipies igitur hoc parvum opusculum, lucubratum his iam contractioribus noctibus: quoniam illud maiorum vigiliarum munus in tuo nomine apparuit*.

MEDIA DE NOCTE Gesner 'de cum nominibus temporis significat id tempus nondum plane effluxisse.' Pompon. Bonon. asina in Non. 514 3 (13 R) *exilui de nocte ad molam fullonis festinatim*.

SUPINUM Hor. s. I 5 19 *stertitque supinus*.

191 CERAS 29 n.

192 193 RUBRAS MAIORUM LEGES the first words of the law were written with vermilion (*minium*): hence *rubrica* for 'law' Pers. v 90. Quint. XII 3 § 11 *alii se ad album [=ius praetorium] ac rubricas [=ius civile] transtulerunt*.

193 VITEM I 58 n. III 132 n. VIII 247 n. Plin. XIV § 19 *quid quod inserta castris summam rerum imperiumque continet centurionum in manu vitis et opimo praemio tardos ordines ad lentas perducit aquilas, atque etiam in delictis poenam ipsam honorat?* Mart. x 26 l. 2 *Vare, Paratōnias Latia modo vite per urbes nobilis et centum dux memorande viris.* Hadrian, instead of granting military distinctions by favour, Spartian. 10 § 6 *nulli vitem nisi robusto et bonae famae daret, nec tribunum nisi plena barba faceret.* Such rigour however was rare. Ov. a. a. III 527 *dux bonus huic centum commisit vite regendos.* In the imperial time young men, who served in the hope of promotion, entered no longer as *tribuni militum*, but as centurions Saet. gr. 24 *M. Valerius Probus, Berytius, diu centuriatum petiit, donec taedio ad studia se contulit.*

LIBELLO frequent in Tac. Plin. cet. 'a memorial,' whether a petition or a denunciation (whence our *libel*). Part of the functions of the *magister libellorum* (or a *libellis*) corresponded to that of a master of requests. The candidates are called *petitores militiae*, i.e. *m. equestris*.

194 CAPUT INTACTUM BUXO NARESQUE PILOSAS II II 12 *hispida membra quidem et durae per brachia setae promittunt atrocem animum.* VIII 114 n. XVI 14 n. 17 n. Pers. III 77 *hic aliquis de gente hircosa centurionum.* Fronto complains ad Ver. II 1 p. 128 *Naber equi incuria horridi, equites volsi: raro braccium aut crus militum hirsutum.* Amm. XVII 11 § 1 the professors of flattery in the suite of Constantius mocked *Julian talia sine modo strepentes insulse 'in odium venit cum victoriis suis capella, non homo,' ut hirsutum Iulianum carpentes.*

BUXO 'a comb.' so *aurum* is a ring I 28; a chain VI 589; a bowl x 27. Ov. f. VI 229 *non mihi delonsos crines depectere buxo.*

NARES PILOSAS Ovid advises the lover a. a. I 520 *inque cava nullus stet tibi nare pilus.*

195 LAELIUS the general.

ALAS Liv. XXX 34 § 3 *ala deinde et umbone pulsantes.*

196 MAURORUM Spartian. Hadr. 5 § 2 at the beginning of Hadrian's reign A.D. 117 *Mauri lacessebant.* 12 § 7 *motus Maurorum compressit et a senatu supplicationes emeruit.* On his coins (Clinton A.D. 133) occur the legends '*Mauretania S. C.*' '*adventui Aug. Mauretaniae S. C.*' '*exercitus Mauretanicus S. C.*' '*restitutori Mauretaniae S. C.*' cf. Spartian. 13 § 4. The exact date of this conquest cannot be ascertained.

ATTEGIAS *magalia* or *magalia* Orelli inscr. 1396 *attegium tegulicium.*

CASTELLA BRIGANTUM who held Lancashire, Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland, with the south of Northumberland and nearly all Yorkshire. After the accession of Vespasian (Tac. Agr. 17) *terrorem statim intulit Petilius Cerialis Brigantum civitatem, quae numerosissima provinciae totius perhibetur, aggressus. multa proelia et aliquando non incruenta; magnamque Brigantum partem aut victoria amplexus est aut bello*. E. Hübner in CIL VII 99 100, from whom I take what follows: the earliest evidence respecting the Roman wall is Spartian. Hadr. 11 § 2 *Britanniam petit* [A.D. 120/1] *in qua multa correxerat murumque per octoginta milia primus duxit, qui barbaros Romanosque divideret.* cf. § 2 after his accession he devoted himself to the maintenance of peace throughout the world: *Britanni teneri sub Romana ditione non poterant*. Florus *ibid.* 16 § 3 *ego nolo Caesar esse, | ambulare per Britannos*. Fronto ep. de bello Parth. 217—8 *Naber quid? avo vestro Hadriano imperium optinente quantum militum...a Britannis caesum?* The *cohors I Delmatarum* of which Iuv. was tribune (III 320 n.) was in Britain at the time (as is shewn by its *diplomata* of A.D. 106. 124): it occurs in Hübner n. 367. 387 (and 388). 400. Coins celebrate the coming of Hadrian into Britain, the army in Britain, and depict conquered Britain.

197 LOCUPLETEM AQUILAM Plin. cited on 193. I 58 n. The eagle was in charge of the first centurion of the first cohort (*centurio primi pili*) DH x 36 fin. Renier inscr. de l'Algérie 4073 *Saltonius Lucundus primipilus, qui primus legione renovata apud aquilam vitem posuit*. The post conferred the dignity and *census* of an *eques* Mart. VI 58 10 *referes pili praemia clarus eques*. The career of a soldier of the lower classes (*militia caligati*) generally closed with the centurionate, though he might become prefect of an auxiliary cohort, tribune and lastly *praefectus alae equitum*.

SEXAGESIMUS ANNUS the term of service was 20 years, or for the praetorians 16, but was often prolonged Tac. ann. I 17. Aug. qu. evang. I 9 *solet enim otium concedi sexagenariis post militiam*.

199 SOLVUNT TIBI CORNUA VENTREM Aristot. probl. 27 § 10 *διὰ τί τοῖς φοβουμένοις αἱ κοιλίαι λύονται*; see lexx. under *solvere*. Celsus has *ventris resolutio* and *solutio*; *ventremolvere* cet.

CORNUA Ov. m. I 98 *acris cornua flexi* were curved like a C.

200 LITUIS bent at one end like a tobacco-pipe Sen. Oed. 733—5 *sonuit reflexo classicum cornu, | lituusque adunco stridulos cantus | clisit aere*.

PARES 140 n. cf. Pers. V 134—142.

201 PLURIS DIMIDIO for half as much again, at a price greater by one half Madvig § 270.

201 202 NEC TE FASTIDIA MERCIS ULLIUS SUBEANT ABLEGANDAE TIBERIM ULTRA tanning and similar offensive trades were restricted to the Transtiberine region. Mart. VI 93 1 4 *tum male Thais olet quam...* | *non detracta cani Transtiberina cutis.* Burn Rome and the Campagna 261-2. Artemid. I 51 τὸ δὲ βυρσοδεψεῖν πᾶσι ποτηρόν. νεκρῶν γὰρ ἄπτεται σωμάτων ὁ βυρσοδέψης καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἀπώκισται.

FASTIDIA X 200.

203 think that hides, if they bring in money, smell as sweetly as perfumes.

204 UNGUENTA XI 122 n.

204 205 LUCRI BONUS EST ODOR EX RE QUALIBET I 110 -3. III 38 n. VII 4-12. Suet. Vesp. 23 *reprehendenti filio Tilo, quod etiam urinae vectigal commentus esset*, pecuniam ex prima pensione admovit ad nares sciscitans num odore offenderetur? *et illo negante 'atqui' inquit 'e lotio est.'*

205 SENTENTIA VIII 125 n. Quintil. X 1 § 50 n. 52 n.

206 DIS ATQUE IPSO IOVE Aen. I 30 *Forbiger reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli.* Aeschyl. ch. 148. Matt. 8 33. Cic. Catil. I § 11 *dis immortalibus...* atque *huic ipsi Iovi Statori.* Liv. XXII 14 § 10 *Hannibali ac Poenis.* Hor. s. I 4 72 Fritzsche.

207 III 143 n. Sen. ep. 115 § 14 *sine me vocari pessimum, ut dives vocer. | an dives, omnes quaerimus, nemo, an bonus.* | non quare et unde, quid habeas tantum rogant.

HABEAS... HABERE X 90. Sen. vit. beat. 26 § 1 *'quid ergo inter me stultum et te sapientem interest, si uterque habere volumus? 'plurimum. divitiae enim apud sapientem virum in servitute sunt.'* so ἔχειν Wetst. Matt 13 12.

208 Plut. de cupidit. divit. 7 p. 526 misers corrupt and pervert those whom they pretend to educate, implanting in them their own avarice and meanness, τὰτα γὰρ ἔστιν, ἃ παραινῶσι καὶ διδάσκουσι. 'κέρδαινε καὶ φείδων, καὶ τοσοῦτου νόμιζε σεαυτὸν ἄξιον, ὅσον ἂν ἐχῃς.' οἱ δὲ τῶν φιλαργύρων παῖδες, πρὶν ἢ παραλαμβάνειν τὸν πλοῦτον, ἀναπλεῖνται τῆς φιλοπλουτίας ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν πατέρων.

PUERIS REPENTIBUS Quintil. I 2 § 6 *quid non adultus concupiscet, qui in purpuris repit?*

ASSAE 'dry nurses.' schol. *'assa nutrix dicitur, quae lac non praestat infantibus, sed solum diligentiam et munditiam adhibet: nutricula sicca vetusta infantibus monstrat.'* Jahn on Pers. p. 129 'infantes, quos antiqui Romani propinquae alicui

natu maiori probatis spectatisque moribus committere solebant (Tac. d. 28) postea nutricum curae demandabantur (ib. 29)... Tales solebant *assae nutrices* vocari. inscr. ap. Murat. 1512 6 D • M • | VOLVMNIAE | DYNAMIDI | VOLVMNIA | C • F • PROCLA | NVTRICI | ASSAE • ET | LIB • V • A • CV. Front. ep. ad Ant. imp. I 5 p. 103 Naber assae nutricis *est infansem magis diligere quam adultam.* assus=*siccus* in the expressions *assi cibi*, *assae sudationes*, *assus sol.* On nurses VI 354. 593.

209 HOC DISCUNT OMNES ANTE ALPHA ET BETA PUELLAE Arat. (in Steph. Byz. Γάρφα) Γαργαρέων παισὶν βῆτα καὶ ἄλφα λέγων. anth. Pal. XI 132 4 οὐ δύνατ' ἄλφα γράφειν. The word *alphabetum* occurs in Tert. and Hier. e. g. ep. 30=155. ad Paulam § 3 quater.

210 a like address V 107.

QUEMCUMQUE 42 n.

211 DIC, QUIS IUBET the question is independent.

VANISIME III 159.

212 IUBET who bids you make this speed? There is no need of forcing avarice on your son; he will soon be only too apt a scholar.

PRAESTO I warrant.

213 SECURUS ABI you may safely leave him to himself, for (Cic. fam. IX 7 § 2) πολλοὶ μαθητὰ κρείττους διδασκάλων.

213 214 VINCERIS, UT AJAX PRAETERIIT TELAMONEM, UT PELEA VICIT ACHILLES from Ov. m. XV 850—*I natiq̄ videns bene facta faletur | esse suis maiora et vinci gaudet ab illo.* 855—*6 sic magni cedit titulis Agamemnonis Atreus: | Aegea sic Theseus, sic Pelea vicit Achilles.* The superiority of the son of Thetis to his father was fated ib. XI 221—265. Aesch. Pr. 768 ἡ τέχεται γε παῖδα φέρτερον πατρός. Hor. c. I 15 28 *Tydidēs melior patre.*

215 PARCENDUM EST TENERIS a humorous application of Virgil's charge to the planter g. II 363 *parcendum teneris.* Holyday 'his native sin | has not full marrow yet.' others better, matured vice has not yet been *bred in the bone.*

216 MALA NEQUITIAE Phaedr. III 8 15 *nequitiae malis.*

CUM PECTERE BARBAM COEPERIT III 186 n.

217 CULTRI razor.

218 VENDET PERIURIA VII 13—16. XIII 36—7. 60. 86—119. 135—142. 174. 201. Phaedr. IV 20 23—4 of the miser *qui, dum quadrantes aggeras patrimonio, | caelum fatigas sordido periurio.* Gell. xx I § 53 *an putas, Favorine, si nunc quoque, ut antea, qui falsum testimonium dixisse convictus esset, e saxo Tarpeio decideretur, mentituros fuisse pro testimonio tam multos, quam videmus?*

219 x 55 n.

EXIGUA III 24. VIII 66. XI 131.

CERERIS VI 50. XV 141 n. Plut. Dion 56 § 3 Kallippos, seeing that he was suspected by the ladies of Dion's household, offered with tears to give them every assurance of his loyalty. They exacted 'the great oath,' i. e. that he should enter the temple of Ceres and Proserpina, and after certain sacrifices put on the purple garb of the goddess, take a burning torch in his hand and swear. § 4 he did all *καὶ τὸν ὄρκον ἀπομόσας οὕτω κατεγέλασε τῶν θεῶν, ὥστε περιμέντας τὴν ἑορτὴν ἥς ὁμοσε θεοῦ δρᾶν τὸν φόνον ἐν τοῖς Κοπελοῖς.* cf. Hor. c. III 2 26-29.

ARAM XIII 89 n. Cic. p. Flacc. § 90 *cui si aram tenens iuraret, crederet nemo.* 'lex Numae regis' in Gell. IV 3 § 3 *paelex aram Iunonis ne tangito.* Iustin. XXIV 2 § 8 *Ptolemaeus sumptis in manibus altaribus, contingens simulacra et pulvinaria deorum inauditis ultimisque execrationibus adiurat.* hence iurare aras Iuv. III 145. Plut. apophth. Periclis 186^o Wytt. *πρὸς δὲ φίλον τινὰ μαρτυρίας ψευδοῦς δεόμενον, ἢ προσῆν καὶ ὄρκους, ἔφησε μέχρι τοῦ βωμοῦ φίλος εἶναι.* The answer became proverbial Apostol. XI 31 a. Matt. 23 18 Wetst. 1 kings 8 31.

PEDEM Iustin. I c.

220 ELATAM I 72 n. Sen. ep. 12 § 8 *Pacuvius, ... cum vino et illis funebribus epulis sibi parentaverat, sic in cubiculum ferebatur a cena, ut inter plausus exoletorum hoc ad symphoniam caneretur βεβλωται! βεβλωται! nullo non se die extulit.* Your son's wife, if she bring a portion (Pers. II 14) that makes it worth his while to take her life, is as good as dead and buried from the instant she crosses the threshold.

LIMINA SUBIT the bride when she came to the bridegroom's house said in answer to his question 'who art thou?' *ubi tu Gaius, ibi ego Gaia*, hung the doorposts with woollen fillets and rubbed them with oil or fat, and was lifted across the threshold Plut. qu. Rom. 29. Luc. II 359 (cf. schol.) *translata vetuit contingere limina planta.*

221 MORTIFERA X 10.

PREMETUR will be throttled. A wife-poisoner in Plin. XXVII § 4 *venenum, quo interemptas dormientis a Calpurnio Bestia uxores M. Caecilius accusator obicit.*

222 seq. what you think must be gotten by toil and travail he reaches by the short cut of crime.

225 OLIM one day Aen. I 289 290 *hunc tu olim caelo... accipies.*

226 seq. Sen. ep. 115 § 11 *admirationem nobis parentes auri argenteque fecerunt et teneris infusa cupiditas altius sedit crevitque nobiscum.*

223 LAEVO perverse.

PRODUCIT trains up his sons to avarice VI 240—I *utile porro | filiolam turpi vetulae producere turpem.* VIII 271.

229 wanting in several mss. and doubtless spurious.

CONDUPLICARE Pers. VI 78 Cas. *rem duplica.* Lucr. in lexx.

230 TOTA EFFUNDIT HABENAS a father, who has once entered his son in the race of avarice, has given him the reins, and cannot bring him to a stand when he will. Verg. g. I 512—4 *ut cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, | ... frustra retinacula tendens | fertur equis auriga, neque audit currus habenas.*

231 QUEM the *illi* of 223. 'My son,' you will say, 'did not learn to commit murder from me.' True, but whoever teaches his sons avarice, has lost all control over them: if you should now try to recall him.

233 234 NEMO SATIS CREDIT TANTUM DELINQUERE, QUANTUM PERMITTAS no one is content to sin just so much as you allow, and no more. Nep. XXI 1 § 4 *tantum indulgit dolori, ut cum pietas vinceret.* Luc. IV 377—8 *discite, quam parvo liceat producere vitam | et quantum natura petat.*

QUANTUM PERMITTAS Sen. de ira I 8 § 1 *nilhil rationis est, ubi semel affectus inductus est iusque illi aliquod voluntate nostra datum est: faciet de cetero quantum volet, non quantum permiseris.*

234 ADEO III 274 so much more unrestrained liberty do they allow themselves.

INDULGENT SIBI LATIUS Hor. s. II 2 113 *integris opibus novi non latius usum.*

235 IUVENI 23. 251.

237 CIRCUMSCRIBERE XV 135—6 n.

238 AMOR (*tantus*) QUANTUS X 14 n. cf. I 15 n.

239 DECIOREM VIII 254 n.

240 SI GRAECIA VERA X 174 n.

MENOCEUS the legend belongs to the story of the Seven against Thebes Eur. Ph. 911 seq. His tomb was shewn to Paus. IX 25 § 1. On patriotic devotions see VIII 257 n.

241 QUORUM *Thebanorum*, virtually contained in *Thebas*. Cic. Brut. § 112 *senatus* supplied from *senatoria*. Vell. II 15 § 2 *Burm. Italia... quorum.* Nep. VII 11 § 3 *Thebas... eorum.* Cic. finn. v § 16 Madvig. Liv. II 53 § 1 *Veiens bellum exortum, quibus Sabini arma coniunxerant.* Eur. Or. 1134—5 'ΕΛ-λᾶδος... ὦν. [Plat.] Alc. I 126^b *πῶλιν... αὐτοῖς.* Kühner gr. Gr. II² 49. Matthiä § 435. Munro on Lucr. IV 934.

241 242 LEGIONES DENTIBUS ANGUIS CUM CLIPEIS NASCUNTUR Ov. m. III 104—110 *ut presso sulcum patefecit aratro, | spargit humi iussos, mortalia semina, dentes. | inde (fide maius)*

glabrae coepere moveri, | primaque de sulcis acies apparuit hastae | ... surgitque seges clipeata virorum.

243 TUBICEN I 169 n.

244 ERGO since your love of money is so ardent 238.

245 seq. Sen. ep. 85 § 8 *quemadmodum rationi nullum animal obtemperat, non ferum, non domesticum et mite. natura enim illorum est surda suadenti: sic non sequuntur, non audiunt affectus, quantulicumque sunt. tigres leonesque numquam feritatem exuunt, aliquando submittunt, et cum minime expectaveris, exasperatur torvitas mitigata. numquam bona fide vitia mansuescunt cet. Luc. IV 237-242 ending fervet et a trepido vix abstinet ira magistro. Mart. spect. 10 1 laeserat ingrato leo perfidus ore magistrum.*

246 MAGISTRUM Sen. ep. 85 § 41 *certi sunt domitores ferarum, qui saevissima animalia et ad occursum expavescentia hominem pati subigunt nec asperitatem excussisse contenti usque in contubernium mitigant: leonibus magister manum insertat.*

247 LEO TOLLET ALUMNUS Hor. c. III 18 3 4 *abeasque parvis | aequus alumnis (i. e. to the lambs and kids).*

248 NOTA MATHEMATICIS GENESIS TUA III 42-4 n. VII 200 n. IX 32-3. X 94 n. XVI 4. Your son has learnt from the astrologers your nativity, and the length of the thread of life spun out for you by the fates, but cannot wait till it has all run out. Gell. I 9 § 6 *vulgus autem, quos gentilitio vocabulo Chaldaeos dicere oportet, mathematicos dicit. Cic. de divin. II §§ 87-99 astrologers had promised Pompeius, Crassus, Caesar, that they would die at home in old age and great glory. I § 132 non habeo denique nauci... de circo astrologos. Tac. h. I 22 urgentibus etiam mathematicis, dum novos motus et clarum Othoni annum observatione siderum affirmant, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper et retinebitur cet. Tac. an. II 32 fin. A.D. 16 facta et de mathematicis magisque Italia pellendis senatus consulta. Tiberius was himself an expert, and foretold the rise of Galba Tac. an. VI 20. 21 his master Thrasullus. 22 ceterum plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin primo cuiusque ortu ventura destinentur; sed quaedam secus, quam dicta sint, cadere fallacis ignara dicentium: ita corrumpi fidem artis, cuius clara documenta et antiqua aetas et nostra tulerit. quippe a filio eiusdem Thrasulli praedictum Neronis imperium in tempore memorabitur. Amm. XXVIII 4 § 24 multi apud eos negantes esse superas potestates in caelo, nec in publicum prodeunt nec prandent nec lavari arbitrantur se cautius posse, antequam ephemeride scrupulose sciscitata didicerint, ubi sit verbi gratia*

signum Mercurii, vel quotam cancri sideris partem polum discurrens obtineat luna.

GENESIS VI 578—9 *si prurit frictus ocelli | angulus, inspecta genesi collyria poscit.* Suet. Dom. 10 Domitian put to death Mettius Pompusianus, *quod habere imperatoriam genesim vulgo ferebatur.* Astrology was the aristocratic key to the secrets of the future; it is recorded of Augustus, Livia, Tiberius, Caligula, the younger Agrippina, Otho, Vespasian, Domitian and Hadrian that they had recourse to it.

248 249 TARDAS COLUS III 27 n. IX 135—6. X 252. XII 65 n. seq.

249 EXPECTARE COLUS Sen. ben. V 17 § 3 *vide quam ingrata sit iuventus.* quis non patri suo supremum diem, ut innocens sit, optat? ut moderatus, expectat? *ut pius, cogitat?* Quintil. IX 3 § 68 *cum Proculcius quereretur de filio, quod is mortem suam expectaret [longed for], et ille dixisset, se vero non expectare: 'immo' inquit 'rogo expectes' [I beg you to wait for it, not to hasten it].*

COLUS Stat. Th. III 241 242 *sic fata mihi nigraeque sororum | iuravere colus.*

250 IAM NUNC even now.

OBSTAS ET VOTA MORARIS III 42. Vell. II 67 § 2 *id tamen notandum est, fuisse in proscriptos uxorum fidem summam, libertorum mediam, servorum aliquam, filiorum nullam: adeo difficilis est hominibus utcumque conceptae spei mora.* Sen. rem. fort. 13 § 6 *'filium amisi.' si pius, nihil est iam, quod illi metuas: in tuto est. si impium, tuorum numeratorem annorum, tuae stimulum senectutis extulisti, perdidisti forsitan, qui te perditum optabat.* Stat. s. III 3 14 15 *si cui corde nefas tacitum fessique senectus | longa patris. anth.* Pal. XII 231 4 *φεῦ μοῖρης τε κακῆς καὶ πατρὸς δθανάτου.*

VOTA MORARIS Ov. m. VIII 71 *solus mea vota moratur.* It is a marvel if a son laments his father's death Stat. s. III 3 20 21 *celeris genitoris filius annos— | mira fides!*—pigrasque putat properasse sorores. Your father, Etruscus (Mart. VII 40 6—8), *prope ur senas vixit Olympiadas. | sed festinatis raptum tibi credidit annis, | aspexit lacrimas quisquis, Etrusce, tuas.*

251 IUVENEM your son 235.

CERVINA Hesiod. in Plut. defect. orac. II p. 415^d *ἐννέα τοι ζῶει γενεὰς λακέρυζα κορώνη | ἀνδρῶν ἡβώντων.* *Ἐλαφος δέ τε τετρακόρωνος.* | *τρεῖς δ' ἐλάφους ὁ κόραξ γηράσκειται.* Aristot. h. a. VI 29 § 4 *'it is commonly, but erroneously, supposed that this animal is long-lived; neither the conception nor the growth of the fawns accords with such a supposition.'* Verg. ecl. 7 30 *vacis cornua cervi.* Plin. VIII § 119 stags confessedly live to a

great age, some having been taken bearing golden chains, which Alexander the Great had put on them.

252 ARCHIGENEN VI 235—6 *corpore sano* | *advocat* Archigenen *onerosaque pallia iaciat*. XIII 98 n. The most celebrated of the sect of the *Eclectici* (dict. ant. s. v.), a native of Apamea in Syria; he practised at Rome in the time of Trajan, A.D. 98—117.

EME QUOD MITHRIDATES COMPOSUIT VI 659—661 *at nunc res agitur* tenui pulmone rubetae; | *sed tamen et ferro*, si praegustabit Atrides (*the husband*) | Pontica ter victi cautus medicamina regis. X 273 n. Mart. v 76 1 2 profecit potō Mithridates saepe veneno, | *toxica ne possent saeva nocere sibi*. On poisoning of parents see Varro sexagesi in Non. p. 407 8 (fr. 496 Bücheler) *nunc quis patrem decem annorum natus non modo aufert sed tollit—nisi veneno?*

253 COMPOSUIT Plin. XXIII § 149 *in sanctuariis Mithridatis maximi regis devicti Cn. Pompeius invenit in peculiari commentario ipsius manu compositionem antidoti e duabus nucibus siccis, item ficis totidem et rutae foliis xx simul tritis, addito salis grano; ei qui hoc iciumus sumat nullum venenum nociturum illo die.*

255 PATER ET REX Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, rose against his father Liv. perioch. CII *ab eo Mithridates obsessus in regia cum veneno sumpto parum profecisset ad mortem, a milite Gallo nomine Bitoco, a quo ut adiuveret se peterat, interfectus est.* 'Both a father and a king, if they would live secure, must use antidotes against poison. Mithridates, as both one and the other, needed them more than others.' cf. HSt. ἀλεξίφάρμακον.

256—302 It is a more engaging spectacle to watch the adventures of a man in pursuit of wealth than any theatre can offer. The hazardous balancings of the rope-dancer cannot compare with the risks of the merchant (256—274). Now more than half mankind live on shipboard: and all for the chance of bringing back full money-bags. If Orestes and Ajax were mad in one way, surely they are not less mad in another, who will brave sea and storm, rather than delay their ship a single day (275—302).

256 MONSTRO X 363 n.

257 PRAETORIS who now provided for the entertainment of the people by shows and games, a duty which under the republic devolved on the curule aedile VIII 194 n. X 36 n. XI 194 n. cf. VI 67—69.

PULPITA III 174. VII 93. Plin. ep. IV 25 § 4 *inde ista ludibria scena et pulpito digna*. anth. Pal. x 72 Boiss. σκηνῇ πᾶς ὁ βίος καὶ παλγνιον ἢ μάθε παῖς, | τὴν σπουδὴν μεταβείς, ἢ φέρε τὰς ὀδύνας.

LAUTI I 67 n. Holyday 'the brave praetor's shows.'

258 QUANTO CAPITIS DISCRIMINE CONSTENT VI 365 *non unquam reputant*, quanti sibi gaudia constant. It is our word *cost*, *n* before *s* only lengthening the preceding vowel Sil. II 542 *hac mercede Fides constet*.

259 ARCA X 25 n. XI 26 n. XIII 74. Sen. ben. IV 6 § 1.

260 FISCUS IV 55 n. here private treasures, as Phaedr. II 72 *unus [mulus] ferebat fiscos cum pecunia*. cf. Forcellini. Sen. ep. II 9 § 5 *'inani me' inquis 'lance muneris. quid est istud? ego iam paraveram fiscos. circumspiciebam, in quod me mare negotiaturus inmitterem, quod publicum agitare, quas accerterem merces.'*

AD VIGILEM PONENDI CASTORA NUMMI in the temple of Castor, as in a place of security, money was deposited in Cicero's time p. Quint. § 17 *nisi ad Castoris quaesisses quantum solveretur*. as generally in temples, esp. that of Saturn Plut. Poplic. 12 § 3. qu. Rom. 42. Plaut. Bacch. 306-313. The temple of Castor was on the S.W. side of the forum Cic. n. d. III § 13 *nonne ab A. Postumio aedem Castori et Polluci in foro dedicatam...vides?* near the temple of Vesta (Mart. I 70 3) and the fount of Iuturna Ov. f. I 705-8. Burn Rome and the Campagna 100. Though common to the twins, it was commonly named Castor's; hence the complaint of Bibulus, eclipsed by Caesar his colleague in the aedileship (as afterwards in the consulship) Suet. Caes. 10 *evenisse sibi quod Polluci: ut enim geminis fratribus aedes in foro constituta tantum Castoris vocaretur, ita suam Caesarisque munificentiam unius Caesaris dici*. cf. DCass. XXXVII 8 § 2. *Castor vigil*, because a guard kept watch in the temple. Tert. apol. 29 Hav. *iam utique suas primo statuas et imagines et aedes tuerentur, quae, opinor, Caesarum milites excubiis suis salva praestant*.

261 262 MARS ULTOR GALEAM PERDIDIT on sacrilege XII 129 n. XIII 147-153 n. Cic. Verr. I §§ 49-51. Plut. Is. et Osir. 71 speaks of Greeks who have never learnt nor been used to call likenesses in brass or picture or stone images and honours of gods, but gods, and then dare to say, that *Athene was stript by Lachares, Apollo with golden locks shorn by Dionysios*, Capitoline Iuppiter burnt in the civil war. The temple of Mars Ultor was dedicated by Augustus B. C. 2 in his forum. Suet. Aug. 29 *extruxit...forum cum aede Martis Ultoris...aedem Marti bello Philippensi pro ultione paterna suscepto voverat*. Ov. f. v 551-598. Burn Rome and the Campagna 130-5, gives an engraving of three Corinthian columns on the left-hand side of the Via Bonella, which are believed to be remains of this temple. The robbery here spoken of seems to have alarmed capitalists, so

that they again committed their hoards to Castor's temple as more secure.

GALEAM PERDIDIT XII 129 n. XIII 102 n. 147 n. 152 n. The avenger lost even his defensive armour. cf. the rebuke to the same father of Rome for his neglect II 129-132 *traditur ecce viro clarus genere atque opibus vir: | nec galeam quassas, nec terram cuspide pulsas, | nec queresis patri? vade ergo et cede severi | iugeribus campi, quem neglegis!* Just so here he has to resign the custody of treasure to the more alert Castor. Liv. XXV 3 § 2 speaking of the spoils of Syracuse B.C. 212 *inde primum initium mirandi Graecarum artium opera licentiaeque huic sacra profanaque omnia vulgo spoliandi factum est, quae postremo in Romanos deos, templum id ipsum primum, quod a Marcello eximie ornatum est, vertit. § 3 visebantur enim ab externis ad portam Capenam dedicata a M. Marcello templa propter excellentia eius generis ornamenta, quorum perexigua pars comparet.* anth. Pal. XI 174-7 various thefts of gods; one by whom the thief was to swear, a Hermes guard of a gymnasium, a Phoebus τὸν τῶν κλεπτόντων μαντόπα.

262 seq. III 39 40. Hor. ep. II 1 197-8 spectaret populum ludis intentius ipsis, | ut sibi praebentem nimio spectacula plura. Ov. Pont. IV 3 49 ludit in humanis divina potentia rebus. Sen. cons. Polyb. 16=35 § 2 *Fortuna inpotens, quales ex humanis malis tibi ipsa ludos facis!*

FLORAE VI 249 250 *dignissima prorsus | Florali matrona tuba. Floralia*, April 28-May 3, celebrated with great licence Ov. f. V 183-378 esp. 348-355, scaena levis decet haec: non est, mihi credite, non est | illa cothurnatas inter habenda deas. | turba quidem cur hos celebret meretricia ludos, | non ex difficili causa petita subest. | non est de tetricis, non est de magna professis: | volt sua plebeio sacra patere choro. | et monet aetatis specie, dum floreat, uti: | contemnunt spinam, cum cecidere rosae. Mart. I praef. who tells the well-known anecdote of Cato and the naked mimae cf. ib. 36 8 9. Arn. VII 33 *existimant tractari se honorifice* Flora, si suis in ludis flagitiosas conspexerit res agi et migratum ab lupanaribus in theatra?

263 CERERIS the *Cerealia*, April 12-19, were *circenses*. Tac. XV 53. Ov. f. IV 393-620, e.g. 619 620 *alba decent Cererem: vestis Cerealibus albas | sumite; nunc pulli velleris usus abest.*

LICET RELINQUAS I 162 n.

CYBELES the *Megalesia* (XI 193 n. B.C. 191 Liv. XXXVI 36 §§ 3 4 *aedes matris magnae Idaeae dedicata est...ludique ob dedicationem eius facti, quos primos scaenicos fuisse Antias Valerius*

est auctor, Megalesia *appellatos*) were celebrated April 4—10. Ov. f. IV 179—372 esp. (after a description of the procession of the Galli) 187—8 *scaena sonat ludique vocant. spectate, Quirites, | et fora Marte suo litigiosa vacent*. These games opened the door to much fanaticism and to the riot of a carnival.

CYBELES AULAEA VI 67—69 *quotiens aulaea recondita cessant | et vacuo clusoque sonant fora sola theatro | atque a plebeis longe Megalesia*.

RELINQUAS VI 86 87 *plorantes improba natos, | utque magis stupeas, ludos Paridemque reliquit*.

265 IACTATA PETAURO CORPORA πέταυρον (?) from the Aeolic form of *μετέωρος*) a roost HSt. s. v. Theokr. 13 13 schol. A springing-board or like acrobatic apparatus (e.g. *trapeze*). Lucil. fr. 100 *M sicut mechanici cum alto exilueret petauero*. Mart. XI 21 3 *rota transmisso totiens impacta petauero*. id. II 86 7 8 *per graciles vias petauri | invitum iubeas subire Ladan*. in Petron. 53 a juggler is ordered to dance to music, *circulos deinde ardentis transilire et dentibus amphoram sustinere*. ib. 60 *repente lacunaria sonare coeperunt totumque triclinium intremuit. consternatus ego exsurrexi et timui, ne per tectum petauristarius aliquis descenderet*. Manetho IV 277—8 *ὄχλοχαρῆς, φιλόμοχθα θεατρομανούντας, ἔχνεσσιν | αἰθροβάτας, πηκτοῖσι πεταυριστῆρας ἐν ἄκροις*. id. VI=III 442—4 *ἄχθεα θαυματὰ χερσὶ καὶ ὤμοιςιν φορέοντας, | ἱπταμένους γυλῖοις ἐναλίγκιον ὀρνίθεσσιν, | πιλναμένους τερέφεσσιν ἐπ' ἠνεμῶντι πετεῦρω*.

266 QUI SOLET RECTUM DESCENDERE FUNEM 272 n.

267 CORYCIA PUPPE Korykus a town, promontory and cave in Cilicia. The town (*Khorgos*) was of no importance under the first emperors; it was unknown to Strabo. Afterwards however it became a great place of trade, whence it is called *the city of Hermes* Opp. hal. III 208—9 *Ἑρμείας πόλιν, ναυσίκλυτον ἄστυ | Κωρύκιον*. Twenty stadia north of the town was the Korykian cave, a deep valley enclosed by high rocks, where the best saffron grew 269 *sacci olentis*. Lucr. II 416 *cum scaena croco Cilici perfusa recens est*; in this way vast quantities would be consumed. Hor. s. II 4 68 *Corycioque croco sparsum stetit*. Plin. XXI § 31 speaking of saffron *prima nobilitas Cilicio et ibi in Coryco monte*.

268 CORO X 180. Sen. n. q. v 16 § 5 *cori violenta vis est*. Plin. h. n. II § 119 *ab occasu solstitiali corus* (i.e. N. W. W.). Ital. *Maestro*.

269 PERDITUS reckless III 73 *audacia perdita*. v 129 130 *quis vestrum temerarius usque adeo, iam | perditus?*

SACCI OLENTIS bag of saffron.

270 GAUDES ADVEXISSE IX 84 *spargere gaudes*. XII 81 82.

ANTIQUAE CRETAE Luc. III 184—5 *iam dilecta Iovi centenis venit in arma* | Creta vetus *populis*, 'ancient,' i.e. famed in ancient legend.

271 PASSUM made of grapes spread out in the sun to dry, raisin wine. Mart. XIII 106 'passum' *Gnosia Minoae genuit vindemia Cretae* | *hoc tibi, quod multum pauperis esse solet.*

MUNICIPES IOVIS LAGONAS IV 33. Aristoph. Ach. 333 ὁ λάρκος δημότης δδ' ἐστ' ἐμός. Mart. X 87 10 Cadmi municipes ferat lacernas. id. XIV 114 'patella Cumana' *hanc tibi Cumanae rubicundam pulvere testae* | *municipem misit casta Sibylla suam.* Ov. tr. IV 6 1 *ruricolae aratri.*

272 ANCIPITI FIGENS VESTIGIA PLANTA III 77 schoenobates. Manil. v 652—5 *tenuis ausus sine limite gressus, | certa per extentos ponit vestigia funes | et caeli meditatus iter vestigia perdet | paene sua et pendens populum suspendit ab ipso.* Prud. hamart. 367—8 *inde per aerium pendens audacia funem | ardua securis scandit proscenia plantis.* Yate in dict. ant. *funambulus.* Rich companion.

273 the rope-dancer however, if he hazards his life, does so to avoid starvation: you hazard yours not to obtain necessities but superfluities, to add yet another to your 999 talents, or your 99 mansions XII 50 51.

VICTUM cet. I 119. 134.

BRUMAMQUE FAMEMQUE Hor. s. I 2 5 6 *inopi dare nolit amico, | frigus quo duramque famem propellere possit.*

275 CENTUM VILLAS 86 n. 95. 141. I 94 n. X 225.

276 276 PORTUS ET PLENUM MAGNIS TRABIBUS MARE Kiaer cites for the position of the epithet, which is common to the two substantives, VIII 129. XI 39 40. Aen. v 588 *litoraue et vacuos sensit sine remige portus.* Pers. II 31 *avia aut metuens divum matertera.*

276 277 PLUS HOMINUM EST IAM IN PELAGO there are more men on the sea than on land, such is their eagerness to be rich. Plin. II § 118 *inmensa multitudo aperto quodcumque est mari hospitalique litorum omnium adpulsu navigat, sed lucri, non scientiae, gratia.* On commercial voyages Hor. ep. I 1 45 46 *Obbar.* Prop. IV=III 7. Wetst. on James 4 13. What is now done by letter or cable, must then be done by personal visits. On the elision cf. II 23 *Aethiopem albus.* 159. X 87. XIII 151.

278 CARPATHIUM the part of the Aegean near to *Carpathus* (*Scarpanto*), an island between Crete and Rhodes. Ships on their way to Asia Minor often met with rough weather here. Prop. II 5 11 *non ita Carpathiae variant aquilonibus undae.* Stat. s. III 2 88 *quae pax Carpathio?*

GAETULA AEQUORA from the *Gaetuli* in the south of Morocco the Romans imported purple. Plin. v § 2 I am less surprised that some things are unknown to men of equestrian rank, who are already entering the senate from Mauretania, than to luxury *cuius efficacissima vis sentitur atque maxima, cum ebori citro silvae exquirantur, omnes scopuli Gaetuli muricibus purpuris*. Epicures also imported a gigantic asparagus Ath. 62^d. Here however *Gaetula aequora* must lie to the east of *Calpe*: the *Syrtes*, so dangerous to the corn-fleets from Libya (VIII 117 seq.), seem to be meant.

279 AEQUORA TRANSILLET Hor. c. i 3 24 *non tangenda rates transiliunt vada*.

CALPE (*Gibraltar*) and Abyla on the opposite coast were known as the pillars of Hercules, which are often spoken of as the extreme west (x i n.). Sil. VII 423 *Atlantem et Calpen extrema habitabimus antra?* Yet even this 'world's end' the adventurer leaves far behind him. Bentley on Luc. I 555 'excusatur Iuv. cum Calpe ultima breve dixit casu ablativo; nempe non a recto *Calpe* deduxit, sed a *Calpis*; ut apud Philostr. [Ap. v i] iam vidimus, *Calpis* non *Calpe*.'

280 HERCULEO STRIDENTEM GURGITE SOLEM Tac. G. 45 *trans Suionas aliud mare, pigrum ac prope immotum, quo cingi cludique terrarum orbem hinc fides, quod extremus cadentis iam solis fulgor in ortus edurat, adeo clarus, ut sidera hebetet; sonum insuper audiri formasque equorum et radios capitis aspicere persuasio adicit*. Stat. s. II 7 25-7 *quae pronos Hyperionis meatus | summis Oceani vides in undis | stridoremque rotae cadentis audis*. Sil. III 399 *Tartessos, stabulanti conscia Phoebus*. The temple of Hercules was visited by Caesar Suet. 7. DCass. XXXVII 52 § 2, and many noted Romans made vows to the god DS. v 20 § 2. Gades was at all times a great commercial port Strabo 168-9 *πλέον οἰκοῦντες τὴν θάλατταν... διὰ τὸ πάντας θαλαττεύειν τὸ πλέον* (cf. Iuv. 275). A staple was salt fish Ath. 315^d. Poll. VI 49. Hesych. Γάδεια.

HERCULEO Sil. I 141-2 *atque hominum finem Gades Calpenque secutus, | dum fert Herculeis Garamantica signa columnis*.

281 TENSO FOLLE with full purse XIII 61. Forcellini.

282 ALUTA VII 192 the leather purse, softened by being steeped in alum water.

283 OCEANI MONSTRA X 14ⁿ. Hor. c. i 3 18. III 27 27. Plin. II § 7. IX § 2 *in mari autem... pleraque etiam monstrifica reperiuntur*. § 4 in the Indian sea whales of 4 iugera, *pristes* ducentum cubitorum, quippe ubi locustae quaterna cubita impleant, anguillae quoque in Gange amne tricenos pedes. § 6 in the Red sea praecipue ad immobilem magnitudinem beluae adolescent.

§ 7 Alexander's admirals saw among the Gedrosi many bones 40 cubits long. § 8 in the Gallic ocean *physeter ingentis columnae modo se attollens altiorque navium velis diluviem quandam eructans, in Gaditano oceano arbor in tantum vastis dispansu ramis ut ex ea causa fretum numquam intrasse credatur*. Strabo 767 monsters seen by Nearchos. VFL. v 481—2 cui non iusso tot *adire voluptas* | monstra maris?

IUVENES MARINOS Tritons and Nereids Plin. ix § 9 *Tiberio principi nuntiavit Olisiponsium legatio ob id missa visum auditumque in quodam specu concha canentem Tritonem, qua noscitur forma. et Nereidum quoque falsa non est, squamis modo hispido corpore etiam qua humanam effigiem habent. namque haec in eodem spectata litore est, cuius morientis etiam cantum tristem accolae audire longe. et divo Augusto legatus Galliae complures in litore apparere exanimis Nereidas scripsit*. § 10 auctores habeo in equestri ordine splendentes visum ab his Gaditano oceano marinum hominem cet. § 11 M. Scaurus in his aedileship brought from Joppa and exhibited at Rome the bones of the monster to which Andromeda was said to have been exposed, 40 ft. long, in height of the ribs outtopping Indian elephants, with a spine 18 in. thick. Tac. ann. ii 24 *ut quis ex longinquo revererat*, miracula narrabant: *vinu turbinum et inauditas volucres, monstra maris, ambiguae hominum et beluarum formas, visa sive ex metu credita*.

284 NON UNUS MENTES AGITAT FUROR Hor. s. ii 3 50 51 unus utrique | error, sed variis illudit partibus.

ILLE VIII 215—221 n. Hor. ib. 131—8 *cum laqueo uxorem interimis matremque veneno, incolumi capite es? quid enim? neque tu hoc facis Argis, nec ferro ut demens genetricem occidis Orestes. an tu reris eum occisa insanisse parente, ac non ante malis dementem actum Furiis quam in matris iugulo ferrum tepefecit acutum? quin, ex quo est habitus male tutae mentis Orestes, nil sane fecit quod tu reprehendere possis*.

SORORIS Electrae VFL. VII 147—152.

285 IN MANIBUS Eur. Or. 260—4 in Elektra's arms. Or. ὦ Φοῖβ, ἀποκτενοῦσάί μ' αἱ κυνώιδες | γοργῶπες, ἐνέρον λεπλά, δεῖναι θεαί. | El. οὔτοι μεθήσω χεῖρα δ' ἐμπλέξασ' ἐμὴν | σχήσω σε πηδᾶν δυστυχῇ πηδήματα. | Or. μέθες' μὴ οὔσα τῶν ἐμῶν Ἑρυνῶν.

VULTU EUMENIDUM TERRETUR ET IGNI Aesch. c. Tim. § 190 *μή γάρ ολεσθε, ὦ ἄνδρες, τὰς τῶν ἀδικημάτων ἀρχὰς ἀπὸ θεῶν ἀλλ' οὐχ ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων ἀσελγείας γίγνεσθαι, μηδὲ τοὺς ἡσεβηκότας, καθάπερ ἐν τραγωδαῖς, Ποινὰς ἐλαύνειν καὶ κολάζειν δασὶν ἡμμένοις*. Cic. legg. i § 40 *eos agitant insectanturque furiae non ardentibus taedis, sicut in fabulis, sed angore conscientiae fraudisque cruciatu*.

286 Aias son of Telamon, of whom Athene says Soph. Ai. 53-7 *πρὸς τε πολὺνας ἐκτρέπω σύμμεκτά τε | λελας . . . | ἐνθ' ἰσπεσὼν ἔκειρε πολὺκερῶν φθῶν | κύκλῳ βαλίσων | κἀδόκει μὲν ἔσθ' ὅτε | δισσούδ' Ἀτρεΐδης αὐτόχειρ κτελεῶν ἔχων.* cf. 97-100. 233-244. 285-310.

287 ITHACUM X 257. XV 26. Soph. Ai. 101-115. = *Ithacensis* (cf. XV 23. 115. 122. Kühner gr. Gr. II^a 233). so *Ἰθάκος* in Eur. Aristoph. Sopat. Aen. II 104 Forbiger *hoc Ithacus velit*. Prop. I 15 9 *Ithaci digressu mota Calypso*.

PARCAT TUNICIS St Luke 8 27. Quintil. decl. 256 *quanto miserabilior fui ex die tuae sanitatis! furiosum me non sic cecidi: tum lacerare vestes, tum verberare vultus meos coepi*. Prichard on *insanity*, p. 26 quotes from a description of mania 'a striking and characteristic circumstance is the propensity to go quite naked. The patient tears his clothes to tatters.'

LACERNIS III 148 n.

288 CURATORIS EGET Cic. de invent. II § 148 *lex est: si furiosus escit, adgnatum gentiliumque in eo pecunieque eius potestas esto*. Hor. s. II 3 217 218 *interdicto huic omne adimat ius | praetor et ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos*. ib. 83 *danda est ellebori multo pars maxima avaris*. id. ep. I 1 102-3 *curatoris egere | a praetore dati. accusations of dementia* Sen. contr. II 12. 14. 21. 32. Sen. ben. IV 16 § 2 *puto, nequam hominem existimas, cui poena, non cui curatore opus sit*. Capitolin. M. Antonin. phil. 10 § 12 *de curatoribus vero, cum ante non nisi ex lege Lactoria vel propter lasciviam vel propter clementiam darentur, ita statuit ut omnes adulti curatores acciperent non redditis causis*.

289 TABULA DISTINGUITUR UNDA is only parted from the sea by one plank's breadth XII 58 n.

291 TITULOS FACIESQUE MINUTAS the legend and the head of the emperor St Luke 20 23. VI 205 *scripto radiat* Germanicus auro.

292 SOLVITE FUNEM Aen. V 773 *solvique ex ordine funem*.

293 FRUMENTI on the African corn-fleets cf. V 119 n.

PIPERIS Indian pepper (Pers. V 55) was brought on camels (ib. V 136) to Alexandria, and there shipt for Rome. Stat. s. IV 9 12 *tus Nilivacum piperis* wrapt in paper. Plin. XII § 29 *usum eius adeo placuisse mirum est—in aliis quippe suavis cepit, in aliis species invitavit, huic nec pomi nec bacae commendatio est aliqua—, sola placere amaritudine, et hanc in Indos peti. quis ille primus experiri cibis voluit aut cui in appetendi aviditate esurire non fuit satis? utrumque silvestre gentibus suis est et tamen pondere emitur ut aurum vel argentum.* piperis arborem iam et Italia habet.

294 Holyday 'the skies | face and black swarth of cloud threatens no ill; | 'tis summer thunder.'

FASCIA schol. 'nubes ducta per caelum.' cf. *rawla* a strip of land Strabo 800 fin. Polyb.

295 AESTIVUM TONAT I 16 n. VI 65. 485. 495. 517.

295 296 HAC IPSA NOCTE X 76 hac ipsa . . hora.

297 ZONAM C. Gracchus in Gell. xv 12 § 4 *itaque, Quirites, cum Romam profectus sum, zonas, quas plenas argenti extuli, eas ex provincia inanes rettuli.* Hor. ep. II 2 40 *ibit eo quo vis qui zonam perdidit.* Suet. Vit. 16 *zona se aureorum plena circumdedit.* Wetst. on Matt. 10 9.

298 seq. X 168 seq.

299 QUOD TAGUS ET RUTILA VOLVIT PACTOLUS HARENA III 55. Catull. 29 19 *amnis aurifer Tagus.* Claud. in Rufin. I 101—3 *non Tartessiacis illum satiarit harenis | tempestas pretiosa Tagi, non stagna rubentis | aurea Pactoli.*

RUTILA VOLVIT PACTOLUS HARENA now *Sarabat*, a small river of Lydia, which rises in mount Tmolus, flows past Sardis, and falls into the Hermus 30 stadia N. of this city. Its golden sands (Hdt. v 101 Bähr), from which were made the golden bricks presented by Croesus to the Delphic temple, were exhausted in Strabo's time 626 pr. still its riches were proverbial among the poets Varro Menipp. lex Maenia fr. 234 Bücheler *non hos Pactolus aureas undas agens | eripiet unquam e miseris.* Claud. Prob. cons. 54 (cf. 48—53) *despumat rutilas dives Pactolus harenas.*

301 302 MERSA RATE NAUFRAGUS ASSEM DUM ROGAT Hor. a. p. 20 21 *dum fractis enatat exspes | navibus, aere dato qui pingitur.* Mart. XII 57 12 *fasciato naufragus loquax trunco.*

303 PICTA SE TEMPESTATE TUETUR XII 27 28 n. Pers. I 88—90 *quippe et, cantet si naufragus, assem | protulerim. cantas, cum fracta te in trabe pictum | ex umero portes?* id. VI 32 33 *largire inopi, ne pictus oberret | caerulea in tabula.* Phaedr. IV 21 24 25 *cederi tabulam suam | portant rogantes victum.*

303—331 The rich are troubled by fear of fire. Diogenes may break his tub, but it will not trouble him. Nature is content with very little; and he who desires no more is wise; he who is dissatisfied with a competence would be dissatisfied even with the hoards of Croesus.

303 304 X 12—27 n. TANTIS PARTA MALIS CURA MAIORE METUQUE SERVANTUR 135 *sed quo divitias haec per tormenta coactas?* Eur. Ph. 597 *δεῖλόν δ' ὁ πλοῦτος* became proverbial Aristoph. Pl. 202 *ἀλλὰ καὶ λέγουσι πάντες ὡς δευλότατον ἐσθ' ὁ πλοῦτος.* Sen. ep. 94 § 73 *ostendat ex constitutione*

volgi beatos in illo fastidioso fastigio suo tremantes et adtonitos longeque aliam de se opinionem habentes quam ab aliis habetur. nam quae aliis excelsa videntur, ipsis praerupta sunt. itaque exanimantur et trepidant, quotiens despexerunt in illud magnitudinis suae praeceptis. cogitant enim diversos casus et in sublimi maxime lubricos. ib. 115 § 16 maiore tormento pecunia possidetur quam quaeritur.

305 AMIS III 7 n. 189 n. XIII 145 146 n. schol. 'per translationem disciplinae militaris sparteolorum Romae, quorum cohortes in tutelam urbis cum amis et cum aqua vigiliis curare consuerunt vicinis.' Suet. Aug. 30 adversus incendia *excubias nocturnas vigilesque commentus est.* Vell. II 91 § 3 *Rufus Ignatius, per omnia gladiatori quam senatori propior, collecto in aedilitate favore populi, quem extinguendis privata familia incendiis in dies auxerat.* Plut. sollert. anim. 5 § 4 p. 963^a δμῆς καὶ σκῆψας...ἀπόσασθαι. Originally the *tresviri capitales* (or *nocturni* Liv. IX 46 § 3. VM. VIII 1 *damn.* 6. dig. I 15 § 1) were bound to extinguish fires (dig. I c. Liv. XXXIX 14 § 10. VM. I c. *damn.* 5). A.D. 6 Augustus instituted seven cohorts at first exclusively of freedmen (Suet. Aug. 25) as *vigiles* (DCass. LV 26 §§ 4 5. cf. LVI 41 § 4. Strabo p. 235. dig. I 15 §§ 1-3) with 7 stations, one for every two regions of the city, under a *praefectus vigilum*, an *eques* (Laco, who arrested Seianus X 71 n. held this office which was of great trust, the *vigiles* being nearly as numerous as the praetorians). In 1820 two lists of one of the cohorts were found (CIL VI 1057-8); in 1866 seq. a guard-room (*excubitorium*) with many inscriptions belonging to the 7th cohort (ib. 2998-3091). Among the means employed for quenching fires were *sipones* (fire-engines) and *amae* (buckets) Colum. X 387 *habilem lymphis amulam.* Plin. ep. X 33=42 § 2 *nullus usquam in publico sipo, nulla ama, nullum denique instrumentum ad incendia compescenda.* dig. I 15 § 3 *praefectum vigilum per totam noctem vigilare debere et coerrare calciatum cum amis et dolabris.*

VIGILARE Aristot. in Stob. fl. XCIII 38 (cf. 25) Anakreon returned to Polykrates his gift of a talent of gold, saying μῶν δωρὲν, ἢ τίς ἀναγκάζει ἀγρυπνεῖν. Hor. s. I 176-8 *an vigilare metu exanimem, noctesque diesque | formidare malos fures, incendia, servos, | ne te compilent fugientes, hoc iuvat?*

305 306 COHORTEM SERVORUM III 141 n. Ath. p. 272^a καὶ γὰρ μύριους καὶ διςμύριους καὶ ἑπὶ πλεονὺς δὲ πάνπολλοι κέκτηνται. Plin. XXXIII § 26 *mancipiorum legiones, in domo turba externa ac iam servorum quoque causa nomenclator adhibendus.*

306 SERVORUM Nero ordered Tac. XV 43 subsidia repromendis ignibus in propatulo quisque haberet.

LICINUS I 109 n.

ATTONITUS Sall. h. 1 88 D = 98 K *sic vero quasi formidine adtonitus neque animo neque auribus aut lingua competere.* Sen. ep. 90 § 43 *vos ad omnem tectorum pavetis sonum et inter picturas vestras, si quid increpuit, fugitis adtoniti...haec erat secundum naturam domus, in qua libebat habitare nec ipsam nec pro ipsa timentem: nunc magna pars nostri metus tecta sunt.*

307 ELECTRO V 38 n. Apul. m. II 19 *opipares citro et ebore nitentes lecti...sucinum mire cavatum.*

PHRYGIA 89 n. Strabo 437. 577. in both places speaking of the great monolith pillars imported from Synnada. Plin. xxxv § 3 in Nero's time men learnt *maculas quae non essent in crustis inserendo unitatem variare, ut ovatus esset Numidicus, ut purpura distingueretur Synnadicus, qualiter illos nasci optassent deliciae. montium haec subsidia deficientium, nec cessat luxuria id agere ut quam plurimum incendiis perdat.* In the time of Capitolinus (Gord. 32 § 2) the house of the Gordians was still seen on the road to Praeneste, with 200 pillars including 50 *Synnades.*

COLUMNNA VII 182 n. Tibull. III 3 13 *quidve domus prodest Phrygiis innixa columnis?* Plin. xxxvi § 60 thirty pillars of onyx in a dining-room of the freedman Callistus.

308 EBORE XI 123 n.

TESTUDINE XI 94 n.

DOLIA DL. VI § 23 τὸν ἐν τῷ Μητροφῷ πῖθον ἔσχεν οἰκταν, ὡς καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς διασαφεῖ. Hence the proverb Zenob. IV 14 ζῶν πῖθον· ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπικεικῶς καὶ μετρίως ζώντων ἀπὸ Διογένοους τοῦ φιλοσόφου, ὃ πῖθος ἦν ἡ ἡδίστη καταγωγὴ. When the Corinthians, expecting to be attacked by Philip, were busily engaged in forging arms or raising defences, Diogenes, in order, as he said, not to be alone idle amongst so many busy workers, began very earnestly and diligently to roll his tub Lucian quom. conscr. hist. 3, who speaks of the tub as of earthenware 4 κεκεραμειμένον...τὰ βστρακα. Sen. ep. 90 § 14 *qui se complicit in dolio et in eo cubitavit.* In the Peloponnesian war, when the country folk crowded into Athens Aristoph. eq. 792—3 καὶ πῶς σὺ φιλεῖς, ὅς τοῦτον ὄρων οἰκοῦντ' ἐν ταῖς πῖθακ- ναῖσι | καὶ γυναικοῖς καὶ πυργιδίοις ἔτος θυδοὺς οὐκ ἐλεαλεῖς;

NUDI Sen. ben. V 4 § 3 *neesse est a Socrate vincar beneficiis, necesse est a Diogene, qui per medias Macedonum gazas nudus incescit calcatis regiis opibus.* § 4 *ne ille tunc merito et sibi et ceteris, quibus ad dispiciendam veritatem non erat obfusa caligo,* supra eum eminere visus est, infra quem omnia iacebant. multo potentior, multo locupletior fuit omnia tunc possidente Alexandro: plus enim erat, quod hic nollet accipere quam quod ille posset dare.

310 ATQUE ['and even the old one if soldered, will hold good (and a new one not be needed)'] H. A. J. M.] DL. VI § 43. a boy having broken the tub, the Athenians punished him and replaced it. Grang. and Vales. read *aut*.

COMMISSA fastened Cato r.r. 39 § 1 *dolia plumbo vincito*. to solder is *plumbare* Plin. XXXIV § 161. XVIII § 236 *dolia quassa sarcire*.

311 312 ALEXANDER, TESTA CUM VIDIT IN ILLA MAGNUM HABITATOREM VM. IV 3 E § 4 Alexander *vero, cognomen invicti assecutus, continentiam* Diogenis cynici *vincere non potuit*. ad quem cum in sole sedentem accessisset hortareturque ut, si qua praestari sibi vellet, indicaret, quemadmodum erat in crepidine conlocatus sordidae appellationis sed robustae vir praestantiae 'mox' inquit 'de ceteris, interim velim a sole mihi non obstes.' Sen. ben. v 6 § 1 Diogenes, a quo utique victus est [Alexander]. *quidni victus sit illo die, quo homo supra mensuram humanae superbiae tumens vidit aliquem, cui nec dare quicquam posset nec eripere?* DL. VI § 32 'if I were not Alexander, I would choose to be Diogenes.' § 38 our story; Diogenes was basking *ἐν τῷ ἥλῳ* Kpavelω.

312 QUANTO FELICIOR cf. Arr. Epikt. III 22 § 92. 94 kings and tyrants, though wicked, are enabled by their arms and their guards to punish sinners: τῷ δὲ κυνικῷ ἀντὶ τῶν ὀπλῶν καὶ τῶν δορυφόρων τὸ συνειδὸς τὴν ἐξουσίαν ταύτην παραδίδωσιν. § 95 he spoke of himself as sharing the rule of Zeus.

HIC Diogenes.

313 NIL CUPERET Sen. ben. VII 2 § 4 *magnis itaque curis exemptus et distortquentibus mentem nihil sperat aut cupit nec se mittit in dubium suo contentus*. § 5 *nec illum existimes parvo esse contentum*: omnia illius sunt, non sic quemadmodum Alexandri fuerunt. *cui, quamquam in litore rubri maris steterat, plus deerat, quam qua venerat*... § 6 *non satis adparebat inopem esse*, qui extra naturae terminos arma proferret?... tantum illi deest, quantum cupit. 3 § 2 unus est sapiens, cuius omnia sunt. § 3 *sic fit*, ut nihil cupiat, quia nihil est extra omnia. Cic. parad. VI esp. § 51 non esse cupidum *pecunia est, non esse emacem vectigal est*: contentum vero suis rebus esse maximae sunt certissimaeque divitiae.

QUI TOTUM SIBI POSCERET ORBEM X 168 n. Sen. ben. VII 3 § 1 *quem per Liberi Herculisque vestigia felix temeritas egit*.

314 X 97 98.

315 316 NULLUM—DEAM same verses X 365 366. so I 25=X 226. XVI 41=XIII 137. such repetitions are frequent in Hor. e.g. s. I 2 13=a. p. 421. s. I 6 74=ep. I 1 55 Obbar.

315 NUMEN HABES Ov. f. II 642 to Terminus *ad antiquis tu quoque numen habes.*

315 316 NOS TE NOS FACIMUS DEAM Manil. IV 926—8 *ne dubites homini divinos credere visus: | iam facit ipse deos mittitque ad sidera numen | maius.*

316 MENSURA Hor. s. I I 73—5.

317 EDAM I 21.

318 IN QUANTUM used by Verg. Liv. (Heerwagen on XXII 27 § 4) and later writers where Cicero would say *quantum*. So also in *tantum* Ov. m. XI 71. Plin. pan. 83 § 8 *maritum*, in *quantum patitur sexus, imitetur.*

IN QUANTUM SITIS ATQUE FAMES ET FRIGORA POSCUNT Pythag. in Porphy. ep. ad Marcell. 30 *σαρκὸς φωνὴ μὴ πεινῆν μὴ διψῆν μὴ ῥιγούν.* Aristox. in Ath. 46^r Pythagorean diet bread and honey. Stob. fl. XCIII 28 Sokrates, when Archelaos invited him to his court, offering to make him rich, replied: 'At Athens 4 choenices of barley meal sell for an obol and there are fountains of running water.' Simon in Stob. fl. XVII 11 *μέμνησο μέντοι λιμοῦ καὶ διψῆς ταῦτα γὰρ δύναται μεγάλα τοῖς σωφροσύνῃν διώκουσι.* Sen. ep. 4 § 8 *lex autem illa naturae, scis quos nobis terminos statuit?* non esurire, non sitire, non algere.... *non est necesse maria temptare* [ver. 267—302] *nec sequi castra* [ver. 193—8]: *parabile est quod natura desiderat et adpositum.* § 11 *ad supervacua sudatur. illa sunt, quae togam conterunt, quae nos senescere sub tentorio cogunt, quae in aliena litora impingunt: ad manum est, quod sat est.* ib. 119 § 7 'at parum habet, qui tantum non alget, non esurit, non sitit.' *plus Iuppiter non habet.* id. ad Helv. 10 § 2 *corporis exigua desideria sunt: frigus submoveri vult, alimentis famem ac sitim extinguere: quidquid extra concupiscitur, vitiiis, non usibus laboratur.*

319 QUANTUM, EPICURE, TIBI SUFFECIT Epicurus in Stob. fl. XVII 23 24. 34 *βρῦάζω τῷ κατὰ τὸ σωματίον ἡδεῖ, ὕδατι καὶ ἄρτῳ χρώμενος, καὶ προσπύω ταῖς ἐκ πολυτελείας ἡδοναῖς.* 37. DL. x § 130 *οἱ τε λιτοὶ χυλοὶ ἰσὴν πολυτελεῖ διαίτῃ τὴν ἡδονὴν προσφέρουσιν, ὅταν ἅπαν τὸ ἀλγοῦν κατ' ἐνδειαν ἐξαίρεθῇ.* § 131 *καὶ μάζα καὶ ὕδωρ τὴν ἀκροτάτῃν ἀποδίδωσιν ἡδονήν, ἐπειδὴ ἐνδέων τις αὐτὰ προσενέγκηται. τὸ συνεθίζειν οὖν ἐν ταῖς ἀπλαῖς καὶ οὐ πολυτελέσι διαίταις καὶ ὑγιείας ἐστὶ συμπληρωτικὸν καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἀναγκαίας τοῦ βίου χρήσεις ἄκνον ποιεῖ τὸν ἀνθρώπον.* Diokles in DL. x § 11 speaking of Ep. and his friends *κοτὴν γοῦν οἰνιδίου ἠρκοῦντο, τὸ δὲ πᾶν ὕδωρ ἦν αὐτοῖς ποτόν.* ib. Ep. in his letters professes *ὕδατι μόνον ἀρκεῖσθαι καὶ ἄρτῳ λιτῷ. καὶ 'πέμψον μοι τύρον' φησί 'Κυθνίου, ἢ' ὅταν βούλωμαι πολυτελεῖσασθαι δύνωμαι.*' ib. § 12 Athenaeus puts into his mouth the words *τὰς φύσις δ' ὁ πλοῦτος ὅρον τινὰ βαίων ἐπίσχει.* Sen. ep. 18 § 9

after recommending the rich to live for three or four days the life of the poor, *certos habebat dies ille magister voluptatis Epicurus, quibus maligne famem exstingueret . . . gloriatur non toto asse pasci: Metrodorum, qui nondum tantum profecerit, toto. id. vit. beat. 12 § 4* the vicious flock together, when they hear pleasure commended, *nec aestimant, voluptas illa Epicuri, ita enim mehercules sentio, quam sobria ac sicca sit.*

HORTIS XIII 123. These gardens were bequeathed by Epicurus, who had bought them for 80 minae (DL. x § 10), to his school (§ 17), whence Apollodorus the Epicurean was named *κηποτάρχος* (§ 25): *κηπόλογος*=*epicureus* (anth. Pal. vi 307 6). Petron. 132 docti horti. Sen. ep. 21 § 10 *cum adieris hortulos et inscriptum hortulis: HOSPES, HIC BENE MANEBIS, HIC SUMMUM BONUM VOLUPTAS EST: paratus erit istius domicilii custos hospitalis, humanus, et te polenta excipiet et aquam quoque large ministrabit et dicet: 'exquid bene acceptus es? non irritant' inquit 'hi hortuli famem, sed exstinguunt. nec maiorem ipsis potionibus sitim faciunt, sed naturali et gratuito remedio sedant.'* ib. 4 § 10 *ut finem epistulae inponam, accipe, quod hodierno die mihi placuit. et hoc quoque ex alienis hortulis sumptum est: 'magnae divitiae sunt lege naturae composita paupertas.'*

320 QUANTUM SOCRATICI CEPERUNT ANTE PENATES on the temperance and endurance of Sokrates cf. Aristoph. nub. 103—4. 363. 415—8. 718—9. 1171. Plato conv. p. 220. Xen. mem. II 1 he recommended abstinence in eating, drinking and sleep, and endurance of cold and heat etc. ib. 1 2 § 1. 3 § 5. 6 § 2 where Antiphon says: 'I thought that philosophers were the happiest of men; your philosophy seems to have done the very contrary of this for you, Sokrates; you live as no slave would live; you eat and drink of the worst, you wear not only a mean coat, but the same summer and winter, you are always without shoes and without a tunic.' id. oecon. 2 § 3 Sokrates computes that his house and entire property might fetch 5 minae. By his temperance he was secured from the plague Gell. II 1 §§ 4 5.

321 NUMQUAM ALIUD NATURA, ALIUD SAPIENTIA DICIT Antonin. v 9 *φιλοσοφία μὴν θέλει ἢ φύσις σου θέλει.*

322 Holyday 'or if their lives too strictly thee confine, | mix somewhat of our times.'

323 NOSTRIS DE MORIBUS, EFFICE SUMMAM Ter. haut. 583 *argentum effecero. so facere XII 50 n.*

SUMMAM Cic. Phil. I § 20. Ov. am. III 8 9. 15 5.

323 324 SUMMAM BIS SEPTEM ORDINIBUS QUAM LEX DIGNATUR OTHONIS III 153—156 n. schol. on v 3. Mart. v 27 3 bis septena tibi non sunt subsellia tanti. IV 67 1—4 Gaurus asked his old friend the praetor for a gift of 100,000 sesterces

dicebatque suis haec tantum desse trecentis, | ut posset domino plaudere iustus eques. Sen. ep. 44 § 2 *eques Romanus es et ad hunc ordinem tua te perduxit industria: at me hercules multis quattuordecim clausi sunt.*

325 seq. Holyday 'if yet thou frown'st, yet hang'st the lip, then be | as rich as two knights; if thou wilt, as three.' Pers. VI 78—80 *rem duplica. 'fecti; iam triplex, iam mihi quarto, | iam decies redit in rugam. depunge, ubi sistam.' | inventus, Chrysispe, tui finitor acervi.*

RUGAM TRAHIT Sen. ben. VI 7 § 1 *vultus tuus, cui regendum me tradidi, colligit rugas et trahit frontem, quasi longius exeam.*

326 SUME DUOS EQUITES, FAC TERTIA QUADRINGENTA III 155 n. 400,000 sesterces is used to denote a large sum generally I 106. II 117. V 132. XI 19. The senators' qualifying estate was three times the knights'. Suet. Aug. 41 *senatorum censum ampliavit ac pro octingentorum milium summa duodecies sestertio taxavit.* But Mart. I 103. Plut. Ant. 4 and DCass. LIV 17 § 3. 26 § 3. 30 § 2 make the sum *decies* i.e. a million. *duos equites*=duorum equitum census cf. Cic. Phil. II § 65 n. *Pompeii* (i.e. bonorum P.) *sector.*

327 SI NONDUM INPLEVI GREMIUM VII 215. Holyday 'if yet thy lap's not full, if spread for more.'

328 CROESI FORTUNA X 274 n. proverbial Ov. Pont. IV 3 37 *divitis audita est cui non opulentia Croesi?*

PERSICA REGNA Hor. c. II 12 21 *dives Achaemenes.* ib. III 9 4.

329 DIVITIAE NARCISSI Narcissus, Pallas (I 109 n.) and Calistratus, three freedmen of Claudius, richer than Crassus Plin. XXXIII § 134. Suet. Cl. 28. Agrippina, before attempting the life of Claudius, separated him from Narcissus: for she could never have poisoned her husband, had he been near DCass. LX 34 § 4 *τοιούτος τις φύλαξ τοῦ δεσπότης ἦν. ἐπαπώλετο δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς τῷ Κλαυδίῳ, μέγιστον τῶν τότε ἀνθρώπων δυνηθείς. μυριάδας τε γὰρ πλείους μυρίων εἶχε, καὶ προσεῖχον αὐτῷ καὶ πόλεις καὶ βασιλεῖς.* This wealth was acquired partly by taking bribes (ib. 16 § 2), partly by contracting for public works (ib. 33 § 6). Sen. n. q. IV pr. § 15. He at first acted in concert with Messalina (Suet. Claud. 37), but A.D. 48, on her marriage with Silius (x 330—345 n.), informed Claudius of the fact, and when Claudius was still reluctant to give the order for her death, himself took upon him to do so Tac. XI 37. 38 *nuntiatumque Claudio epulanti perisse Messalinam, non distincto sua an aliena manu, nec ille quaesivit.*

331 PARUIT IMPERIIS Tac. XII 1 pr. *caede Messalinae convulsa principis domus, orto apud libertos certamine quis*

deligeret uxorem *Claudius*. cf. 3 fin. *nihil arduum videbatur in animo principis*, cui non iudicium, non odium erat nisi indita et iussa. 54 55 power of Pallas and Felix. 60 fin. *cum Claudius libertos, quos rei familiari praefererat, sibi et legibus adaequaverit*. id. h. v 9 Claudius left the province of Iudaea to Roman knights or to freedmen: *e quibus Antonius Felix per omnem saevitiam ac libidinem ius regium servili ingenio exercuit, Drusilla, Cleopatrae et Antonii nepte, in matrimonium accepta, ut eiusdem Antonii Felix progener, Claudius nepos esset*. id. an. XII 60 (cf. Suet. Cl. 12. dig. I 16 9 pr. II 15 8 § 19) A.D. 53 the jurisdiction in matters pertaining to the *fiscus*, which had been subject to the ordinary courts, made over to the imperial procurators; a measure which greatly increased the power and wealth of the freedmen, as they could pronounce sentence in cases in which they were concerned as accusers. Suet. Claud. 29 *his [Pallanti et Narcisso], ut dixi, uxoribusque addictus, non principem se, sed ministrum egit*. ib. 25 fin. *sed et haec et cetera totumque adeo ex parte magna principatum non tam suo quam uxorum libertorumque arbitrio administravit, talis ubique plerumque, qualem esse eum aut expe-diret illis aut liberet*. id. Vitell. 2 fin. L. Vitellius, father of the emperor, Claudium uxoribus libertisque addictum ne qua non arte demereretur, pro maximo munere a Messalina petit, ut sibi pedes praebere ex calciandos... Narcissi quoque et Pallantis imagines aureas inter Lares coluit. Sen. apocol. 6 fin. *putares omnes esse illius libertos. adeo illum nemo curabat*. Plin. ep. VIII 6 § 12 speaking of a large sum of money voted by the senate to Pallas, but declined by him, *imaginare Caesarem liberti precibus vel potius imperio coram senatu obtemperantem (imperat enim libertus patrono, quem in senatu rogat)*. DCass. LX 2 § 4 ὑπό τε τῶν ἐξελευθέρων καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν, αἷς συνῆν, ἐκακύνετο. περιφανέστατα γὰρ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐδουλοκρατήθη τε ἅμα καὶ ἐγυναικοκρατήθη. § 5 having long lived with his nurse Livia and with the freedmen, οὐδὲν ἐλευθεροπρεπὲς ἐκέκτητο, ἀλλὰ καίπερ καὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀπάντων καὶ τῶν ὑπηκόων αὐτῶν κρατῶν ἐδεδούλωτο. § 6 they worked on his passions and his fears, § 7 and reaped such a harvest from him, and struck such terror into others, that a man would decline the emperor's invitation to accept a freedman's. 14 §§ 1—3 executions urged by Messalina and οἱ Καισάρειοι. 16 § 2 the guilty bought immunity from Messalina and Narcissus. §§ 3—5 the freedmen present at trials in the senate. 17 § 5 Messalina and the freedmen sold the freedom of the city, at first for large sums, but the price fell till at last it could be bought for broken glass. § 8 they also sold all manner of offices. 28 § 2 δουλεύοντα μέντοι αὐτὸν τῇ τε γυναικὶ καὶ τοῖς ἀπελευθέροις ὀρώντες ἡσυχάλων.

29 § 3 a player in the theatre reciting the saw ἀφόρητός ἐστιν εὐτυχῶν μαστιγίας, all the people looked at Polybius, who rejoined, 'the same poet said βασιλεῖς ἐγένοντο χοῖ πριν ὄντες αἰπόλοι,' yet Claudius suffered him to go unpunished. 31 § 2 for a time Messalina and the freedmen acted in concert; but when she overthrew Polybius, though a paramour, they trusted her no more, καὶ τοῦτου ἐρημωθείσα τῆς παρ' αὐτῶν εὐνοίας ἐφθάρη. 32 § 2 Agrippina employed the influence of the freedmen with Claudius. AV. epit. 4 § 6 liberti eius potestatem summam adepti stupris exilio caede proscriptionibus omnia foedabant. § 7 ex quibus Felicem legionibus Iudaeae praefecit, Posidæ eunucho post triumphum Britannicum inter militarium fortissimos arma insignia tamquam participi victoriae dono dedit, Polybium inter consules medium incedere fecit. § 8 hos omnes anteibat Narcissus ab epistulis, dominum se gerens ipsius domini, Pallasque praetoris ornamentis sublimatus.



XV

THE Egyptians, who would deem it sacrilege to taste an onion or a leek, have in our enlightened times been guilty of barbarity which equals that of the monsters of fable (1—32). A festival at Ombi was lately interrupted by the Tentyrites: one of whom, after his party had been put to flight, was overtaken, torn in pieces and devoured (33—92). Other nations are said to have fed on the flesh of man, but only when driven to it by famine: rage and hate move the Egyptians to crimes which others only commit in the madness of despair (93—131). Man is made for society and sympathy; yet man has been known to do what brute beasts will not do, to prey upon his own kind (131—174).

The poet seems to have been led to choose this subject partly by the hatred and contempt which Romans, after the battle of Actium, entertained for the Egyptians (cf. I 26. 130. IV 24. Aen. VIII 685—713. Hor. c. I 37. epod. 9. Prop. IV = III 11 29—58. Ov. m. xv 826—8. Luc. VIII 541—550. x 58—80. anth. lat. 462 R), and partly by his own observation of their manners (45 *quantum ipse notavi*).

With the whole satire compare [Quintil.] decl. XII 'pasti cadaveris' (verses 20, 102, 122, with the notes).

On the Egyptian worship cf. XII 28 n. XIII 93 n. exodus 8 26. wisdom 11 15. 12 24 and 27. Rom. I 23 Wetstein. Hdt. II. Manetho in Müller's fragm. hist. II. Cic. n. d. I §§ 81 82. 101. DS. I 11—26. 83—90. Strabo p. 803. Plut. Is. et Os. ed. Parthey esp. 71—75. Iamblichus de mysteriis Aegyptiacis recogn. Parthey Berl. 1857. See R. S. Poole in dict. Bible 'Egypt.'

VM. I 2 § 3 the senate commands the temples of Isis and Serapis to be demolished; no workmen daring to touch them L. Aemilius Paulus the consul (either 182 or 168 B.C.) lays the axe to the doors. Tert. apol. 6 the consuls Piso and Gabinius B.C. 58 overthrow the altars of Serapis and Isis and Arpocrates *cum suo cynocephalo* (Anubis). id. ad nat. I 10. Serv. Aen. VIII 698 *Varro designatur Alexandrinos deos Romae coli*. DCass. XL 47 § 3 calls the decree of the senate B.C. 53 for the destruction of temples of Serapis and Isis a *rèpas*. ib. XLII 26

§ 2 B.C. 48 they were again destroyed in consequence of prodigies; ib. XLVII 15 § 4 B.C. 43 the triumvirs built the first temple of Isis for public worship, the first solemn state recognition of it.

DCass. LIV 6 § 6 B.C. 21 of Augustus τὰ τε ἱερὰ τὰ Αἰγύπτια ἐπεσιόντα αὐθις ἐς τὸ ἄστυ ἀνέστειλεν, ἀπειπὼν μηδὲν μὴδ' ἐν τῷ προαστείῳ αὐτὰ ἐντὸς ὀγδόου ἡμισταδίου ποιεῖν. Tac. ann. II 85 A.D. 19 *actum et de sacris Aegyptiis Iudaicisque pellendis*. Suet. Tib. 36 *externas caerimonias, Aegyptios Iudaicosque ritus compescuit, coactis qui superstitione ea tenebantur religiosas vestes cum instrumento omni comburere*. Ios. ant. XVIII 3 § 4 a Roman matron debauched in the temple of Isis by a lover disguised as Anubis. Tiberius crucified the priests, cast the statue into the Tiber, and overthrew the temple.

Of the emperors, Otho, Domitian, Commodus, Caracalla, Alexander Severus, are known as devotees of Isis.

Luc. X 17. 175—191 represents curiosity as a main motive for visiting Egypt (177—8 *vulgique edissere mores | et ritus formasque deum*).

1—32 the Egyptians regard it as a sin to eat an onion or a leek, but feed without abhorrence on human flesh: of all marvellous stories told by Ulixes to the Phaeacians none are so strange as those of Cyclopes and Laestrygones, but deeds of horror not less atrocious have been witnessed in Egypt, not in a fabulous antiquity, but in our own civilised days.

1 VOLUSI BITHYNICE one Bithynicus in Mart. VI 50 5.

2 AEGYPTUS PORTENTA COLAT Cypr. quod idola di non sint 4 Aegyptia portenta, *non numina*. Cic. Tusc. v § 78 *Aegyptiorum morem quis ignorat? quorum inbutae mentes pravitatis erroribus quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam ibim aut aspidem aut faelem aut canem aut crocodilum violent, quorum etiamsi imprudentes quippiam fecerint, poenam nullam recusent*.

PORTENTA Aen. VIII 698 *omnigenumque deum monstra et latrator Anubis*.

CROCODILON ADORAT Hdt. II 68 description of the crocodile. 70 its capture. 69 § 1 τοῖσι μὲν δὴ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἱροὶ εἰσι οἱ κροκόδειλοι, τοῖσι δ' οὐ, ἀλλ' αἵτε πολεμίους περιέπουσι. οἱ δὲ περὶ τε Θήβας καὶ τὴν Μοῖριος λίμνην οἰκόντες καὶ κάρτα ἡγνῆται αὐτοὺς εἶναι ἱρούς. § 2 ἐκ πάντων δὲ ἓνα ἑκάτεροι τρέφουσι κροκόδειλον, δειδαγμένον εἶναι χειροῖθεα, ἀρτήματά τε λίθινα χυτὰ καὶ χρύσεια ἐς τὰ ὦτα ἐνθέντες καὶ ἀμφιδέας περὶ τοὺς προσθίους πόδας, καὶ σίτια ἀποτακτὰ διδόντες καὶ ἱρήϊα, καὶ περιέποντες ὥς κάλλιστα ζῶντας· ἀποθανόντας δὲ ταριχεύοντας θάπτουσι ἐν ἱρῇσι θήκησι. § 3 οἱ δὲ περὶ Ἐλεφαντίνην πόλιν οἰκόντες καὶ ἐσθλοῦσι αὐτούς, οὐκ ἡγεόμενοι ἱρούς εἶναι. Bodies of

men killed by crocodiles sacred ib. 90. crocodiles buried in the vaults of the labyrinth ib. 148. Plut. Is. et Os. 50 the Apollinopolitans on a set day hunted and ate the crocodile. Strabo 817 city of crocodiles *τιμῶσα τὸ θηρίον*: city of Apollo *πολεμοῦσα τοῖς κροκοδείλοις*. 811 Arsinoe, formerly 'city of crocodiles;' for in this nome they exceedingly honour the crocodile, and in this lake they have a sacred one, fed by himself, which is tame to the priests; it is called Suchos: it is fed with bread, meat and wine, continually brought by strangers who come to the sight. 812 for instance our host, a man of distinction, as he shewed us the curiosities of the place (*μυσταγωγῶν ἡμᾶς*), went with us to the lake, taking from dinner a cake and roast meat and jug of honey-and-water (*μελικράτου*). We found the creature lying on the brink. The priests went up to it, and some opened its mouth, while one put in the cake, then the meat, and then poured in the *μελικράτον*. The crocodile then plunged into the lake and hastened to the other side. When another visitor came, likewise bearing an offering, the priests ran round and came up to it and again in like manner presented the gifts. Steph. Byz. *Διόσπολις* tame crocodiles worshiped in caves and tanks. Wilkinson anc. Eg. i ser. III 76 'at Maabdeh, opposite the modern town of Manfaloot, are extensive grottoes, cut far into the limestone mountain, where numerous crocodile mummies have been found, perfectly preserved and evidently embalmed with great care.'

3 PAVET veretur.

SATURAM SERPENTIBUS IBIN Hdt. II 75 § 2 λόγος δὲ ἐστὶ ἄμα τῷ ἑαρι πτερωτοῦς ὄφεις ἐκ τῆς Ἀραβίης πέτεσθαι ἐπ' Αἰγύπτου, τὰς δὲ ἰβίς τὰς θρῖνας ἀπαντῶσας ἐς τὴν ἐσβολὴν ταύτης τῆς χώρας οὐ παρίεναι τοὺς ὄφεις, ἀλλὰ κατακτείνειν. § 3 καὶ τὴν ἰβιν διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον τετιμῆσθαι λέγουσι Ἀράβιοι μεγάλως πρὸς Αἰγυπτίων· ὁμολογέουσι δὲ καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι διὰ ταῦτα τιμᾶν τοὺς θρῖνας τούτους. 76 § 1 εἶδος δὲ τῆς μὲν ἰβίος τόδε· μέλαινα δεινῶς πᾶσα, σκέλεα δὲ φορεῖ γεράνου, πρόσωπον δὲ ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ἐπίγρυπον, μέγας δὸν κρέξ. § 2 an account of the tame ibis. The voluntary slaughter of any sacred animal was punished by death, the involuntary by a fine; but even the involuntary slaughter of ibis or falcon entailed death without hope of reprieve (ib. 65 § 5). Cic. n. d. I § 101 ibes maximam vim serpentium conficiunt: *avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, cum volucres angues ex vastitate Libyae vento Africo invectas interficiunt atque consumunt*. Mummies in Thebes, Abydos, Hermopolis, Memphis.

4 CERCOPITHECI a long-tailed ape. Mart. XIV 202 2 'simius' *si mihi cauda foret, cercopithecus eram*. Other apes wor-

shipt: the *κυνοκέφαλος* in Hermopolis, the *κῆπος* in Babylon at Memphis Strabo 812. ib. 699 ζῶον ἀνθρωπονοστέτατον. He describes the mode of capture. ib. 703 larger than the biggest dog, white except in face, which is black, with a tail more than two cubits in length; very tame, not malicious or thievish.

5 DIMIDIO MAGICAE RESONANT UBI MEMNONE CHORDAE
Memnon in the Aethiopia of Arctinus, son of Aurora and Tithonus, slain by Achilles before Troy; he afterwards received the gift of immortality. By the Alexandrine writers this legend was connected with the statue of the king Amunoph III. Pausan. 1 42 § 2 ἀλλὰ γὰρ οὐ Μέμνονα οἱ Θηβαῖοι λέγουσι, Φαμένωφά δὲ εἶναι τῶν ἐγγχωρίων, οὐ τοῦτο τὸ ἀγαλμα ἦν. cf. CIG 4727 ἐκλυον αὐδῆσαντος ἐγὼ 'πὸ λίθω Βάβυλλα | φῶνας τὰς θέλας Μέμνονος ἢ Φαμένωφ. The first writer who speaks of the musical sound is Strabo 816, who himself heard it at dawn, but does not call the statue Memnon's. He saw B.C. 24 two colossal statues, one erect, the other broken from its pedestal by an earthquake (that recorded by Eus. a. u. c. 728 = B.C. 26 *Thebae Aegypti usque ad solum dirutae*); it was from the portion of the latter which remained on the base that the sound (ψόφος ὡς ἀν πλῆγῆς οὐ μεγάλης) was believed to proceed. He was there with Aelius Gallus and speaks with great caution. Upon the statue may now be traced the names of more than a hundred visitors, including Hadrian and Sabina, the earliest of which inscriptions belong to A.D. 65, the latest to A.D. 196; Hadrian and Sabina paid a long visit A.D. 130; his record is of imperial simplicity (CIG 4728) IMPERAT· AI PIANOC. The inscriptions, some in verse, are in Gr. or Lat., except one which is supposed to be Phoenician; they generally give the name of the witness, the time of day (dawn, as befits the son of Aurora CIG 4747 ζῶειν, εἰναλιθι Θετι, Μέμνονα καὶ μέγα φωνεῖν | μάνθανε μητροφῶν λαμπάδι θαλπόμενον) and the year. When the statue was restored (probably by Septimus Severus, who carefully inspected it Spartan. 17) it ceased to be vocal. Sir D. Brewster 'ascribed these sounds to the transmission of rarified air through the crevices of a sonorous stone ...the sudden change of temperature which takes place at the rising of the sun.' The same effect of the morning heat on the chilled air in rock crevices was noticed by Humboldt on the banks of the Oronooko. A very large number of the inscriptions belong to Hadrian's reign, and so does our satire. see CIG 4719-4761. CIL III 30-66.

DIMIDIO MEMNONE 57. VIII 4 n. *Curios iam dimidios.* cf. III 219 mediam. Cicero, having seen a half-length of his brother Quintus painted *ingentibus lineamentis* (Macr. II 3 § 4) said *frater meus dimidius maior est quam totus.*

6 VETUS THEBE CENTUM IACET OBRUTA PORTIS II. IX 381—3 Θήβας | Αιγυπτίας θει πλείστα δόμοις ἐν κτήματα κείται, | αἰθ' ἐκατόμυλοι εἰσι.

OBRUTA Strabo 815—6 in his time traces (ἔχρη) of its greatness were shewn to a length of 80 stadia. *νυνὶ δὲ κωμηδὸν συνοικείται.* Inscriptions on the statue of Memnon (CIG 4730. 4741. 4746. 4749) falsely ascribe to Cambyzes [B.C. 525] the ruin of the statue, asserting that when complete it spoke articulate words. Germanicus A.D. 19 visited Tac. an. II 60 61 *veterium Thebarum magna vestigia* and the statue of Memnon.

7 in one place cats, in another fish from the Nile, in another hounds are worshipt, while the goddess of the chase, Diana, is neglected.

AEUROS Evagr. VI 23 § 5 αἰλουρον...κάτταν ἡ συνθήεια λέγει. The cat was unknown to Greeks and Romans; no skeleton has been found in Pompeii; in the fable of the town and country mouse men and dogs, not cats, are the enemies feared. *faelis*, though used to represent αἰλουρος, is rather a weasel. Mummies of cats and dogs are found together at Thebes; numerous mummies in the 'cave of Artemis' Scheekh Hassan. Hdt. II 66 § 1 number of cats kept down by two causes: the males kill the young. § 2 the cats, in spite of all precautions, leap into the flames when there is a fire. § 3 ἐν δόμοις δ' ἂν οἰκίοισι αἰέλουρος ἀποθάνῃ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, οἱ ἐνοικέοντες πάντες ξυρέονται τὰς ὀφρὺς μούνας, παρ' ὁτέοις δ' ἂν κύων, πᾶν τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν. 67 § 1 ἀπάγονται δὲ οἱ αἰέλουροι ἀποθάνοντες ἐς ἱρὰς στέγας, ἐνθα θάπτονται ταριχευθέντες, ἐν Βουβάστι πόλει· τὰς δὲ κύνας ἐν τῇ ἐωντῶν ἑκαστοὶ πόλει θάπτονται ἐν ἱρῇσι θήκησι. In fact mummies both of cats and dogs are found everywhere. Timokles in Ath. 300^b πῶς ἂν μὲν οὖν σώσειεν Ἰβίς ἡ κύων; | σπον γὰρ εἰς τοὺς ὁμολογουμένους θεοὺς | ἀσεβοῦντες οὐ διδῶσιν εὐθέως δίκην, | τίν' αἰελοῦρου βωμὸς ἐπιτρέψειεν ἄν; Cic. n. d. I § 81 *firmiores enim videas apud eos* [Egyptians and Syrians] *opinionem esse de bestiis quibusdam quam apud nos de sanctissimis templis et simulacris deorum.* § 82 many of the most sacred fanes have been plundered by Romans; *at vero nefando quidem auditum est crocodilum aut ibim aut faelem violatum ab Aegyptio.* § 101 *possum de ichneumonum utilitate, de crocodilorum, de faelium dicere.* DS. I 83 § 1 names among animals worshipt not only in life but after death the cat, the dog, the ibis, the crocodile. § 2 endowments in land for maintaining the service; vows for the recovery of their children paid in gold and silver to the keepers of the sacred animals [cf. Hdt. II 65 §§ 3 4]. § 3 cats and ichneumons summoned by a whistle and fed with bread sopt in milk or with pieces of fish. § 4 this service is performed with great state; the

votaries wear badges and passers-by bend the knee. § 5 when any sacred creature dies, they beat the breast, wrap it in linen and carry it to be embalmed. § 6 any one who wittingly kills any of these creatures, is put to death; whoever kills a cat or ibis, wittingly or unwittingly, πάντως θανάτῳ περιπίπτει, τῶν δ' ἁλῶν συντρεχόντων καὶ τὸν πράξαντα δεινότατα διατιθέντων, καὶ τοῦτ' ἐνίοτε πραττόντων ἀνευ κρίσεως [cf. Hdt. II 65 § 5]. § 7 any one who sees one of these creatures lying dead sets up a loud lament and declares that he found it so.

PISCEM e.g. the ἔγγελος and λεπιδωτός Hdt. II 72. Plut. Is. et Osir. 7 p. 353rd Wytt. The priests were forbidden to eat fish Hdt. II 36 § 6. The other Egyptians ate them sun-dried or salted ib. 77 § 4, roast or boiled § 5.

8 OPPIDA TOTA CANEM VENERANTUR 7 n. VI 534 *plangentis populi currit derisor* Anubis. Honoured everywhere Strabo 812. Ael. n. a. X 45. XI 27 Θηβαῖοι δ' οἱ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ πρὸς Ῥωμαίους ὑπὲρ κυνὸς πολεμήσαι λέγονται. It had the first rank, but lost it after devouring Apis slain by Cambyses Plut. Is. et Os. 44 fin. Mummies in Thebes and elsewhere. The dog was worshipped as sacred to Anubis Steph. Byz. Κυνῶν πόλις, Αἰγυπτία πόλις... ἐν ᾗ πόλει ὁ Ἄνουβις τιμᾶται. Hence the oath of Sokrates Plato Gorg. 482^b μὰ τὸν κύνα τὸν Αἰγυπτίων θεόν.

NEMO DIANAM Herodotus however identifies the Egyptian *Bubastis* with *Artemis* II 59. 137 § 4.

9 PORRUM ET CEPE NEFAS VIOLARE 174 n. Hor. ep. I 12 21 *Obbar seu pisces seu porrum et caepe trucidas*. Plin. II § 16 *gentes vero quaedam animalia et aliqua etiam obscena pro dis habeant ac multa dictu magis pudenda, per fetidas caepas, alia et similia iurantes*. XIX § 101 *alium caepasque inter deos in iureiurando habet Aegyptus*. Onions were a common offering on every altar and a principal article of food among the common people exod. 16 3. num. 11 5. Sext. Empir. Pyrrh. hyp. III 24 § 224 *κρόμμνον δὲ οὐκ ἂν τις προσενέγκαιτο τῶν καθιερουμένων τῷ κατὰ Πηλοῦσιον Κασίῳ Διὶ*. Min. Fel. 28 *non magis Isidem quam caeparum acrimonias metuunt*. The whole passage is imitated by Prudent. perist. X 253-265 *promise adora, quidquid in terris sacri est, | deos Latinos et deos Aegyptios, | quis Roma libat, quis Canopus supplicat. | Venerem precaris? comprecare et simiam. | placet sacratu aspis Aesculapii? | crocodilus, ibis et canes cur displicent? | adpone porris religiosas arulas, | venerare acerbum caepe, mordax alium. | fuliginosi ture placantur Lares | et respuuntur consecrata holuscula: | aut unde maior esse maiestas focus, | quam nata in hortis sarculatis creditur, | si numen ollis, numen et porris inest?* id. c. Symm. II 865-870 *sunt*

qui quadriuiis brevioribus ire parati | vilia Niliacis venerantur holuscula in hortis, | porrum et caepe deos imponere nubibus ausi | aliaque... Isis enim et Serapis et grandi simia cauda | et crocodilus idem quod Iuno Laverna Priapus.

FRANGERE MORSU Luc. VI 114 *quae mollire queunt flamma, quae frangere morsu.*

11-13 173 174. XIV 98 n. Luc. X 157-8 *multas volucresque ferasque | Aegypti posuere deos.* on one occasion of a famine in Egypt many fed on human flesh, who yet religiously abstained from eating the sacred animals DS. I 84 § 1. A Roman who had killed a cat (*αἰλουρον*) was massacred by the people, in spite of their dread of the Roman name *ibid.* 83 § 8. Diodorus was present § 9. Tertull. apol. 24 *Aegyptiis permissa est tam vanae superstitionis potestas, avibus et bestiis consecrandis et capite damnandis qui aliquem huiusmodi deum occiderint.* genesis 46 34.

11 LANATIS ANIMALIBUS VIII 155 *lanatas* as subst. Only the Lykopolites, even in Plutarch's time, ate mutton, in imitation of their god the wolf Is. et Os. 72 fin. Sheep sacrificed in the *νομὸς Νιτρῶτης* and nowhere else in Egypt Strabo 803: honoured in Sais and the Thebais *ib.* 812. In the Theban nome sheep are spared and goats offered, in the Mendesian *vice versa* Hdt. II 42. might not be offered to Isis Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III 220. Priests abstain from mutton Plut. Is. et Os. 5 cf. 74. The ram was sacred to Iuppiter Hammon, who was *κριοπρόσωπος* Hdt. II 42.

12 CAPELLAE goats sacred to Pan *αἰγοπρόσωπος* and *τραγοσκελῆς* were worshipt in the *νομὸς Μενδήσιος* Hdt. II 42 § 1. 46. Strabo p. 802. 812 fin. The funeral of the special goat was always honoured with general mourning throughout the Mendesian nome Hdt. II 46 § 3.

13 CARNIBUS HUMANIS VESCI LICET cannibalism was not legalised in Egypt (Hdt. II 45 § 2 *τοῖσι γὰρ οὐδὲ κτήνεα ὁσὶν θύειν ἔστι χωρὶς ὄτων καὶ ἐρσένων βοῶν καὶ μῦσχαων, ὅσοι ἂν καθαροὶ ἔωσι, καὶ χηνῶν, ὥς ἂν οὗτοι ἀνθρώπων θύοιεν*;) such an instance as is recorded 33 seq. was a sudden outbreak of fury.

14 15 Alcinous, the Phaeacian king, to whom Ulixes related his adventures (Od. VI-XIII) and amongst the rest, those with the cannibal Laestrygones and Cyclopes X 81-132. IX 106-542.

SUPER CENAM Suet. Caes. 87 *in sermone nato super cenam.*

15 16 BILEM AUT RISUM FORTASSE QUIBUSDAM MOVERAT Mart. V 26 3 *si forte bilem movit hic tibi versus.*

16 ARETALOUS a Stoic or Cynic parasite, who would hold forth upon virtue for the entertainment of the company; such a

cynic is ridiculed by Lucian epigr. 34. Acro on Hor. s. i i 120 *philosophi cuiusdam loquacissimi nomen, qui ἀρεταλόγος dictus est.* coupled by Philodem. de poem. (ed. Dübner Par. 1840 p. 13) with *μυρογράφοι*. Aus. epist. 13 *Ῥωμαίων ὕπατος ἀρεταλόγος ἡδὲ ποιητῇ | Ἀύσονι*. Augustus (Suet. 74) in order to enliven his entertainments *acroamata et histriones aut etiam triviales ex circo ludios interponebat ac frequentius aretalogos*. cf. Manetho IV 446—9 *μυρολόγους χλεύης θ' ἡγήτορας, ὑβριγέ-λως, | ἐν δ' ἀρεταλογίῃ μυθεύματα ποικίλ' ἔχοντας, | ψηψάων παίκτας τε καὶ ἐξ ὀχλοῦ πορισμῶν | βομβηδὸν ζῶοντας, ἀλήμονας ἥς χθονὸς αἰεὶ.* cf. Lucian ver. hist. I 3 *ἀρχηγὸς δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ διδάσκαλος τῆς τοιαύτης βωμολοχίας ὁ τοῦ Ὀμήρου Ὀδυσσεύς, τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀλκίνοον διηγούμενος ἀνέμων τε δουλείαν καὶ μονοφθάλους καὶ ὠμοφάγους καὶ ἀγρῶν τινὰς ἀνθρώπους, ἐπὶ δὲ πολυκέφαλα ζῶα καὶ τὰς ὑπὸ φαρμάκων τῶν ἐταίρων μεταβολάς, ὅλα πολλὰ ἐκείνος ὡς πρὸς ἰδιώτας ἀνθρώπους ἐτερατεύσατο τοὺς Φαίακας.*

IN MARE 24 25.

17 ABICIT the universal spelling in good mss., whatever the quantity of the first syllable. Verg. ecl. 3 96 reice (~). Tibull. I 8 54 cōnicit. Luc. VII 575 sūbicit. Mart. x 82 i ādicit. Lachm. and Munro on Lucr. II 951. Gell. IV 17 who enquires how the first syllable of *obiciebat, conicere, subicit, inice, obicibus, subices*, can be long: he would write *per duo i*. On the tense and mood see III 296 n. IV 28 n. Aen. III 367 *quae prima pericula vito?* IV 534 *en quid ago?*

VERA no fabulous Charybdis, as that of which he tells such wonders (Od. XII 73—259).

18 LAESTRYGONAS their seat (Od. x 81 82 *Λάμουν αἰπὸν πτο-Μεθρον | Τηλέπυλον Λαιστρυγονίην*) was believed to be Formiae. Hor. c. III 16 34 *Laestrygonia Bacchus in amphora*. cf. ib. 17 1—9. their king Antiphates Iuv. XIV 20.

LAESTRYGONAS ATQUE CYCLOPAS Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III 249 which they would not venture to carry into effect *εἶγε μὴ παρὰ Κύκλωσιν ἢ Λαιστρυγῶσι πολιτεύοντο*.

19 CITIUS x 220 n. XVI 32. Cic. Phil. II § 25 n.

SCYLLAM Od. XII 73—259.

CONCURRENTIA SAXA Ov. am. II II 3 4 of the Argo *quae concurrentis inter temeraria cautes | conspicuam fulvo vellere vexit ovem*. id. m. VII 62—3 *nescio qui mediis concurrere in undis | dicuntur montes* (then follow Scylla and Charybdis). Vfl. I 630 *hocine Cyaneae concurrunt aequore cautes?*

20 CYANEAS the two clashing rocks (*Συμπληγάδες, σύνδρομοι*) through which the Argo first passed, after which the passage was safe for aftercomers; by other writers these 'Dark Rocks' are placed at the mouth of the Bosphorus, by Homer, who calls them

πλαγκταί, apparently in the Sicilian waters Od. XII 59 seq. Eurip. Med. I 2. γ̄ also (after Homer and other Greeks) in Ov. Mart. Luc. II 716. Stat. Vfl. IV 561—2 *errantisque per altum Cyaneas. furor his medio concurrere ponto*. [CYANEIS 'dative; as the *Cyaneae* seem to be the whole cliffs of which the *saxa* are so to say the component parts:—"saxa quae concurrunt Cyaneis"; ("the rocks which clash together to the *Cyaneae*,") so that in sense it is the same thing as a genitive. *Cyaneas* strikes me as the most poetical, "those clashing rocks, the *Cyaneae*", recalling Horace's *infames scopulos Acrocerania*. H.A.J.M.]

UTRES the bag in which Aeolus delivered the winds bound to Ulixes Od. X 1—76. cf. with the whole passage [Quintil.] decl. 12 §§ 26 27 *credibiles fabulas fecimus, felices miseriae, scelera innocentia . . . si quis mentitus est Cyclopas, Laestrygonas, Sphingas, aut inguinibus virginis latratum Siciliae litus . . . hinc argumentum, hinc fidem accipiant. quaedam plane falsa sunt; sol in ortu suo non occidit nec ad humanorum viscerum epulas diem vertit. vidit nos vulneribus [?] funeribus Burm.] pastos et ad eviscerata corpora illuxit. publice [cf. 29 seq.] monstra commissa sunt et inexpiabile nefas uno ore civitas fecit. poenis nostris iam ne fames quidem satis est. hoc non omnes ferae faciunt: et quamvis sensu careant muta animalia [cf. 146 147], pleraque tamen innocentibus cibis vescuntur, uti quaeque consuerunt. inter homines [i.e. of tame animals] etiam aequa alienis membris imprimunt dentem, mutuo tamen laniatu abstinent: nec est ulla super terras adeo rabiosa belua, cui non imago sui sancta sit [159]. nos quibus divina providentia mitiores cibos concessit, quibus sociare populos, mutuo gaudere comitatu, sidera oculis animisque cernere datum est, visum non ante nos fecimus [142 seq.].*

21 PERCUSSUM esse publ. sch. lat. gr.² p. 346 § 99. Sil. IV 797 *aut si velle nefas superos fixumque [est] sedetque*.

22 ELPENORA who, when Ulixes left the palace of Circe, hearing the bustle, rose hastily to join his mates, and falling backward broke his neck (Od. X 552—560); Ulixes saw his shade in Hades (XI 51—83). Homer does not mention by name the twenty-one of the crew who were transformed by Circe's wand, and consequently does not expressly include Elpenor among them (X 135—468): but he represents him as breaking his neck by a fall in drunken sleep, and therefore a very fit inmate of Circe's sty.

23 TAM VACUI CAPITUM POPULUM PHAEACA PUTAVIT? XIV 57. Lucian ver. hist. I 3 cited on 16.

POPULUM PHAEEACA identified with the men of Corcyra (25 now Corfu) Thuc. I 25. The subst. is used for the possessive IV 100 Numidas *ursos*. VIII 132 n. XI 94. XIV 278 n. Thuc. II 36 Ἑλληνα πλεμον. Madvig § 191.

25 CORCYRAEA URNA Ath. 33^b χαρίεστατος δ' οἶνος εἰς παλαίωσιν δ' Κερκυραῖος. [Aristot.] mir. ausc. III a great fair in Illyricum, where Thasian, Chian and Lesbian wines are sold and Corcyrean wine-jars (ἀμφορεῖς). Mart. VIII 68 I Corcyraei regis. XIII 37 I horti.

TEMETUM connected with *temulentus*, *abstemius*. Novius 17 R *sequere*, *temeti timor*. Gell. X 23 § 1 *aetatem abstemias egisse, hoc est vino semper, quod temetum prisca lingua appellabatur, abstinuisse*. Odys. VIII 248, where Alcinoos says, αἰεὶ δ' ἡμῖν δαῖς τε φίλη κιθαρίς τε χοροὶ τε. Hor. ep. I 15 24 Obbar *pinguis ut inde domum possim Phaeaxque reverti*.

DUXERAT had quaffed (as in Prop. II 9 21 and Hor. e.g. c. I 17 22 *poacula*) or (cf. Od. IX 9 μέθυ δ' ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφύσσων) had drawn from the *cratera* into the cups.

URNA XII 44.

26 SOLUS ENIM HAEC ITHACUS NULLO SUB TESTE CANEBAT so Ajax Ov. m. XIII 14 15 *sua* [facta] *narrat* Ulixes, | quae sine teste gerit, *quorum nox conscia sola est*. Ulixes had lost all his crew before he reached Calypso's island; when the raft on which he sailed thence was wrecked, he landed alone in Phaeacia Od. v 365.

ITHACUS XIV 287 n.

NULLO SUB TESTE VII 13 n. Vfl. VII 418—9 *sic te sub teste remitti | fas me, virgo, tuum?* So *sub exemplo*. A sober Phaeacian might well have rejected the unsupported assertions of Ulixes, but my story, though strange, may be proved true; for it relates what was done lately, at a specified time and place, and by a whole people.

CANEBAIT II 64. VII 153 n. X 178. 210. XI 180. Quintil. XI I § 56 in quibus non solum cantare, quod vitium pervasit, aut lascivire, sed ne argumentari quidem . . . dect.

27 CONSULE IUNCO (A.D. 127 cf. XIII 17 n.) A *s. c. Iuncianum* (dig. XL 5 52 § 4) bears date (ib. 28 § 4) *Aemilio Iunco et Iulio Severo cos.*, is later than the *s. c. Articuleianum* of A.D. 101 (ib. 52 § 7), and was interpreted by Antoninus Pius (ib. § 9). Another Aemilius Iuncus consul in the time of Commodus (Lamprid. Comm. 4). In a military diploma from Sardinia dated Hadrian's 11th year of trib. pot. i.e. A.D. 127 Borghesi (oeuvres v 63—71) for VLIO IVNCO reads L. Aemilio Iunco, whom with Sex. Iulius Severus he makes coss. on 3 Oct. 127. He cites another Aemilius Iuncus CIG 1346. But Renier, who had a squeeze of the diploma, asserts that

the first letter of the *nomen* remaining is V not I; Waddington makes the second letter D, understanding the proconsul of Cyprus named in an inscription of the 2nd cent. A.D. at Larnaca ΤΙ. Κλαύδιος Ἰουγκος ἀνθύπατος λέγει κ.τ.λ. Thus a Iuncus and a Severus will be colleagues in three different years.

28 SUPER to the south of, *up* the country. Coptos lay on a canal about a mile from the right bank of the Nile, far to the north of Ombi and 12 miles south of Tentyra 35. Plin. v § 60 Coptos *Indicarum Arabicarumque mercium Nilo proximum emporium*, the capital of the nomos Coptites in Upper Thebais. Ships discharged their Indian and Arabian cargoes at the harbours Berenike and Myoshormos in the Arabian gulf, from which caravans conveyed them to Coptos Strabo 781—2. 815. Hence the *Coptic* language. Ruins of the city at *Keft*.

29 VOLGI SCELUS Quintil. cited 20 n.

COTHURNIS the thick-soled tragic buskin VI 506. 634—8 speaking of mothers poisoning their children fingimus haec altum satura sumente cothurnum | *scilicet et finem egressi legemque priorum | grande Sophocleo carmen bacchamur hiatu, | montibus ignotum Rutulis caeloque Latino ? | nos utinam vani !* 643—6 credamus tragicis quidquid de Colchide torva | *dicitur et Progne. nil contra conor. et illae | grandia monstra suis audebant temporibus, sed | non propter nummos.* cf. 655—661 *Belides, Eriphylae, Clytaemnestra, Atrides.* VII 72 n. Stat. s. v 3 96 97 *qui furias regumque dolos aversaquo caelo | sidera terrifico super intonuerunt cothurno.* Tragedies tell of the crimes of individuals, Thyestes or Oedipus.

30 SCELUS Iust. XI 3 § 11 *adiciunt scelorum priorum fabulas, quibus omnes scaenas repleverint.* On the repetition of *scelus* cf. XIV 48 n.

A PYRRA I 81—84 n. *ex quo Deucalion* cet. Stat. Th. XI 469 *quam bene post Pyrram tellus pontusque vacabant.* Mart. x 6 1 *Pyrrae filia*, of an old old crone. 'When Adam delved and Eve span.'

QUAMQUAM OMNIA SYRMATA VOLVAS VIII 272 n. Ov. Pont. IV 5 27 *tempus ad hoc nobis, repetas licet omnia, nullum.*

SYRMATA VIII 228—9 *Thyestae | syrma*, from σῆρμα, the long trailing robe worn by actors, to give height to the figure. Holyday 'search from Pyrra all your tragic trains.' Mart. XII 94 3 4 *transtulit ad tragicos se nostra Thalia cothurnos : | aptasti longum tu quoque syrma tibi.*

31 ACCIPE XIII 120 n. Lucil. Lucr. Verg. cet.

33—92 During a festival at Ombi the men of Tentyra, who had a religious feud with that town, disturbed the proceedings. In a fierce conflict which ensued, one of the Tentyrites

was killed, torn to pieces and devoured by the victors. Compare the annual faction fight at Heliopolis Hdt. II 63. 64 § 1.

83 VETUS ATQUE ANTIQUA VI 21. *antiquus* is what was long ago; hence *antiqui mores*, the good old times, *antiqui amici* those who were friends in days of yore, as Theseus and Pirithous: *vetus* (I 132 n.) what has long been, hence inveterate, experienced, *vetus militiae* cet.: *novus* what is seen for the first time, strange)(*antiquus*; *recens* fresh, which has lasted but for a short time)(to *vetus*: Plaut. mil. 751 *orationem veterem atque antiquam*. Freund s. v. *antiquus*: so *παλαιός καὶ ἀρχαῖος* Plut. cons. ad Apoll. 115°. Trench N. T. synonyms n. 67.

85 OMBOS now *Kum Ombu*, the capital of the *nomos* or (*praefectura*) *Ombites* (Plin. v § 49), 30 m. p. north of Syene, on the right bank of the Nile, in Upper Egypt or Thebais. There are still ruins of two great temples at *Kum Ombu* and Roman coins bearing a crocodile.

TENTYRA 2 n. 76. now *Denderah* (where are considerable ruins of the old city), the capital of the *nomos Tentyrites* (Plin. v § 49) in Upper Egypt on the left bank of the Nile. As Ombi and Tentyra were more than 100 miles distant, separated by five nomes and several important cities, they were not *finitimi* or *vicini* (36). Iuv. is guilty of a gross error in geography, but has assigned the battle to the most likely combatants. Ael. n. a. X 21 some Egyptians, as the Ombites, reverence crocodiles; regarding them with the same admiration as we do the gods of Olympus. If their children are carried off by them, they often rejoice above measure, and go in solemn procession, *οἱ δὲ πον τεκοῦσαι θεῶ βορὰν καὶ δειπνον*. But the Apollonopolites, a branch of the Tentyrites, take the crocodiles in nets, hang them from trees and flog them, then cut them up and eat them. With the Ombites they are even familiar, and such as are fed in the ponds which they have made, come at call. They throw to them the heads of the creatures sacrificed (for this part they will not eat themselves), and the crocodiles leap about them. The Apollonopolites however hate the crocodile. ib. 24 (after describing the method of killing the crocodile in Tentyra): these people are so active in hunting them, *ὡς τὸν ἐκείθι ποταμὸν εἰρήνην ἄγειν αὐτῶν βαθυδάτην*. Here then they swim without fear and disport themselves in swimming; but amongst the Ombites or Coptites or Arsenoites it is not easy even to bathe the feet, nor to draw water: nay you may not even freely and without precaution walk along the river's banks. The Tentyrites reverence hawks; the inhabitants of Coptos then, intending to vex them as enemies of crocodiles, often crucify hawks.

36 37 cf. XIV 100 n. some attributed the diversity of the objects of local worship to the policy of one of the Egyptian kings, who thus broke up that unity among the people, which might have been dangerous to the monarchy DS. I 89 §§ 5 6. In Plutarch's time when the Oxyrhynchitae and Kynopolitae had defied one another by killing and eating, each the object of the other's worship, a dangerous war ensued Is. et Os 380^b. DCass. XLII 34 § 2 *θρησκεύουσι τε γὰρ πολλὰ [τερὰ οἱ Αἰγυπτίοι]...καὶ πολέμους ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἅτε μὴ καθ' ἐν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντιωτάτου καὶ αὐτοῖς τιμῶντές τινα, ἀναιροῦνται*. Plin. VIII §§ 92 93 describes the mode of capture employed by the Tentyritae, adding that they exerted a peculiar fascinating power upon the crocodile. Strabo 814—5 at Tentyra the crocodile is regarded as the most hateful of beasts; for while the other Egyptians, though aware of the creature's vice and how destructive it is to mankind, still worship and spare it, these track it out in every way and extirpate it. They seem to have an antipathy to the crocodiles, so as to suffer no harm from them, diving under them and crossing them, which no others dare do. When crocodiles were brought to Rome for exhibition, Tentyrites accompanied them. A reservoir was made with a stage at one side, on which the creatures might bask, and it was the Tentyrites who drew them out in a net, going into the water to them, and returning them into it.

37 38 SOLOS CREDAT HABENDOS ESSE DEOS QUOS IPSE COLIT Arr. Epikt. I II § 13 speaking of diet *πᾶσα ἀνάγκη, εἰ ὀρθὰ ἐστί τὰ Αἰγυπτίων, μὴ ὀρθὰ εἶναι τὰ τῶν ἄλλων· εἰ καλῶς ἔχει τὰ Ἰουδαίων, μὴ καλῶς ἔχει τὰ τῶν ἄλλων*. The exclusiveness of their worship, as of the Druidical (Luc. I 452 seq.) and Jewish (Iuv. XIV 100 n.), was opposed to the Roman principle: Arn. VI 7 fin. *civitas maxima et numinum cunctorum cultrix*.

39 ALTERIUS POPULI Ombitarum 73.

40 INIMICORUM Tentyritarum.

42 POSITIS AD COMPITA MENSIS Hdt. II 35 § 4 *ἐσθλοῦσι δὲ ἔξω ἐν τῇσι ὁδοῖσι*. Mela I § 57 *cibos palam et extra tecta sua capiunt*.

POSITIS MENSIS Prop. IV=III 25 I *risus eram positis inter convivia mensis*.

43 PERVIGILI TORO III 275 n. VIII 158 *pervigiles popinas*.

TORO on which they reclined when feasting.

44 SEPTIMUS schol. 'festivitas sacrorum per septem dies solet celebrari.' Amm. XXII 15 § 17 of crocodiles! *saevientes semper caedem ferae quasi pacto foedere quodam castrensi per septem caerimoniosos dies mitescunt ab omni saevitia desciscunt, quibus sacerdotes Memphi natales celebrant Nili*.

SANE X 183 'it is true.'

45 IPSE hence it appears that he had visited Egypt. The voyage was recommended to consumptive patients, or to such as spit blood, or were reduced by a long illness Plin. XXIV § 28. XXXI §§ 62 63. Cels. III 22. Plin. ep. v 19 § 6. Most lives of Iuv., following Pseudo-Sueton., relate that the poet 'per honorem militiae, quamquam octogenarius, urbe summotus missusque ad praefecturam cohortis in extrema parte tendentis Aegypti. id supplicii genus placuit, ut levi et ioculari delicto par esset.' Borghesi oeuvres v 512 shews that this story is incredible and contradicted by Spart. Hadr. 10, who praises Hadrian for not allowing that any one, *aut minor quam virtus posceret aut maior quam pateretur humanitas, in castris contra morem veterem versaretur*, adding *tribunum nisi plena barba non facit, aut eius aetatis, quae prudentia et annis tribunatus robur impleret.*

46 FAMOSO CANOPO I 26 n. Prop. IV=III 11 39 incesti meretrix regina Canopi. Ov. tr. I 2 79 80 non, ut Alexandri claram delatus in urbem | delicias videam, Nile iocose, tuas. Luc. x 63 et Romana petit imbelli signa Canopo. Sen. ep. 51 § 3 the sage *de secessu cogitans numquam Canopum eligit, quamvis neminem Canopus esse frugi vetet, ne Baias quidem: diversorium vitiorum esse coeperunt. illic sibi plurimum luxuria permittit, illic, tamquam aliqua licentia debeatur loco, magis solvitur.* Quintil. I 2 § 7 *verba ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis risu et osculo excipimus.* Mart. IV 42 3 4 Niliacis *primum puer hic nascatur in oris: | nequitias tellus scit dare nulla magis.* Stat. s. III 2 III *curve Therapnaei lasciviat ora Canopi.* The Grecian Canopus is opposed to the native Egyptians. Canopus is masc. an exception to the general rule Madvig § 39 c.

47 ADDE QUOD XIV 114 n. one motive of the attack was the wish to spoil the sport of the revellers 40-6; a second was the hope that they, in their drunken helplessness, might fall an easy prey.

MADIDIS VI 297 madidum Tarentum. βεβρεγμένοι. Such was the character of the Egyptians. Ath. 34^b Δίων ὁ ἐξ Ἀκαδημίας φιλοῖνους φησι καὶ φιλοπότης τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους γενέσθαι.

48 BLAESIS Prop. III=II 33 22 errabant multo quod tua verba mero. Sen. ep. 83 § 27 temptantur pedes, lingua non constat.

MERO Luc. x 160. Mareotic wine and wine from the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile (Plin. XIV § 74) are mentioned. Hdt. II 77 § 4 (Bähr) says the Egyptians drank barley-wine [cf. Strabo 799. Ath. 34^b] not having vines; but ib. 37 § 5 he speaks of the priest's rations of wine (οἶνος ἀμπέλως cf. 60 § 3). Strabo 813 oasis of Abydos εὔωμος.

INDE among the Ombites.

49 TIBICINE Prop. v=iv 8 39 *Nilotes tibicen erat.* Tac. XIV 60 *Eucaerus, natione Alexandrinus, canere tibiis doctus*, whence we learn that flute-players from Egypt were in request at Rome. Petron. fr. 19 Bücheler *Memphitides puellae | sacris deum paratae | ...tinctus colore noctis | manu puer loquaci | ...Aegyptias choreas.* Strabo 814 *no αὐλητῆς* in the temple of Osiris, as in those of other gods.

NIGRO TIBICINE abl. abs. "with a black to play the flute:" the black was a Moor; the Ombites could not afford to employ a skilful Alexandrian, they must be content with an inferior substitute; so for the costly perfumes of lower Egypt they use QUALIACUMQUE such as they had.

50 UNGUENTA FLORES V 36. XI 122 n. Plin. XXIII § 98 the palm that bears *myrobalanum* best in Egypt. XII § 56 the Ptolemies planted *turis arbores*. XIII § 26 *terrarum omnium Aegyptus accommodatissima unguentis*. Ointment-bottles of alabaster, onyx, glass, ivory, bone, shells, have been discovered: in hot climates the use of ointment is general to soften and cool the skin. DChrys. or. 32 (to the Alexandrians) joins *στεφάνους, έταλπας* and *μύρον* (I 403 18 Dind.).

FLORES CORONAE Plin. XXI § 47 *amaranto...Alexandrino palma, qui decerptus adservatur mireque, postquam defecere cuncti flores, madefactus aqua reviviscit et hibernas coronas facit.* § 5 *sic coronas e floribus receptis paulo mox subiere quae vocantur Aegyptiae.* § 177 *trychno...utinam ne coronarii in Aegypto uterentur, quos invitat hederæ foliorum similitudo.*

51 HINC among the Tentyrites was hungry hate.

51 52 IURGIA PRIMA . . . HAEC TUBA RIXAE III 288 n. Tac. h. I 64 *iurgia primum, mox rixa.*

52 TUBA I 169.

53 CONCURRITUR Hor. s. I 1 7. Sall. Liv.

53 54 VICE TELI SAEVIT Ov. m. XII 381-2 *saevique vicem praestantia teli | cornua.*

54 NUDA MANUS Sil. XVI 47 *nudus telis.*

55-65 Aen. VII 505-527. VIX CUIQUAM AUT NULLI Pers. I 3 *vel duo vel nemo.* Plat. apol. 17^b *ἢ τι ἢ οὐδέν.*

AUT=or rather Hand Tursell. I 539.

56 ASPICERES 2d sing. of conj. to denote an indefinite subject, 'one might see.' Roby 1544. 1546. Munro Lucr. ind. 'potential.'

57 DIMIDIOS VIII 4.

ALIAS so disfigured as not to be known for the same.

59 TAMEN bloody as the fray is, *still.*

60 CALCENT Madvig § 357.

61 SANE 44 'in truth.'

MILIA acc. VIII 9 n. 'and indeed where is the use of so great a riot, if no life is to be taken? So (*ergo*) they fall to work more fiercely than before.'

63 SAXA Aen. I 150 *iamque faces et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat*. Strabo 819 fin. Petronius assailed by many thousand Alexandrians *μετὰ λίθων βολῆς*. Philo leg. ad Gai. 19 in the massacre of Jews by the Alexandrian mob many were stoned: Trebell. xxx tyr. 22 § 1 *est hoc familiare populi Aegyptiorum, ut furiosi ac dementes vel de levissimis quibusque usque ad summa rei publicae pericula perducantur*. § 3 one day a slave of the governor being beaten for saying that his shoes were better than a soldier's, a crowd collected at the house of the governor, *atque cum omni* seditio-nis instrumento et furore persecuta est: ictus est lapidibus, petitus est ferro, nec defuit ullum seditio-nis telum.

64 DOMESTICA 'familiar, natural, handy.'

65 TURNUS I 162. Aen. XII 896—901 *saxum circumspiciens ingens . . . | vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent, | qualia nunc hominum productis corpora tellus; | ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem*.

AIAX XIV 213. Hom. II. VII 268—9 *Αἶας πολὺ μείζονα λαὸν αἰέρας | ἥκ' ἐπιδινήσας, ἐπέρεισε δὲ τὸν ἀπέλεθρον*. ib. XII 380—3 Aias slew Epikles *μαρμάρῳ ὀκρίωντι βαλὼν, ὃ ῥα τέχρεος ἐντὸς | κείτο μέγας παρ' ἐπαλξῶν ὑπέρτατος· οὐδὲ κέ μιν ῥέα | χεῖρεσσ' ἀμφοτέρης ἔχοι ἀνὴρ, οὐδὲ μάλ' ἡβῶν, | οἷοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσ'· ὃ δ' ἄρ' ὑψόθεν ἐμβαλ' αἰέρας*.

66 TYDIDES II. V 302—5 *ὃ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε χειρὶ | Τυδείδης, μέγα ἔργον, ὃ οὐ δύο γ' ἀνδρε φέροιεν, | οἷοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσ'· ὃ δὲ μιν ῥέα πάλλε καὶ οἷος. | τῷ βάλεν Διελαιο κατ' ἰσχίον*.

66 67 QUO (with which) PERCUSSIT QUEM (such as) VALEANT cf. 169—171 *quorum non sufficit . . . sed crediderint*.

68 ILLIS i. e. illorum dextris III 74 n.

69 GENUS HOC VIVO IAM DECRESCEBAT HOMERO II. I 271—2 *κείνοισι δ' ἂν οὔτις | τῶν, οἱ νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσιν ἐπιχθόνιοι, μαχέονται*, says Nestor of his former associates. ib. XII 447—9 *τὸν δ' οὐ κε δὺ' ἀνέρε' δήμου ἀρίστῳ | ῥηϊδίως ἐπ' ἀμαξαν ἀπ' οὐδεὸς ὀχλίσειαν, | οἷοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσ'· ὃ δὲ μιν ῥέα πάλλε καὶ οἷος*.

70 TERRA MALOS HOMINES NUNC EDUCAT VI I seq. XIII 23—37 esp. 26 n. on the supposed degeneracy of moderns in respect of morals cf. Hes. op. 90 seq. Hor. c. III 6 45—8. in respect of stature Empedokles in Plut. plac. phil. v 27 men of the present time, compared to the first men, *βρεφῶν ἐπέχειν τάξιν*. Lucr. II 1148—74 earth's decay, so v 799 800. 827

Munro. 913-5. 915-930. Plin. vii § 73 Dalech. cuncto mortalium generi minorem indies fieri [mensuram] propemodum observatur. *rarosque patribus proceriores consumente ubertatem seminum exustione in cuius vices nunc vergat avum. in Crata terrae motu rupto monte inventum est corpus stans xlv cubitorum, quod alii Orionis alii Oti esse arbitrabantur.* § 74 Orestis [Hdt. i 68] corpus oraculi iussu refossum septem cubitorum fuisse monimentis creditur. *iam vero ante annos prope mille vates ille Homerus non cessavit minora corpora mortalium quam prisca conqueri.* Sertorius found the tomb of Antaeus with his skeleton of 60 cubits Plut. Sert. 9 § 5. Aug. civ. Dei xv 9 saw on the shore at Utica a human grinder, which would make 100 ordinary teeth: sed illum gigantis alicuius fuisse crediderim. *nam praeter quod erant omnium multo quam nostra maiora tunc corpora, gigantes longe ceteris anteibant.* (then Pliny is cited, *non haec velut poetica fragmenta deridens, sed in historicam fidem tamquam miraculorum naturalium scriptor adsumens.*) *verum, ut dixi, antiquorum magnitudines corporum inventa plerumque ossa, quoniam diuturna sunt, etiam multo posterioribus saeculis produnt.* Philostr. Ap. iv 16 § 2 Achilles of 12 cubits. Paus. i 35 § 6=5 the corpse of Asterius, grandson of Earth, 10 cubits long. § 7=6 when a hillside fell in a storm, *ὅστ' ἔφάνη τὸ σχῆμα παρέχοντα ἐς πίστιν ὥς ἐστὶν ἀνθρώπου, ἐπεὶ διὰ μέγεθος οὐκ ἐστὶν ὅπως ἀνέδοξεν.* they were shewn as bones of Geryones. Lasaulx Studien 5-9 ('die Geologie der Griechen u. Römer') has collected many examples of skeletons of gigantic size, found in antiquity, and supposed to be the remains of heroes; where found in coffins, they must in pre-historic times have been discovered and buried with honour.

71 RIDET as *pusillos*: OBIT as *malos*. Aesch. ch. 560 γελῶ δὲ δαίμων ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ θερμῷ.

RIDET ET 74 n.

72 A DEVERTICULO REPETATUR FABULA Namatian. ii 61 *sed deverticulo fuimus fortasse loquaces: | carmine propositum iam repetamus iter.* to return from the digression (65-71).

73 'after they (i.e. the *pars altera*, the Ombitae) were reinforced, the one side drew the sword, and let fly with arrows against the enemy; on this the Tentyritae fled.'

74 AUDET ET x 122 n.

75 TERGA FUGA PRAESTANT Tac. Agr. 37 *armatorum paucioribus terga praestare.*

OMBIS Saumaise compares Bactri, Tentyri, Ἀλάβαστροι.

76 PALMAE of the Thebais Plin. XIII §§ 47 48. Galen dc

alim. fac. II 26 Egyptian dates dry and astringent, yet the Theban have some share γλυκύτερος ἀμυδρᾶς. C. VALES.

77 HINC 'hereupon,' owing to the hasty flight. ['better hic upon this,' "at this point:" see III 12 n. H. A. J. M.]

78 AST ILLUM III 264. Hand Tursell I 420—1.

78 79 IN PLURIMA SECTUM FRUSTA ET PARTICULAS Philo leg. ad Gai. 19 fin. the Alexandrian mob dragged many Jews still living through the market-place, leaping on them and not even sparing the dead bodies. διαρταμῶντες γὰρ αὐτὰ κατὰ μέλη καὶ μέρη καὶ πατοῦντες οἱ καὶ τῶν ἀτιθάσων θηρίων ὠμότεροι καὶ ἀγριώτεροι, πᾶσαν ἰδέαν ἐξανήλισκον ὥς μηδὲ λείψανον γοῦν, δὲ δυνήσεται ταφῆς ἐπιλαχεῖν, ὑπολιπέσθαι. DCass. LXXI 4 § 1 A.D. 172 the Egyptian robbers called Βουκόλοι instigated a riot, in which, disguised as women, they cut up (κατέκοψαν) a Roman centurion, καὶ τὸν συνόντα αὐτῷ καταθύσαντες ἐπὶ τε τῶν σπλάγγων αὐτοῦ συνώμοσαν καὶ ἐκεῖνα κατέφαγον.

82 from DECOXIT, 'boiled,' we must supply 'roasted' with VERIBUS. a likezeugma in VFl. VIII 254 pars verubus, pars undanti despumat aeno.

LONGUM Holyday 'twas dull, they saw, | to wait the dressing: it pleased well though raw.'

84 here we may rejoice, that fire, παντέχνου πυρὸς σέλας, the gift of Prometheus, which was brought from heaven and is the symbol of civilisation, was not profaned by these savages.

NON VIOLAVERIT IGNEM Cic. Rosc. Am. § 71 of the punishment of parricides noluerunt sic nudos in flumen deicere, ne, cum delati essent in mare, ipsum polluerent, quo cetera, quae violata sunt, expiari putantur.

85 Hes. op. 50—52 κρύψε δὲ πῦρ. τὸ μὲν αὖτις ἐὺς παῖς Ἰαπετοῖο | ἐκλεψ' ἀνθρώποισι Διὸς πάρα μητίεεντος | ἐν κολῷ νάρθηκι.

86 ELEMENTO GRATULOR Ov. m. X 305—7 gentibus Ismariis et nostro gratulor orbi, | gratulor huic terrae quod abest regionibus illis, | quae tantum genuere nefas.

TE probably not Volusius (1), but 'thee, O fire'; yet the transition is harsh.

88 SUSTINUIT ἐτλη VI 104—5 ludia dicit | sustinuit. XIV 127. We rejoice that the fire escaped so great profanation: but he who did not shrink from tasting the corpse, never ate any food with keener relish: for ['when the crime was so great, lest you should have doubts whether the first, even the very first, had any pleasure; I answer nay even the last of all had it:' H. A. J. M.]

90 GULA XIV 10 n.

91 STETIT stood waiting for his turn.

92 DE III 259.

93-131 The Vascones too once fed on human flesh, but *they* could plead necessity: nothing short of such pitiable (97) extremity can palliate such guilt: again, the Vascones were an untaught tribe; Egypt in common with the rest of the world (110) has now some culture, and yet is more cruel than Diana Taurica, for her human victims are not eaten after death. These Egyptians were in no extremity, and yet (122) their crime was as heinous, as could be occasioned even by the famine which would ensue if the Nile should withhold its waters; in them, though an effeminate race (126), the impulses of passion are no less desperate, than those of famine in others.

VASCONES (cf. 124 *Britōnes*. Οὐάσκωνες Strabo; Οὐάσκωνες Ptol. now the Basque nation) between the Ebro and Pyrenees in the modern Navarra and Guipuzcoa. cf. Prudent. perist. I 94 iamne credis, bruta quondam Vasconum gentilitas? One of the chief towns among the Vascones was *Calagurris* (Calahorra) a municipium on the Ebro, the birth-place of Quintilian. Hence Sertorius B.C. 75 repelled Metellus (109) and Pompeius Liv. perioch. 93; it was the last town that submitted after the death of Sertorius B.C. 72 Oroš. v 23 Calagurrim *Afranius iugi* obsidione confectam atque ad infames escas miseranda inopia coactam ultima caede incendioque deleuit. Sall. h. III 6 D *parte consumpta reliqua cadaverum ad diuturnitatis usum* *sallerent*. Flor. II 10=III 22 § 9 in fame nihil non experta Calagurris. Strabo 201 τὸ γε τῆς ἀνθρωποφαγίας καὶ Σκυθικὸν εἶναι λέγεται καὶ ἐν ἀνδράγκαις πολιορκητικαῖς καὶ Κέλτοι καὶ Ἰβηρες καὶ ἄλλοι πλεοὺς ποιῆσαι τοῦτο λέγονται.

94 PRODUXERE ANIMAS II 156. VI 501. IX 123. prolonged their lives.

95 INVIDIA spite.

BELLORUM ULTIMA XII 55. Luc. x 466 ultima rerum. Fabri on Liv. XXI 44 § 4. τὰ ἔσχατα. Holyday 'the worst of war.'

96 LONGAE OBSIDIONIS EGESTAS a mother eating her suckling in Ios. bell. VI 3 § 4. cf. § 3 where he calls it a portent unheard of among Greeks and barbarians and describes the extremity of the famine.

97 'for this example, of which we now speak, of such food deserves our pity.'

98 DICTA MIHI 152. VI 559 *formidatus Othoni*. XII 44. *mihi* as *tibi* III 109. v 128. IX 93. *sibi* x 201.

GENS Calagurritani.

99 QUIDQUID XIII 83 n. Sil. II 461. 474.

100 101 HOSTIBUS IPSIS PALLOREM AC MACIEM MISERANTIBUS Appian speaking of the Numantines VI (Hisp.) 97 οἷς τὰ μὲν σώματα ἦν ἀκάθαρτα καὶ τριχῶν καὶ δνύχων καὶ ῥύπον μεσ- τὰ . . . ἐφαίνοντο δὲ τοῖς πολέμοις ἐλεεινοί. Ov. m. VI 276 *nunc miseranda vel hosti*.

102 103 ESSE PARATI ET SUA Ov. m. VIII 868—9 *ipse suos artus lacero divellere morsu | coepit, et infelix minuendo corpus aiebat.* [Quintil.] decl. XII § 8 *non habitant una pudor et fames...* memetipsum, si nihil fuisset aliud, comedissem.

105 106 QUIBUS ILLORUM POTERANT IGNOSCERE MANES QUORUM CORPORIBUS VESCEBANTUR Soph. OC. 998—9 *οἷς ἐγὼ οὐδὲ τὴν πατρός | ψυχὴν ἀν οἷμαι ζῶσαν ἀντεπεῖν ἐμοί.*

106 107 MELIUS NOS ZENONIS PRAECEPTA MONENT VIII 83 84. XIII 19 n. 121 n. 184 n.

ZENONIS of Citium in Cyprus, the founder of the Stoic school: he lived in the latter half of the 4th and earlier part of the 3rd centuries B.C. His fundamental maxim was schol. 'quod honestum esset, id summum et solum bonum esse.' Not only did he hold that a man should die rather than do wrong, but even recommended suicide under certain circumstances DL. VII § 130. Many eminent men, acting upon this rule, died a voluntary death. X 356 n. e.g. Cleanthes DL. VII § 176. Atticus Nep. XXV 21 22. Silius Italicus Plin. ep. III 7. cf. Sen. ep. 70 § 7 *non omni pretio vita emenda est.* Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III § 207 says that Stoics allowed cannibalism *καὶ τὸ ἀνθρωπείων γεύεσθαι σαρκῶν παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν ἀθεσμον, παρ' ὅλοις δὲ βαρβάρους ἐθέουσιν ἀδιάφορόν ἐστιν· καὶ τί δεῖ τοὺς βαρβάρους λέγειν, ὅπου καὶ ὁ Τυδεὺς τὸν ἐγκέφαλον τοῦ πολεμίου λέγεται φαγεῖν καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς στοᾶς οὐκ ἄτοπον εἶναι φασὶ τὸ σάρκας τινα ἐσθλεῖν ἄλλων τε ἀνθρώπων καὶ αὐτοῦ;* ib. §§ 247—8 the words of Chrysippus are cited. Theoph. ad Autol. III 5 *ἐπειδὴ οὖν πολλὰ ἀνέγνως, τί σοι ἔδοξε τὰ Ζήνωνος ἢ τὰ Διογένοους καὶ Κλεάνθους, ὅποσα περιέχουσιν αἱ βίβλοι αὐτῶν, διδάσκουσαι ἀνθρωποβορίας, πατέρας μὲν ὑπὸ ἰδίῳν τέκνων ἐψέσθαι καὶ βιβρώσκεσθαι;*

108 CANTABER in Biscaya, Santander and the east of Asturias. The Calagurritani did not belong to the Cantabri; but these are named here, as being their neighbours and proverbial for their wildness. cf. for the laxer use of the term to denote the inhabitants of N. Spain Caes. b. G. III 26 fin. cl. 23. b. c. I 38. Between B.C. 29—19 they gave much trouble to the Romans Hor. c. II 6 2 *Cantabrum indoctum iuga ferre nostra.* But a change had come over the scene Plin. ep. II 13 § 4 of hither Spain *scis quod iudicium provinciae illius, quanta gravitas.* In the Augustan age among Latin poets Sextilius Ena was of Corduba (Sen. suas. 6 § 27 *municipem nostrum.* cf. Cic. p. Arch. § 26); among Latin prose writers Hyginus was a Spaniard (or Alexandrian Suet. gr. 20), as were Porcius Latro, the elder Seneca (father of the philosopher and grandfather of Lucan), Arellius Fuscus of Asia, L. Cestius Pius of Smyrna. Under

later emperors Spain boasted Seneca, the Lucans, Columella, Mela, Quintilian, Martial, Herennius Senecio, perhaps Valerius Flaccus. Plin. ep. II 3 § 8 a parallel to the queen of Sheba *numquamne legisti* Gaditanum quendam Titi Livi nomine gloriae commotum ad visendum eum ab ultimo terrarum orbe venisse, statimque, ut viderat, abisse? Sertorius founded Greek and Latin schools at Osca (*Huesca*) Plut. XIV § 2. Strabo 151 of the Turdetani esp. in Baetica *τελέως ἐς τὸν Ῥωμαίων μεταβέβληται τρόπον, οὐδὲ τῆς διαλέκτου τῆς σφετέρας ἐτι μεμνημένοι*. Pacat. paneg. XII 4 of Spain *haec facundissimos oratores, haec clarissimos vates parit, haec iudicum mater, haec principum est. haec Traianum illum, haec deinceps Hadrianum misit imperio*. CIL II (inscriptions in Spain) 1738 *retor Graecus*. 2236 *magister grammaticus Graecus*. 2892 *magister grammaticus Latinus*. 4967 31 *arma virumque cano*.

109 PRAESERTIM we are better taught, but how should a rude Spaniard, and that too in the days of Metellus, be a Stoic?

AETATE METELLI Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, colleague of Sulla as consul B.C. 80, conducted the war against Sertorius B.C. 79-72, and triumphed over Spain B.C. 71.

110 NUNC TOTUS NOSTRAS GRAIASQUE HABET ORBIS ATHENAS III 61 n. VI 185-199. VII 148 n. 149 n. 227 n. Aus. prof. Burdig. 2 7-10 to Alcimus Alethius *palmae forensis et Camenarum decus, | exemplar unum in litteris, | quas aut Athenis docta coluit Graecia | aut Roma per Latium colit*. Suet. gr. 3 fin. *iam in provincias quoque grammatica penetraverat, ac nonnulli de notissimis doctoribus peregre docuerunt, maxime in Gallia togata*. Hor. c. III 8 5 Bentley *docte sermones utriusque linguae*. Cic. p. Arch. § 23 *si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, propterea quod Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, Latina suis finibus, exiguis sane, continentur*. Latin was the official language in which decrees were issued; subject nations were obliged to employ interpreters VM. II 2 § 2 *quo scilicet Latinae vocis honos per omnes gentes venerabilior diffunderetur*. Plin. h. n. III § 39 of Italy terra omnium terrarum alumna eadem et parens, *numine deum electa quae... sparsa congregaret imperia ritusque molliret et tot populorum discordes ferasque linguas sermonis commercio contraheret ad colloquia et humanitatem homini daret breviterque una cunctarum gentium in toto orbe patria fieret*. Suet. Cl. 16 *splendidum virum graecaeque provinciae principem, verum Latini sermonis ignarum, non modo albo iudicum erasit, sed in peregrinitatem redegit*. DCass. LX 17 § 4 where the same

offence is visited with the same punishment in the case of a Ly-
cian. Plut. Platon. quaest. 3 § 3 almost all the world (ὁμοῦ τι
πάντες ἀνθρώποι) now employ the Latin language. Vespasian
(Tac. h. II 80 *satis decorus* etiam Graeca facundia) en-
dowed chairs of Greek and Latin rhetoric Suet. 18. Titus
(Suet. 3) Latine Graeceque vel in orando vel in fingen-
dis poematibus promptus et facilis ad extemporali-
tatem usque. Pliny the younger (ep. VII 4 § 2) at the age of
14 wrote a Greek tragedy; Greeks learnt Latin to sing his hen-
decasyllables (ib. § 9); he writes to his friend Antoninus (IV 3
§ 3) *cum Graeca epigrammata tua, cum iambos proxime lege-
rem.... § 5 hominemne Romanum tam Graece loqui?*
non medius fidius ipsas Athenas tam atticas dixerim.
*quid multa? invideo Graecis, quod illorum lingua scribere ma-
luisse.* Hadrian (Spartian. I § 5) in early boyhood *inbutus...*
impensius Graecis studiis, ingenio eius sic ad ea declinante ut a
nonnullis Graeculus diceretur. The correspondence of Anto-
ninus with Fronto is partly in Greek, the language of his medita-
tions. Cornutus of Leptis, the teacher of Persius, wrote both in
Greek and Latin. Tac. d. 8 I dare affirm that Marcellus Eprius
and Crispus Vibius are not less known *in extremis partibus ter-
rarum*, than at Capua or Vercellae, where they are said to have
been born. Most of the Greek sophists, whose lives are in Phi-
lostr., lectured at Rome. Aelian and Favonius wrote entirely,
Apuleius and Tertullian occasionally, in Greek. M. Valerius
Probus of Berytus commented at Rome on the Latin poets and
the early Latin, which he had learnt at Berytus (Suet. gr. 24).
Augustine (conf. IV § 21) dedicated a book to Hierius an orator
of Rome, whose praises men sang, *stupentes quod ex homine*
Syro, docto prius graecae facundiae, postea in latina etiam
dictor mirabilis extitisset. VM. II I § 10 *quas Athenas, quam*
*scholam, quae alienigena studia huic domesticae disciplinae praetu-
lerim?* Poets looked for an audience throughout the Roman
world Hor. c. II 20 14—20. esp. 19 20 *me peritus | discet Hi-
ber Rhodanique potor.* ep. I 20 13 to his book; for a while you
will be the fashion at Rome; when well thumbed, you will either
feed moths, *aut fugies Uticam aut vincitus mitteris Ilerdam.*
Mart. I 1 2 *toto notus in orbe Martialis.* Plin. ep. IV 7 § 2
Regulus sent 1000 copies of a life of his son through Italy and
the provinces; *scripsit publice ut a decurionibus eligeretur voca-
lissimus aliquis ex ipsis, qui legeret eum populo: factum est.* Tac.
XVI 22 *diurna populi Romani per provincias, per exercitus*
curatius leguntur, ut noscatur, quid Thrasea non fecerit. A
bookseller at Reims Sid. ep. IX 7. Rome and Athens had en-
dowed chairs and something like modern universities. Philostr.
soph. gives a lively picture of the strolling professors. These

universal languages and the universal empire prepared the way for the universal religion, as was observed by Orig. Cels. II 30. Prud. perist. II 413—444. c. Symm. II 583—640, a fine passage. Aug. civ. D. XIX 7 *at enim opera data est, ut imperiosa civitas non solum iugum, verum etiam linguam suam domitis gentibus per pacem societatis imponeret.*

ATHENAS DS. XIII 27 § 1 of the Athenians 'they throw open their country as a common school to all mankind.'

111 GALLIA chosen as a country in which human sacrifices had prevailed Sopater Γαλάται in Ath. 160^o παρ' οἷς ἔθος ἐστίν, ἥλικ' ἂν προτέρημά τι | ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις λάβωσι, θύειν τοῖς θεοῖς | τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους. Cic. p. Font. § 31=21 who speaks with detestation of the practice still existing in his day. Suet. Claud. 25 *Dryidarum religionem apud Gallos dirae immanitatis et tantum civibus sub Augusto interdictam penitus abolevit.* How completely Gaul was romanised is seen in the amphitheatres and roads and other remains, in inscriptions where Gauls occur as priests of Augustus and of Rome. The earliest Gallic writer P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a writer of satirae and of epic, didactic and elegiac poems (often named by Ovid, also by Hor. Prop. Sen. Quintil. Stat. Teuffel³ § 212). A *ludus litterarius* in Gaul Suet. Cal. 45. Iuv. I 44 n. VII 148 n. Among the seats of learning were Marseille (Cic. p. Flacco § 63. Caes. b. c. II 12 fin. *ut ab hominibus doctis.* Strabo 181. The rhetorician Moschus, after he had been found guilty of poisoning Sen. contr. 13 § 13 *Massiliae docuit.* The scholia to Homer cite a διόρθωσις Μασσαλιωτική. There Agricola was educated Tac. Agr. 4. Varro in Isid. XV 1 calls the inhabitants *trilingues* as speaking Greek, Latin and Gallic), Augustodunum (*Autun* Tac. ann. III 43 Lips. and Orelli. Eumen. paneg. IV 5. 6. 14), Lugdunum (I 44 n. Plin. ep. IX 11 § 2 Pliny's books on sale there), Burdigala (*Bordeaux*, Aus. prof. Burdigalenses I 7—12; ib. 14 8 Athenaei...loci. Ausonius himself was a professor of rhetoric at this, his native town. I 11. ib. 24 6 Ti. Victor Minervius taught first at Constantinople, then at Rome, then at B. his birthplace Teuffel³ § 417 2), Tolosa (*Toulouse* Aus. ib. 16 on his uncle Aemilius Magnus Arborius Teuffel³ § 417 5. Aus. ib. 17. 19. Mart. IX 99 3), Narbo (*Narbonne* Aus. ib. 17 8. 18), Treviri (*Trèves*, id. epist. 18. The Caesars Valens and Gratian, A.D. 376, decreed that in each *metropolis* in Gaul there should be professors of rhetoric and grammar, paid from the fiscus. A larger sum was granted to the professors of Trèves than to those of other towns cod. Th. XIII 3 11), Arelate (*Arles* Philostr. soph. I 8 Favorinus cf. Kayser pp. 181—3). Aquitaine (Sulp. Sev. dial. I 27 § 2 *dum cogito me hominem Gallum inter Aquitanos verba facturum, vereror ne offendat*

vestras nimium urbanas aures sermo rusticior), Milan (Plin. ep. IV 13 § 3. Aus. clar. urb. 4. Aug. conf. v § 23. Symm. ep. VIII 69=68 *rusticari te asseris... non hoc litterae tuae sapiunt, nisi forte Gallia tua dedux sit ab Helicone*). Amongst individual rhetoricians, beside those commemorated by Ausonius (e.g. Latinus Alcimus Alethius Julian's tutor Teuffel³ 417 3. Attius Patera the father, Attius Tiro Delphidius the son Teuffel³ 401 8), were M. Antonius Gniphio (the teacher of Cicero and Caesar Suet. gr. 7 *nec minus graece quam latine doctus*), Votienus Montanus of Narbonne (Teuffel³ § 276 1. Mart. VIII 72. Sen. contr. IX pr. §§ 1—5. 28 § 15), Iulius Florus (Quintil. x 3 13 in eloquentia Galliarum, *quoniam ibi demum exercuit eam, princeps, aliqui inter paucos disertus*), Domitius Afer of Nismes (Teuffel³ § 276 5. Tac. an. IV 52. 66. XIV 19. Quintil. x 1 § 118 n.), P. Clodius Quirinalis of Arles (Teuffel³ § 297 10), L. Status Ursulus of Tolosa (ib. 12), Sex. Iulius Gabinianus (ib. § 315 2. Tac. d. 26 fin.), M. Aper (Teuffel³ ib. 3. Tac. d. 2. 7. 10. 11), Eumenius of Autun, author of four orations among the panegyrici, one (n. 4) *oratio pro instaurandis scholis*, and amongst the other panegyrici Nazarius, Mamertinus and Drepanius; L. Plotius Gallus (Suet. rh. 2. Teuffel³ § 159 2), Aprunculus Gallus (Amm. XII 1 § 2). Christian writers resident in Gaul e.g. Irenaeus, Sulpicius Severus, Vigilantius of Calagurris, Rufinus of Aquileia, Salvianus, Claudianus Mamertus, Sidonius Apollinaris, Prosper, Vincentius Lirinensis.

BRITANNOS Tac. Agr. 21 *iam vero principum filios liberalibus artibus erudire et ingenia Britannorum studiis Gallorum anteferre, ut qui modo linguam Romanam abnuebant, eloquentiam concupiscerent*. Plut. def. orac. 2 pr. Demetrius the grammarian returning home to Tarsus from Britain. Mart. XI 3 5 *dicitur et nostros cantare Britannia versus*.

112 CONDUCENDO RHETORE Strabo and cod. Th. cited on III.

RHETOR the teacher of oratory)(*orator* I 44. VII 150—214. 197. 217. X 132.

THYLE Verg. g. 1 30 *ultima* Thyle. The locality of the island was much disputed, and Pytheas circulated fabulous reports of its natural history Strabo 104. 201. When Agricola's fleet circumnavigated Britain and conquered the Orkneys, Tac. Agr. 10 *dispecta est et Thyle*. Modern geographers seek Th. in Iceland, or Jutland, or one of the Shetland islands. The ancients, esp. poets, used the name to denote generally the extreme North. Namat. 1 499 500 *consciis Oceanus virtutum, conscia Thyle, | et quaecumque ferox arva Britannus arat*.

113 QUEM DIXIMUS 93—109.

113 114 PAR VIRTUTE ATQUE FIDE SED MAIOR CLADE

ZAGYNTHOS from Sen. contr. 27 § 5 (cf. exc. contr. IX 4 p. 454 2 K) necessitas magnum humanae infelicitatis patrociniū est: haec excusat Saguntinos, quamvis non ceciderint patres sed occiderint; haec excusat Romanos, quos ad servilem dilectum Cannensis ruina compulit; quae quidquid coegit defendit. Petron. 141 Saguntini oppressi ab Hannibale, humanas edere carnes. Saguntum now Murviedro, a little north of Valencia, suffered thus greatly from famine when besieged by Hannibal B.C. 219. Polyb. III 17 § 10 merely says that Hannibal took the city after an 8 months' siege with many prisoners and much booty. Liv. XXI 7 § 3 says nothing of cannibalism; fidem socialem usque ad perniciem suam coluerunt. Luc. III 349 350 nec pavet hic populus pro libertate subire, | obsessum Poeno gessit quae Marte Saguntum. On the loyalty of the Saguntines cf. Sall. h. II 21 D Saguntini, fide atque aerumnis incluti prae mortalibus. Plin. III § 20 interrupting a bare list of towns Saguntum civium Romanorum oppidum fide nobile. Sil. I 330—3. II 480—520. 542. 654 urbs habitata diu Fidei.

MAIOR CLADE ZAGYNTHOS Liv. XXI 15. Aus. idyll. 15 30 sed prohibet servare fidem deleta Saguntos. id. epist. 22 42 Saguntina fame. In good prose Saguntum is the only form in use; poets and writers like Mela and Florus use Saguntus. Polyb. App. call it Ζακύνθος, Strabo Ζάγυρρον (Madvig Bemerkungen 21). Only before z have Iuv. Manil. Colum. Sen. Nemes. neglected the law of position. Zacynthos ends the verse also in Verg. Ov. Sil.

115 TALE QUID EXCUSAT Amm. XXX I § 23 excusabatur recens inusitatum facinus et pudendum necis exemplo Sertorianae.

MAEOTIDE on the form cf. 26 n.

MAEOTIDE SAEVIOR ARA IV 42. Luc. I 446 et Tauranis Scythicae non mitior ara Dianae. schol. 'iuxta Maeotim paludem [the sea of Azov] Taurici sunt, quorum rex Thoas advenas immolare consueverat usque in adventum Orestis et Pyladis: quibus agnitis Iphigenia, quae erat templi sacerdos, ablato inde Dianae signo aufugit.' Eurip. IT. 28 seq.

116 AEGYPTOS Luc. x 358 Aegypton habet. Egypt is more cruel than the altar of Diana Taurica; for she requires the death only of her victims, and does not require their bodies to be eaten.

TAURICA Cic. de re p. III § 15 quam multi, ut Tauri in Axino, ut rex Aegypti Busiris, ut Galli, ut Poeni, homines immolare et pium et dis immortalibus gratissimum esse duxerunt? Ov. tr. IV 4 61—82. Pont. III 2 45—98. Dracont. v 139—143 Taurica crudelis mitis tamen ara Dianae. Plut. qu. Rom. 83

p. 283^f the Romans, hearing that the Bletonesii had offered a human sacrifice, sent for the magistrates to punish them, but contented themselves with a prohibition of such sacrifices for the future, when they found that the offering was in accordance with a law. How then could the same Romans sacrifice a few years before two men and two women, Gauls and Greeks? Liv. XXII 57 § 6 B.C. 216 to expiate the incontinence of a Vestal *Gallus et Galla, Graecus et Graeca in foro bovario vivi demissi sunt in locum saxo consaeptum, iam ante hostiis humanis, minime Romano sacro, imbutum.* Human sacrifices at Carthage. Ennius ann. 278 Poeni suos soliti dis sacrificare puellios. Plin. XXX § 12 *DCLVII demum anno urbis* (=B.C. 97) . . *senatus-consultum factum est ne homo immolaretur palamque in tempus illud sacra prodigiosa celebrata.*

117 INVENTRIX foundress Cic. in Vatin. § 23 *inventis auspiciis.*

UT IAM ['see Madvig Cic. finn. IV § 66 p. 580.' H.A.J.M.] Madvig says '*iam* particula in concedendo sic additur, ut significemus nos, omissis iis, quae aliter dici statuere possint, longius procedere.'

QUAE CARMINA TRADUNT 13—26. XIV 240 n. Tert. apol. 9 remitto fabulas Tauricas theatri suis; but Hdt. IV 103 speaks of the sacrifice as actually offered.

118 ULTERIUS I 147 n.

119 MODO Hand Tursell. III 634 '*nihil impedit, quominus certe intellegas. nam opponi potest quamvis.*' Quintil. XII 9 § 10 *hoc quidem quis hominum liberi modo sanguinis sustineat?* "What calamity, if nothing more, drove these to the act?" Cic. Tusc. V § 66 *quis est omnium, qui modo cum Musis habeat aliquod commercium?*

121 MONSTRUM XIII 60—70 n. Obseq. 40 records among prodigies in *laotomiis* homo ab homine adesus.

122 ANNE not used by Iuv. in the 2nd clause of a disjunctive interrogation; as here VII 199; without preceding interrogation. IV 78. VII 179. X 207.

122 123 ANNE ALIAM TERRA MEMPHITIDE SICCA INVIDIAM FACERENT NOLENTI SURGERE NILO? *nonne ea est huius facinoris invidia, qua graviorem nullam, ne terra quidem M. s. N. f. n. s.?* Would they, by any deed to which the last extremity of drought might drive them, bring any other (any greater) infamy on the Nile, as the cause of their desperation, and so mediately of their crime? The words *no. surg.* further define the *invidia*, they would complain of the Nile's unwillingness to rise cf. VM. v 7 § 2 *invidiam ei tamquam regnum affectanti fecerat. Invidiam facere* generally is to bring suspicion, odium, reproach on any one. Ov. m. IV 546—7 *utque parum iustae nimiumque in*

paellae saevae | invidiam fecere deae. Luc. II 35 36 *nullis defuit aris* | invidiam factura parens. Petron. 107 *Burm. invidiam facis nobis ingenuos honestosque clamando.* Suet. Cal. 9 fin. 56. [Quintil.] decl. 12 § 28 (speaking of a case of ἀνθρωποφονία) *caelestes auras contaminato spiritu polluimus et sideribus ac diei graves invidiam saeculo facimus.* ib. 8 § 14 *de fortuna queratur*, dis faciat invidiam. ib. 10 § 9 *sola mater filiam perdidit nec potest invidiam facere morti.* Rules were given by rhetoricians for the proper management of *invidia*; Quintil. XI 3 § 63 (vox) *paulum in invidia facienda lentior, quia non fere ad hanc nisi inferiores confugiunt.*

MEMPHITIDE XI 94 n.

123 NOLENTI SURGERE NILO Tert. apol. 40 si Nilus non ascendit in arva, . . . statim 'Christianos ad leonem' adclatur. Rufin. h.e. XI 30 the rise of the Nile used to be registered in the temple of Serapis: when the idol was burnt, folk said that the god would no longer send abundance of waters. When an unusually high flood disappointed the prediction, the *ulna* or gauge was taken to 'the Lord of waters' in the church. Plin. v § 58 of the dependence of Egypt on the river's rise in XII *cubitis famem sentit, in XIII etiamnum esurit, XIII cubita hilaritatem adferunt, XV securitatem, XVI delicias. maximum incrementum ad hoc aevi fuit cubitorum XVIII Claudio principe, minimum v Pharsalico bello, veluti necem Magni prodigio quodam flumine aversante.*

124 CIMBRI VIII 249-253 n.

BRITONES Hor. c. III 4 33 *Britannos hospitibus feros.* Mart. XI 21 9 *Britōnis.* It has been disputed (Orelli inscr. 804 n. Freund lex. s.v.) whether Britones = Britanni; but see Aus. epigr. 109-114, esp. III *Sylvius iste bonus fertur ferturque Britannus. | aut Brito hic non est Sylvius, aut malus est.*

125 SAUROMATAE (II 1) or Sarmatae inhabited the east of Prussia and Poland, Russia and Circassia. Ov. tr. III 10 5 *Sauromatae cingunt fera gens.*

QUE XIII 44 n. here we have *nec—nec—que—aut*, where *nec* would have been more regular throughout cf. Tibull. IV 1 138-146 *nec—nec—que.* Hor. c. III 1 41-4 *nec—nec—nec—que.* Aen. IV 337-9 *neque—nec—aut.*

AGATHYRSI Hdt. IV 100 places them on the banks of the Maris (*Marosch*) i.e. in Transylvania. Aen. IV 146 *picti.* Amm. XXI 2 § 14 *Gelonis Agathyrsi collimitant.*

126 SAEVIT RABIE neatherd banditti in the neighbourhood of Damietta Eratosth. in Strabo 802. DCass. LXXI 4 § 1 A.D. 172 these βούκοι cut to pieces a Roman centurion and his companion, ἐπὶ τῶν σπλάγχνων αὐτοῦ συνώμοσαν καὶ ἐκείνα κατέφαγον. § 2 Avidius Cassius did not venture διὰ τὴν

ἀπόνοισαν καὶ τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν to attack them until he had sown discord among them.

INBELLE Strabo 819 οὐ γὰρ εἰσω οὐτ' αὐτοὶ Αἰγύπτιοι πολεμισταί, καί περ ὄντες παμπληθεῖς, οὔτε τὰ περίξ ἔθνη.

VULGUS described, not here named X 171 n. V 153.

127 FICTILIBUS SOLITUM DARE VELA PHASELIS from Verg. g. IV 287-9 *Pellaci gens fortunata Canopi* | ... *circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis*. The whole Delta was intersected by canals Strabo 788 αἱ κατὰ ῥαστώνην πλέονται τοσαύτην, ὥστε καὶ ὁστράκινα ἐνίοις πορθμεῖα.

DARE VELA PHASELIS Ov. m. III 639 *pictae dare vela carinae*. oftener *dare vela* abs. or with *ventis*.

PHASELIS Ov. Pont. I 10 39. a light long skiff, shaped like a French bean. The want of wood in Egypt led to the use of such makeshifts. 'These despicable weaklings who go paddling about in their earthen canoes, are yet possessed by a fury fiercer than that of the rudest savages.'

128 REMIS INCUMBERE Verg. Ov. Curt. in Mühlmann col. 611 fin.

131 SIMILES IRA ATQUE FAMES 120. from mere passion the Egyptians commit crimes great as any to which starvation could compel them.

134-174 sympathy between man and man is natural; this should distinguish man from brute beast; yet we see the most savage beasts less fierce against their kind, than man against man.

132 FATETUR X 172.

132 133 NATURA LACRIMAS DEDIT Aesop in Themist. 359^c Prometheus mixt the clay, of which he moulded man, not with water, but with tears. Plin. VII § 2 of nature *hominem tantum nudum et in nuda humo natali die abicit ad vagitus statim et ploratum* nullumque tot animalium aliud ad lacrimas et has *protinus vitae principio*... § 3 *flens animal ceteris imperaturum*... § 4 *hominem nihil scire nisi doctrina, non fari, non ingredi, non vesci*, breviterque non aliud naturae sponte, quam flere. cf. Sen. cons. Marc. II § 4 *fletu vitam auspiciatum*.

133 HAEC NOSTRI PARS OPTIMA SENSUS proverb in Zenob. I 14 ἀγαθὸν δ' ἀριδάκρυες ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τῶν σφόδρα πρὸς ἑλεονηπέωντων.

134 IUBET natura cf. 138.

134 135 CAUSAM DICENTIS REI Cic. re p. V i (in Aug. c. D. II 21 § 3) *cuius tanti mali non modo reddenda ratio nobis, sed etiam tamquam reis capitis quodam modo dicenda causa est*.

135 SQUALOREM REI VII 146 n. Porcius Latro in Sen.

contr. 30 § 7 *per has lacrimas, per hunc squalorem, per haec necessaria omnibus periclitantibus instrumenta.* It was said of Scipio Africanus Minor (Gell. III 4 § 1) that *h: cum esset reus, neque barbam desisse radi neque non candida veste uti neque fuisse cultu solito reorum.* Quintil. XI 3 § 174 it belongs to the peroration reos excitare, pueros attollere, propinquos producere, vestes laniare.

PUPILLUM Suet. Galba 9 a tutor poisoned his *pupillus*, to obtain the inheritance; Galba ordered him to be crucified; when he appealed to the laws and declared himself a Roman citizen, Galba, to save his dignity, ordered a cross to be brought painted white and much higher than the rest.

135 136 PUPILLUM AD IURA VOCANTEM CIRCUMSCRIPTOREM I 46 n. VI 629. X 222—3 n. Cato in Gell. V 13 § 4 *maiores sanctius habuere defendi pupillos, quam clientem non fallere.* Sen. ep. 97 § 11 *laetatur ille circumscriptioe furtoque nec ante illi culpa quam culpa fortuna displicuit.* The fraudulent guardian might be deposed from his office by an *accusatio suspecti tutoris* which was as old as the XII Tables, and might be brought before the praetor (dig. XXVI 10 1), but not by the pupillus himself *ibid.* 7. In the text therefore the ward himself does not bring the action, he is not in his own *tutela*, for he has not assumed the *toga virilis*, as his girlish locks prove. After the ward arrived at the age of puberty, the guardian was compelled to give him an account of the way in which he had fulfilled his office, and to make good any losses which the property had sustained Gaius I § 191. cod. v 51 2.

AD IURA VOCANTEM XIII 107 ad *delubra* vocantem.

137 ORA PUELLARES FACIUNT INCERTA CAPILLI Holyday 'when the lad's locks with tears so flow, | that by the face the sex we cannot know.' Lucr. IV 1053 *puer membris muliebribus.* Aus. epigr. 107 *dum dubitat Natura marem faceretne puellam, | factus es o pulcher paene puella puer.*

138 FUNUS ADULTAE cf. Soph. Ant. 813—6. 867. 876. 917—920 *ἄλεκτρον, ἀνυμέναιον, οὔτε του γάμου | μέρος λαχούσαν οὔτε παιδείου τροφῆς, | ἀλλ' ὡδ' ἔρημος πρὸς φίλων ἡ δύσμορος | ζωὴ ἐς θανάτων ἐρχομαι κατασκαφάς.*

139 INFANS on the *superstitious* feeling with which the Romans regarded the death of children before their parents cf. X 241 n. Aen. VI 426—9.

140 MINOR too young for III 203 n.

IGNE ROGI Luc. VII 799 *invidet igne rogi miseris.* Plin. VII § 72 *hominem prius quam genito dente cremari mos gentium non est.* cf. § 68 *editis primores septimo mense gigni dentes... haud dubium est.*

FACE DIGNUS worthy to act as *δαδούχος* in the Eleusinian

mysteries. VI 50 paucae adeo Cereris vittas continere dignae. XIV 219 n. Ov. f. IV 494 *hinc Cereris sacris nunc quoque taeda datur*. The 6th day of the greater Eleusinia (20 Boëdromion) was called *Ἰακχος*, on which priests, magistrates and the mystae marched from Athens to Eleusis, bearing corn, agricultural implements and torches, and there kept up a *παννυχίς* (Soph. OC. 1049-52. Eur. Ion 1075-86. Aristoph. ranae 340-352. 370-97. Stat. s. IV 8 50 51 *Actaea Ceres, cursu cui semper anhelo | votivam taciti quassamus lampada mystae*). Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 18 § 2 *in Eleusinis sacris dicitur, ut nemo ingrediatur nisi qui se innocentem novit*. Suet. Nero 34 Eleusinis sacris, quorum initiatione impii et scelerati voce praeconis summoventur, interesse non ausus est. Capitolin. M. Ant. phil. 27 § 1 *Athenis fuit et initialia Cereris adit, ut se innocentem probaret*.

141 ARCANAE schol. 'arcana dicit mystica, cum in templo Cereris sibi invicem facem cursores tradunt.' Here and in Stat. l.c. a *λαμπαδοφορία*. cf. Sen. Hf. 304-6 *Peiper tibi frugum potens | secreta reddam sacra. tibi muta fide | longas Eleusin tacita iactabit facès*.

142 ULLA ALIENA SIBI CREDIT MALA from Ter. haut. 77 *homo sum: humani nil a me alienum puto*. The verse deservedly became proverbial Cic. legg. I § 33. off. I § 30. Sen. ep. 88 § 30 (of humanitas) nullum alienum malum putat.

143 MUTORUM VIII 56. Sen. de ira II 8 § 3 *hoc autem uno ab animalibus mutis differunt, quod illa mansuescunt alentibus, horum rabies ipsos a quibus est nutrita, depascitur*. id. ad Marc. 12 § 2 *ex visu tactuque et blanda adulatione mutorum*.

144 seq. Cic. legg. I § 26 *nam cum celeras animantes [natura] abiecisset ad pastum, solum hominem erexit ad caelique quasi cognitionis domiciliique pristini conspectum excitavit*.

146 Cic. legg. I § 22 seq. CAELESTI Cic. ibid. § 24. Aen. VI 730-1 *igneus est ollis vigor et caelestis origo | seminibus*.

DEMISSUM Stat. Th. XI 274 *caelo demissa lucis*.

147 PRONA ET TERRAM SPECTANTIA from Ov. m. I 84-86 *pronaque cum spectent animalia cetera terram, | os homini sublime dedit caelumque videre | iussit et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus*. Xen. mem. I 4 § 11 think you not that the gods care for men? *οὐ πρόπον μὲν μόνον τῶν ζῴων ἀνθρωπῶν ὀρθὴν ἀνέστησαν· ἡ δὲ ὀρθότης καὶ προορᾶν πλείων ποιεῖ δύνασθαι καὶ τὰ ὑπερθεῖν μάλλον θεῶσθαι*. Pers. II 61 *o curvae in terras animae et caelestium inanes!* Galen de usu part. III 2 3 (III 179. 182 K) notes that the spine of birds, as

of quadrupeds, is at right angles with the legs, but in man alone ἐπὶ μᾶς εὐθείας ἐκτέταται. Yet he rejects the commonplace (p. 182) τὸ δ' ολεσθαι διὰ τοῦτο ὀρθῶς ἐστάναι τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ἢ' εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἐτοίμως ἀναβλέπει καὶ λέγειν ἔχη 'ἀνταυγέω πρὸς Ὀλυμπον ἀταρβήτοισι προσώποις,' ἀνθρώπων μὲν ἐστὶν οὐχ ἐωρακότεων οὐδεπώποτε τὸν καλούμενον οὐρανοσκοπὸν ἰχθύϊν· ὡς οὗτός γε, κἂν εἰ μὴ βούλοιτο, πρὸς τὸν οὐρανὸν αἰετὶ βλέπει, ἄνθρωπος δὲ εἰ μὴ τὸν τράχηλον ἀνακλάσει εἰς τοῦπίσω, τὸν οὐρανὸν οὐκ ἂν ποτε θεάσαιοτο. Asses, he adds, and birds can also throw back their necks and look up to heaven.

143 149 INDULSIT COMMUNIS CONDITOR ILLIS TANTUM ANIMAS, NOBIS ANIMUM QUOQUE Non. p. 426 animus est quo sapimus, anima qua vivimus. Attius Epigonis: sapimus animo, fruimur anima: sine animo anima est debilis.

150 151 for rhythm cf. XI 110 111. for the thought I 142 n. Lucr. v 925—1457. Aristot. eth. N. I 5=7 p. 1097 b. II φύσει πολιτικός ἄνθρωπος.

151 DISPERSOS TRAHERE IN POPULUM Cic. de inv. I § 2 dispersos homines in agris et in tectis silvestribus abditos ratione quadam compulsi unum in locum et congregavit, cet.

152 VI 2 seq. Lucret. v 955—7.

153 Lucr. ib. 1108—9.

154 TUTOS SOMNOS Lucr. ib. 982—7.

157 DEFENDIER I 169 n. duelli. x 138 n. induperator. Pers. I 28 dicier. III 50 fallier. Sulpic. 51 defendier. 64 dignarier.

159 IAM SERPENTUM MAIOR CONCORDIA Aesch. suppl. 226 ὄρνιθος ὄρνις οὐκ ἂν ἀγνεύει φαγών. prov. in Varr. I. l. VII § 31 canis caninam non est. Hor. epod. 7 11 12 neque hic lupis mos nec fuit leonibus | numquam nisi in dispar feris. Sen. clem. I 26 § 4 illa rationis expertia et a nobis inmanitatis crimine damnata abstinent suis et tuta est etiam inter feras similitudo. Plin. VII § 5 cetera animantia in suo genere probe degunt. congregari videmus et stare contra dissimilia. leonum feritas inter se non dimicat. serpentium morsus non petit serpentes. ne maris quidem beluae ac pisces nisi in diversa genera saeviunt. at, Hercule, homini plurima ex homine sunt mala. paroem. I 428 Leutsch κύων κυνὸς οὐχ ἄπτεται. Truer descriptions of 'Nature, red in tooth and claw' in Erasm. adag. 'pisces magni parvulos comedunt.' 'piscium vita.' Hes. op. 276—280 the son of Kronos appointed this law for men ἰχθύσι μὲν καὶ θηροῖ καὶ ὀλωνοῖς πετεπνοῖς | ἐσθθῆιν ἀλλήλους, ἐπεὶ οὐ δίκη ἐστὶν ἐν αὐτοῖς, | ἀνθρώποισι δ' ἔδωκε δίκην, ἥ πολλὸν ἀρίστη | γίγνεται. Varro Marcopolis fr. 289 Bücheler qui pote plus urget, piscis ut saepe minutos | magnu' comest, ut aves emicat accipiter.

163 TIGRIDE XII 28 n. *Iside*. Serv. Aen. x 166 condemns this imparisyllabic form, though he cites Luc. v 405 for it.

165—171 man's rage can no longer be appeased with the sword, though the first smiths knew nothing even of that; now we see people who are not content with the death of their enemy, but must feast upon his body.

FERRUM LETALE INCUDE NEFANDA Verg. g. II 539—540 under Saturn *ne dum etiam audierunt inflari classica, ne dum | inpositos duris crepitare incudibus enses*.

166 PRODUXISSE Cypr. ep. 69 § 8 *turibula quoque ipsa . . . conflata atque igne purgata in laminas ductiles producantur*.

PARUM EST [Quintil.] decl. 9 § 12 *parum est quod (ter)*.

166 167 SARCULA MARRIS III 311. The *sarculum* was a hoe, used for drawing the earth over the seed sown (Colum. II 11 § 10 *iaciunt semina et sarculis adobruunt*), for stirring the ground about the roots of the crops (Plin. XVIII §§ 184—6) and as a substitute, in shallow soils, for the plough (ib. § 178 *montanae gentes sarculis arant*): some were two-pronged (Pallad. I 43 § 3 *sarculos vel simplices vel bicornes*). It appears to have been lighter than the *marra* Plin. XVIII § 146 *protinus altitudine unciali herbis omnibus liberanda est, manu potius quam sarculo . . . § 147 ad trimatum [debet] marris ad solum radi*. cf. XIX § 109 *sarculo leviter convelluntur radices*. XVIII § 241 *levi sarculo purgare verius quam fodere*. The *marra* was a pick-axe, an indented hoe with a broad head Colum. X 72 *penitus latis eradere viscera marris*: the ground was first broken by it, before the *sarculum* was used ib. 88 seq. *mox bene cum glaebis vivacem caespitis herbam | contundat marrae vel fracti dente ligonis, | . . . tunc quoque trita solo splendentia sarcula summat | angustosque foros adverso limite ducens | rursus in obliquum distinguat tramite parvo*. Rich (companion) has cuts of *marrae* and *sarcula*.

167 COQUERE Aen. VII 636 Forbiger recoquant *patris fornacibus enses*. Bentley on Hor. c. I 35 39.

168 PRIMI FABRI the brazen race Arat. phaen. 131 οἱ πρώτοι κακέργον ἑχαλκεύσαντο μάχαιραν.

EXTENDERE Plin. XIII § 82 of paper *extenditur malleo*.

169—171 QUORUM NON SUFFICIT . . . SED CREDIDERINT Prop. II=III 16 29 30 *adspecte quid . . . invenit | arserit et quantis*.

172 QUO NON FUGERET II I 153 seq.

173 CUNCTIS ANIMALIBUS ABSTINUIT QUI TAMQUAM HOMINE XIV 98 n. Ov. m. XV 72—82. According to Aristoxenus (DL. VIII § 20=fragm. 7 Müller. cf. Gell. IV II § 6 *porculis quoque minusculis et haedis tenerioribus victitasse idem Aristoxenus refert*. Ath. 418*) Pythagoras enjoined abstinence only

from the wether and the ox used in ploughing: according to Aristotle (Gell. l. c. § 12. DL. VIII § 19. cf. ib. 33) only from certain parts of animals and some kinds of fish: according to others, from every kind of flesh DL. VIII §§ 8. 13. 20. 22. Mnesimachus in DL. VIII § 37 *ὡς πυθαγορίσσι θύομεν τῷ Λοξίᾳ. | ἐμψυχον οὐδὲν ἐσθίοντες παντελῶς*. Antiphanes Korykos in Ath. 161^a *πρῶτον μὲν ὥσπερ πυθαγορίζων ἐσθίει | ἐμψυχον οὐδὲν, τῆς δὲ πλείστης τοῦβολοῦ | μάζης μελαγχρῆ μερίδα λαμβάνων*. Cic. n. d. III § 88 Pythagoras would not stain altars with blood. Sen. ep. 108 § 17 *non pudebit fateri, quem mihi amorem Pythagorae iniecerit Sotion. dicebat, quare ille animalibus abstinuisset, quare postea Sextius. § 19 at Pythagoras omnium inter omnia cognationem esse dicebat et animorum commercium in alias atque alias formas transeuntium . . . interim sceleris hominibus ac parricidii metum fecit, cum possint in parentis animam inscii incurrere et ferro morsuve violare, si in quo cognatus aliqui spiritus hospitaretur. § 20 'Do you not believe in this transmigration?' asked Sotion. § 21 'Great men have believed it. si vera sunt ista, abstinuisset animalibus innocentia est. si falsa, frugalitas est. quod istic credulitatis tuae damnum est? alimenta tibi leonum et voluturum eripio.' § 22 his ego instinctus abstinere animalibus coepi et anno peracto non tantum facilis erat mihi consuetudo, sed dulcis. agitatiorem mihi animum esse credebam nec tibi hodie adfirmaverim, an fuerit*. Seneca was reported to have escaped poison intended for him by Nero Tac. xv 45 fin. *dum persimplici victu et agrestibus pomis ac, si sitis admoneret, proficiente aqua vitam tolerat*.

174 VENTRI INDULSIT NON OMNE LEGUMEN III 229. Hdt. II 37. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III § 224 *ἐνιοὶ δὲ θάπτον ἂν τὰς κεφαλὰς φαγεῖν φασὶ τῶν πατέρων ἢ κυάμους. (δειλοὶ, πάνδειλοι, κυάμων ἀπο χεῖρας ἔχουσι) | ἴσθιν τοὶ κυάμους τε φαγεῖν κεφαλὰς τε τοκῶν* verses ascribed to Pythagoras or to Orpheus, whose school in this as in some other points agreed with the Pythagorean Didymus in geop. II 35 p. 183). This prohibition is attested by Aristotle in DL. VIII § 34 cf. 19. 33. Callim. in Gell. IV 11 § 2 *καὶ κυάμων ἀπο χεῖρας ἔχειν, ἀνιῶντος ἔδεστος, | κἀγώ, Πυθαγόρας ὡς ἐκέλευε, λέγω*. Hor. s. II 6 63 *Pythagorae cognata faba*. Aristoxenus, on the other hand, states that beans were the usual food of Pythagoras (Gell. IV 11). Paus. VIII 15 § 4 the mystae of Demeter at Pheneae regarded the bean as *μὴ καθαρὸν*. Iambl. v. P. § 191 Pythagoreans chose rather to die than to march across a bean-field. § 193 when Dionysius asked the reason, Myllias replied: 'They chose rather to die than trample on beans, I would rather trample on beans, than divulge their reason.'

XVI

SOLDIERS enjoy an almost entire exemption from punishment (1—34), are not harassed by protracted law-suits (35—50), and hold property in their own right, while their fathers yet live (51—60).

Schol. 'ista a plerisque exploditur, et dicitur non esse Iuvenalis.' On the other hand it is quoted as Juvenal's by Servius (Aen. I 16 ver. 6. II 106 ver. 42) and Priscian (VIII 31 and 82 ver. 2). That the satire is imperfect is evident: for we have no complete list of the *communia commoda*, which were but the beginning of the proposed theme (7): the instances of special good fortune, alluded to in verses 1—6, are not touched upon. The objections taken to the language, frivolous in themselves, are outweighed by the excellence of 4 seq. 24—34 cet.

1—6 Fortune (1 *felicis*, 2 *prospera*, 3 *secundo*, 4 *benigni*) can shower countless prizes on the soldier; if she befriend him, he need not pray to Venus or Iuno to make interest with Mars on his behalf. The theme of the satire, as of xv, is proposed in a question.

FELICIS VII 190—202. IX 33. XII 62—66. epithet of Sulla and of certain legions.

PRAEMIA the pay (Tac. ann. I 17 two *denarii* a day for praetorian soldiers), bounties on special occasions, as on an accession, a lump sum (5000 *denarii* for praetorians) on discharge.

GALLI the name Gallius occurs in Cic.

2 NAM *felicis* I say, for I could be content myself, if sure of fortune's favour, to enter the camp.

3 4 ME PAVIDUM EXCIPIAT TIRONEM PORTA SECUNDO SIDERE VII 194—5 *distat enim, quae | sidera te excipiant*. Tac. h. III 24 *quae castra alia excipient?*

PORTA dig. XLIX 16 12 § 2 *officium tribunorum est vel eorum, qui exercitui praesunt, . . . claves portarum suscipere*. There were four gates of the camp, the side-gates *porta principalis dextera* and *p. p. sinistra*, one at each end of the *via principalis* or *cardo maximus*, and the gates at the ends of the *decumanus maximus*, *porta praetoria* in front, *p. decumana* in the rear.

4 SIDERE VI 569—581. X 314. XIV 248 n.

HORA Pers. v 48 *nata fidelibus hora.*

5 VENERIS COMMENDET EPISTOLA MARTI II 30 31 *leges revocabat amaras | omnibus atque ipsi Veneri Martique timendas.* X 313. On the Lucianic tone I 84 n. XIII 38—52.

6 SAMIA GENETRIX QUAE DELECTATUR HARENA VII 32 n. X 171 n. Aen. I 15 16 *quam Iuno fertur terris magis omnibus unam | posthabita coluisse* Samo. The Heraeon at Samos was Hdt. III 60 § 6 μέγιστος πάντων νηῶν τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν. It contained many pictures and statues and was plundered by Verres and by Antonius Strabo 637. Apul. m. VI 4.

GENETRIX Hera mother of Ares by Zeus II. v 896; or without a father Ov. f. v 233—260.

HARENA Tert. pall. I p. 921 Oehler *nulla iam Delos, harenae Samos*, owing to the earthquake of A.D. 178. Sibyll. III 363 *ἔσται καὶ Σάμος ἄμμος.*

7—34 The first privilege common to all ranks in the army alike: they hold so fast to one another, that no civilian dare accuse them or give evidence against them.

7 COMMODA Tac. ann. I 26 the mutinous soldiers A.D. 14 exclaim *novum id plane, quod imperator sola militis commoda ad senatum reiciat.*

COMMUNIA XIII 140 where, as here, it)(special luck.

8 NE used because Hand Tursell. IV 42 'subest notio impediendi vel prohibendi.'

TOGATUS VIII 240 n. X 8 n.

9 it was not uncommon for a defendant to enlist as a means of evading justice cod. XII 34 I *qui litis causa militiam appetierunt.*

ETSI PULSETUR, DISSIMULET dig. XLVII 10 11 § 1 *iniuriarum actio dissimulatione aboletur.*

DISSIMULET supply *ut* from *ne*, as XIII 36. so *quisque* from *nemo* VI 17 18. Cic. Brut. § 259 *sciebat* understood from a following *nesciebat*. finn. II § 25 Madvig. Ov. m. IV 470—1 *quod vellet, erat, ne regia Cadmi | staret, et in facinus traherent Athamanta sorores.* Tac. h. I 84 *ne centurio tribuno obsequatur, [ut] hinc confusi pedites equitesque in exitum ruamus.* Munro on Lucr. II 1038. Matthiä § 634 3. Madvig lat. Gr. § 462 b and gr. Synt. § 213. Kühner gr. Gr. II^a 1072. Sir T. Browne vulgar errors I 10 fin. p. 32 ed. 1650 'some denying his humanity, and [supply affirming] that he was one of the Angels, as Ebion.'

9 10 AUDEAT AUDEAT X 359—361 n. XIV 48 n.

10 III 300 301. Apul. m. IX 39—42 a Macedonian gardener is riding on his ass, when *quidam procerus et, ut indicabat habitus et habitu, miles e legione factus nobis* (the ass is his-

torian) *obvius superbo atque adroganti sermone percontatur quorsum vacuum duceret asinum*. Not understanding Latin, the gardener passes on. The soldier belabours him with his *vitis* and pulls him off his ass, and takes possession of it. The gardener begs for mercy, but seeing the soldier preparing *inversa vite de vastiore nodulo cerebrum suum diffindere*, trips him up, beats him with fists and elbows, bites him, pounds his face, hands and sides with a stone. The soldier threatens to make mincemeat of the gardener, who again cudgels him till he feigns death, carries off his sword and hides himself in a friend's house. The soldiers charge the gardener with stealing a piece of the governor's plate: he is sentenced to death. cf. c. 41 *vindictae sedulam darent operam*.

PRÆTORI urbano III 213. XIII 4 n. Gaius III 224.

11 OFFAM II 33. 'a bruise'; 'one raw lump.' Plin. xv § 26 *nucibus arefactis et in offam contusis*.

12 RELICTUM given over, abandoned.

13 14 BARDAICUS CALCEUS Bardiae (Plut. Mar. 43 § 4 Βαρδιαῖος) or Vardaei (Cic. fam. v 9 § 2. Liv. perioch. 56. Plin. III § 143) a tribe inhabiting the Illyrian coast, opposite the island Pharos (Strabo 315 Ἀρδιαῖος), gave name to a military shoe. Mart. IV 4 5 *lassi Vardaicus quod evocati [redolet]*. 'if the injured man of peace seek redress, a soldier's shoe and stout shanks sit in judgement on the bench.'

13 IUDEX VII 116-7 n. bubulco iudice. Tac. Agr. 9 *credunt plerique militaribus ingeniis subtilitatem deesse, quia castrensis iurisdictio secunda et obtusior ac plura manu agens calliditatem fori non exerceat. Agricola naturali prudentia, quamvis inter togatos, facile iusteque agebat*.

14 CALCEUS of the centurion 17. cf. II 10 *fossa*. XIV 10 n. *gula*.

GRANDES SURAE III 247. XIV 194 n. Pers. III 86 *torosa iuventus*. v 189.

MAGNA to support the gigantic occupant.

SUBSELLIA 44.

15 16 MORE CAMILLI SERVATO who introduced a standing army (Liv. v 2), before which time the soldiers might in winter at home prosecute their suits. Liv. v 19 § 9 in pushing on the siege of Veii *a procurationibus, quae multae temere inter murum ac vallum fiebant, edicto, ne quis iniussu pugnaret, ad opus milites traducti*. Soldiers were forbidden by a rescript of Hadrian to leave the camp in order to give evidence dig. XXII 5 3 § 6 *multo minus milites avocandi sunt a signis vel muneribus perhibendi testimonii causa*.

17-22 the centurions then, let us suppose, try the soldier's cause with perfect justice, still etc. III 100 n. Munro on Lucr.

III 935. Teles in Stob. xcvii 31 p. 215 27 M where παῖς μὲν ἰὼν, ἐφθῆκε δὲ γενόμενος, ὅταν δὲ ἀνδρωθῇ, are followed by πρεσβύτης γέγονε, πάλιν ἐπιθυμῇ τὰ ἐν νεότητι.... οἰκέτης ἔστιν, ἐλεύθερος σπεύδει γενέσθαι κ.τ.λ.

17 CENTURIONUM proverbial for uncouth ignorance XIV 194 n. Lucil. in Cic. finn. I § 9. Cic. Tusc. IV § 55. Hor. s. I 673. Pers. V 189.

19 IUSTAE CAUSA QUERELLAE Luc. VIII 511-2 iustior in *Magnum nobis, Ptolemaee, querellae* | *causa data est.*

21 CURABILIS elsewhere 'curable' Cael. Aur. tard. II 137 Erasistratus *facile curabiles succulentos homines dixit atque fortes.... difficile autem curari posse tenues ac debiles.* As *plorabilis=plorandus*, so here *curabilis=curanda* 'requiring medical treatment.' Plaut. aul. 625 *verberabilissime. id. trin. 44. culpam castigabilem.* Ov. Pont. IV 14 31 32 *esset perpetuo sua quam vitabilis Ascrea, | ausa est agricolae Musa docere senis.*

22 VINDICTA GRAVIOR QUAM INIURIA III 297-301. 'that your revenge (as *ultio* 19) may cost you more pain than the original wrong.' cf. VIII 91-97.

23 MULINO CORDE VAGELLI the mulish rhetorician Vagellius XIII 119 n. Plaut. cist. IV 12 2 *mulo inscitior.* Catull. 83 3 *mule, nihil sentis.*

24 CUM DUO CRURA HABEAS I 161 n. X 2 n. *pauci.* Caes. b. c. I 22 § 5 *paucorum.* 23 § 3 *pauca.* II 41 § 3 *ne militibus quidem, ut defessis, neque equitibus, ut paucis et labore confectis, studium ad pugnandum virtusque deerat; sed hi erant numero cc* ['only 200'], *reliqui in itinere substiterant.* 'Having but two legs to stumble against so many soldiers' boots and so many thousands of hob-nails.'

CALIGAS III 322. leathern boots worn by the rank and file, whence *caligatus=gregarius.* [Quintil.] decl. III § 15 *hoc dicis, cui parere caligatum lex iubet, qui non solum militibus sed centurionibus praepositus.* Plin. VII § 135 many say that *Ventidius iuventam inopem in caliga militari tolerasse.* ed. Diocl. IX 6 *caligae militares sine clabo.* When Octavian B.C. 41 offered to make the senators and veterans umpires in his dispute with Fulvia, the veterans set up a court at Gabii, but Fulvia and L. Antonius did not appear DCass. XLVIII 12 § 3 *βουλὴν καλεῖσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν στρατιωτικῶν ὑποδημάτων χρήσεως ἀποκαλοῦντες.*

25 CLAVORUM III 248 in *digito clavus mihi militis haeret.* Plin. XXXIV § 143 *caligarii.* from which passage it appears that they were of iron: the sole of the caliga was thickly studded with them Ioseph. bell. VI 1 § 8 *τὰ γὰρ ὑποδήματα πεπαρμένα πυκνοῖς καὶ ὀξεῖν* (cf. Plin. IX § 69 *crebris atque praeacutis*) *ἤλοις ἔχων, ὥσπερ τῶν ἄλλων στρατιωτῶν ἕκαστος.*

25 26 Who would venture so far from the city to accuse a soldier? Besides what friend is so true a Pylades, as to devote his life for his friend?

26 PYLADES Ov. r. a. 589 *semper habe Pyladen aliquem, qui curet Orestem*. Mart. VI II I 2 *quod non sit Pylades hoc tempore, non sit Orestes, | miraris? Pylades, Marce, bibebat idem*. 9 *ut praestem Pyladen, aliquis mihi praestet Orestem*.

MOLEM AGGERIS ['the agger of the praetorian camp; which makes the irony stronger.' H. A. J. M.]

27 LACRIMAE SICCENTUR Let us dry up our tears at once, and not importune our friends (who on one pretext or another will certainly put us off), to bear us company in our hazardous enterprise.

29 If when the judge calls on the accuser to produce his witnesses, the bystander, who chanced (*nescio quis*) to see the blow struck, dares to say 'I saw it,' he may be ranked with the noblest worthies of the good old times.

DA TESTEM III 137. Cic. and Quintil.

29 30 AUDEAT ILLE, PUGNOS QUI VIDIT, DICERE 'VIDI' VII 13 14 *hoc satius, quam si dicas sub iudice 'vidi' | quod non vidisti*. Cic. Verr. IV § 55. v § 165.

31 ET I 155 n. VIII 171. Sen. ep. 4 § 8 *recognosce . . . et intelleges*. 16 § 7 *excute illam et invenies*. Plin. ep. IX II § 1 *circumfer oculos et occurrent*. Plat. Theaet. 153°. Matt. 7 7. Lucian d. d. 2 2 *εὐρυθώρα βαίβε καὶ ὀψει*. Without at Sen. ep. 13 § 17. 36 § 11. Kühner gr. Gr. II^a 201. Roby § 1557.

31 32 DIGNUM BARBA DIGNUMQUE CAPILLIS MAIORUM IV 103. Varro r. r. II II § 10 'barbers are said first to have come into Italy from Sicily A.U.C. 454 (B.C. 300), as is attested by public documents at Ardea, and to have been brought over by T. Ticinius Mena. That formerly there were no barbers appears from the statues of the ancients, which for the most part have long hair and beard.' Plin. VII § 211 'Scipio Africanus the younger (*sequens*) first adopted the practice of daily shaving.' Shaving the beard continued in use till the time of Hadrian, as we see from coins. When the Gauls took Rome B.C. 390, M. Papirius (Liv. V 41 § 9) *dicitur Gallo barbam suam, ut tum omnibus promissa erat, permulcenti scipione eburneo in caput incusso iram movisse*. Cic. p. Sest. § 19 *Halm unum aliquem te ex barbatis illis exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, columnen reipublicae diceres intueri*. p. Cael. § 33 *illa horrida [barba], quam in statuvis antiquis atque imaginibus videmus*. Hor. c. II 15 II *intonsi Catonis*.

CAPILLIS V 30 *capillato consule*.

32 CITIUS XV 19 n.

33 PAGANUM opposed to *miles* (Plin. ep. x 86b=18 § 2), to

armati (ib. VII 25 § 6). Tac. h. III 24 where Antonius Primus by way of taunt addresses his soldiers *vos, nisi vincitis, pagani*.

34 PUDOREM honour VIII 82. Sall. Cat. 16 § 2 *ubi eorum famam atque pudorem adtriverat*. Plin. xxxvi § 108 *pudor Romani nominis proprius, qui saepe res perditas servavit in proeliis*. dig. XLVII 10 1 § 5 *iniuria, quae fit liberis nostris, nostrum pudorem pertingit*.

35-50 the second privilege of the soldiery: civilians wait long for the decisions of their suits: soldiers meet with a speedy settlement.

36 SACRAMENTORUM schol. 'militiae quia iurabant.' Tac. h. I 5 *miles urbanus longo Caesarum sacramento inbutus*.

38 SACRUM SAXUM Liv. XLI 13 § 1 *sacrum lapidem*.

EFFODIT MEDIO DE LIMITE SAXUM the land-mark or statue of the god Terminus. Hor. c. II 18 23-26 *quid quod usque proximos | revellis agri terminos et ultra | limites clientium | salis avarus?* Ov. f. II 641-4 *Termine, sive lapis sive es defossus in agro | stipes, ab antiquis tu quoque numen habes. | te duo diversa domini pro parte coronant | binaque sarta tibi binaque liba ferunt*. Terminus cannot be 'evoked' nor his temple 'exaugurated' Liv. I 55 §§ 3-5. Sen. Hipp. (Phaedra 536-7) *nullus in campo sacer | divisit agros arbiter populis lapis*. He who 'removed his neighbour's land-mark' was accursed among the Romans (inscr. on a terminus in Orelli 4332 *quisquis hoc sustulerit aut laeserit, ultimus suorum moriatur*), as amongst the Israelites (deut. 19 14 Grotius. 27 17. prov. 22 28. Job 24 2. Hos. 5 10) and Greeks (Plato legg. 843^a).

39 CUM PATULO PULS ANNUA LIBO originally it was forbidden to offer bloody offerings to Terminus Plut. qu. Rom. 15. DH. II 74 *πελάγους δὲ Δήμητρος καὶ ἄλλας τινὰς καρπῶν ἀπαρχάς*. These were offered on the Terminalia (ANNUA) Febr. 23 at the end of the ancient year.

PULS ANNUA XI 58. XIV 171 n. Varro in Non. 'mactat' *kalendaris Iunius et publice et privatim favatam pultem diis mactat*. Plin. XVIII § 84 *et hodie sacra prisea atque natalium pulte fritilla conficiuntur*.

LIBO III 187 n. Verg. ecl. 7 33 34 *haec te liba, Priape, quotannis | expectare sat est*.

40 XIII esp. 135 seq.

PERGIT NON REDDERE Cic. in lexx. Fabri on Liv. XXI 22 § 9.

41 = XIII 137. cf. XIV 315 316 n.

42 43 The civilian cannot, like the soldier (49), choose his own time, he must wait until, among the suits of the whole people, his turn comes. Actions between civilians (before the

centumviri) were heard in the order in which application had been made to the praetor.

42 EXPECTANDUS ERIT ANNUS Cic. de prov. cons. § 17 *hoc tempore amisso annus est integer vobis expectandus*. The courts are so choked with business, that we must wait a year for the beginning of the hearing—not of our own individual suit, but of the whole nation's litigation. Ter. haut. 240 *dum moliuntur, dum conantur, annus est*. Sen. apocol. 12 22 23 *quis nunc iudex | toto lites audiet anno?*

LITES INCHOET dig. XLII 1 54 § 1 *si litem inchoatam deseruit*.

LITES TOTIUS POPULI the settlement of a cause might be long deferred Suet. Vesp. 10 *iudicia centumviralia, quibus vix suffectura litigatorum aetas videbatur*.

44 MORAE properly Plin. ep. 1 18 § 6 *iudicium centumvirale differri nullo modo . . . potest*. Yet a whim of the praetor (ib. v 9 = 21 § 2 *sedebant iudices, decemviri venerant, obversabantur advocati, silentium longum, tandem a praetore nuntius. dimittuntur centumviri, eximitur dies, me gaudente, qui numquam ita paratus sum, ut non mora laeter*. § 3 *causa dilationis Nepos praetor, qui legibus quaerit*), or the want of the full number of *iudices*, might cause delays.

SUBSELLIA 14.

45 STERNUNTUR the apparitores put the cushions on the bench. 'When the pleader Caedicius is already laying aside his lacerna (III 184 n. Suet. Cl. 6 *lacernas deponere solebat*, a compliment to a prince), and preparing to address the court in the toga: IX 28 29 *lacernas, | munimenta togae*. Sen. contr. x pr. § 2 p. 460 K = 291 B of Scaurus *dicebat neglegenter; saepe causam in ipsis subselliis, saepe dum amicitur discebat*. of an exiled orator Plin. ep. IV 11 § 3 *cum Graeco pallio amictus intrasset (carent enim togae iure, quibus aqua et igni interdictum est), postquam se composuit circumspexitque habitum suum, 'Latine' inquit 'declamaturus sum.' dices, tristia et miseranda*. Quintilian's direction to pleaders XI 3 § 156 *leniter est consurgendum, tum in componenda toga . . . paulum commorandum*. The toga was worn in court as the distinctive dress of Romans III 127 n. cf. II 66—82. VIII 240 n. Plin. ep. I 22 § 6 *in toga negotiisque versatur; multos advocacione, plures consilio iuvat*.

46 CAEDICIO one of the name XIII 197.

FUSCO perhaps the husband of a drunken wife XII 45; probably the advocate opposed to Caedicius, and the Fuscus for whom Martial hopes VII 28 5 6 *sic fora mirentur, sic te palatia laudent | exolat et geminas plurima palma fores*.

MICTURIENTE VI 309. C. Titius a contemporary of Luci-

lius in Macr. Sat. III 16 § 15 *dum cunt, nulla est in angiporto amphora, quam non impleant, quippe qui vesicam plenam vini habent.* § 16 *veniunt in comitium, tristes iubent dicere. quorum negotium est dicunt, iudex testes poscit, ipsus it mictum. ubi redit, . . . vix prae vino sustinet palpebras.*

PARATI 'when equipped for the fray we part combat and fight in the law's dilatory lists.'

47 LENTAQUE FORI PUGNAMUS HARENA Mart. VII 65 *lis te bis decimae numerantem frigora brumae | conterit una tribus, Gargiliane, foris. | a miser et demens! viginti litigat annis | quisquam, cui vinci, Gargiliane, licet?*

PUGNAMUS VII 173 n. Ov. Pont. IV 6 29 *Marte forensi.*

48 BALTEUS a sword-belt (Serv. Aen. v 313) worn over the shoulder Aen. XII 941—2 *umero cum apparuit alto | balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis.* made of leather Varro l. 1. IV § 116 *balteum quod cingulum e corio habebant bullatum balteum dictum.* Also used as a purse Spartian. Hadr. 10 § 5 *sine auro balteum sumeret.*

49 AGENDI XIII 32 *agentem.*

50 Holyday 'their means ne'er, without fruit, | are gall'd with the long trigger of a suit.'

RES ATTERITUR the property in dispute is worn away, 'wasted.' Plin. ep. IX 33 § 10 *confuebant omnes ad spectaculum magistratus, quorum adventu et mora modica res publica novis sumptibus atterebatur.*

SUFFLAMINE VIII 148 n. Sen. exc. contr. IV praef. § 7 *tanta erat illi velocitas orationis, ut vitium fieret. itaque divus Augustus optime dixit 'Haterius noster sufflaminandus est.'*

51—60 Third privilege of soldiers, the *castrense peculium* III 189 n. A son, who was *in manu patris*, had no property of his own, strictly speaking: what he was allowed to enjoy as such (his *peculium*) was held on a precarious tenure, and might be taken from him by his father; but in the imperial times this law was relaxed in favour of soldiers. inst. II 12 pr. *non tamen omnibus licet facere testamentum. statim enim hi, qui alieno iuri subiecti sunt, testamentum faciendi ius non habent, adeo quidem, ut, quamvis parentes eis permiserint, nihilo magis iure testari possunt; exceptis his, quos antea enumeravimus, et praecipue militibus, qui in potestate parentum sunt, quibus de eo, quod in castris acquisierint, permissum est ex constitutionibus principum testamentum facere.* whatever a *filius familias* gains *qua* soldier, his kit, pay, prize-money, or from his comrades, he gains not for his father, but as his own absolute property, as though he were *paterfamilias* dig. XIV 6 2. He can carry on a suit against his father. dig. XLIX 17 'de castrensi peculio' 2.

51 52 SOLIS TESTANDI MILITIBUS IUS VIVO PATRE DATUR dig. XXIX 1 'de testamento militis.' Afterwards, by a fiction like that of the *ius trium liberorum*, civilians were by special grace admitted to share the privilege dig. XXXVII 6 1 § 15 *quasi castrense peculium*.

52 33 PARTA LABORE MILITIAE dig. XLIX 17 *castrense peculium est, quod a parentibus vel cognatis in militia agenti donatum est vel quod ipse filius familias in militia adquisiit, quod, nisi militaret, adquisiturus non fuisset. nam quod erat et sine militia adquisiturus, id peculium eius castrense non est.*

CORPORE CENSUS dig. IV 2 20 *corpus patrimonii*.

54 OMNE TENET CUIUS REGIMEN PATER Sen. ben. VII 4 § 6 *omnia patris sunt, quae in liberorum manu sunt. Gaius II 87 igitur [quod] liberi nostri, quos in potestate habemus, ...mancipio accipiunt vel ex traditione nanciscuntur, sive quid stipulentur vel ex aliquolibet causa adquirant, id nobis adquiritur: ipse enim, qui in potestate nostra est, nihil suum habere potest.*

54-56 CORANUM CAPTAT PATER from Hor. s. II 5 55-69 where the father-in-law Nasica is bilked by the son-in-law Coranus 57 *captatorque dabit risus Nasica Corano.*

55 CASTRORUM AERA MERENTEM Ov. am. I 9 44 *in castris aera merere. often stipendia merere, or merere alone. See Non. p. 344 MERET militat . . . Lucil. lib. XI [9 M] 'annos hic terra iam plures miles Hibera | nobiscum meret' . . . Varro rer. hum. lib. XX 'qui in ordine erat, is aes militare merebat.'*

56 CAPTAT XII 93 n. 98 n.

57 PROVEHIT Plin. ep. X 13=8 *dignitati ad quam me provexit indulgentia tua.* Tac. h. II 75 *e gregario ad summa militiae provectum.*

60 PHALERIS ET TORQUIBUS XI 103 n. Polyb. VI 39 § 3 'to the foot-soldier who has laid an enemy low and spoiled him, a goblet, to the horseman *φάλαρα* are given.' DH. X 37 L. Siccus Dentatus won 83 golden collars (*στρεπτοί*) for the neck and 25 *φάλαρα ἐπίσσημα*. Sil. XV 254-6 *tum merita aequantur donis ac praemia virtus | sanguine parva capiti. phaleris hic pectora fulget, | hic torque aurato circumdat bellica colla.*

PHALERIS *e* before *r* as in *camera*, *Camerina* (cf. Roby I 73 § 230 3). In 1858 *phalerae* were discovered at Lauersfort near Crefeld. They are bosses of thin bronze, silver or gold, chased in relief, filled in with pitch, and worn as medals are now, on the breast, fastened to a belt by a back-piece of copper. On some stones soldiers appear wearing 9 *phalerae* on a network of thongs across the breast. In inscr. *torquibus armillis phaleris donatus* is common CIL V 7495 L. *Coelius Q. f. miles leg. VIII.*

signifer ob virtutes palaris torquibus armillis don[
Rich companion. Forcellini.

TORQUIBUS worn over the breast; borrowed from the C
We find *ala bis torquata* Orelli inscr. 516. Rich.



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